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COLLISION IN THE BAY

A HOLE KNOCKED IN THE BELLARDEN BY THE FRIESLAND.

The Injured Steamship Beached on Staten Island—Her Captain Blames the Red Star Vessel for the Accident—No Statement by the Latter's Officers—The Weather Clear at the Time—The Stories of Witnesses on the Shore.

The Red Star steamship Friesland, a vessel controlled and operated by the American Line, was in collision with the freighter Bellarden in the upper bay, off Stapleton, S. I., at 6 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

The bow of the Friesland cut a great hole in the side of the Bellarden below the water line. The freighter was beached on the Staten Island shore, with 14 feet of water in her hold. The Friesland proceeded to her pier in this city, and all information as to the extent of the injuries sustained by that vessel was refused last night by the company's Superintendent.

The dense fog and blinding snowstorm which prevailed yesterday, making navigation dangerous, especially for the big ocean steamships, had partly cleared away when the collision took place, and vessels which had been detained in the lower bay were making for their piers. The Friesland, inward bound from Antwerp, had just been passed at Quarantine, and was coming up with the last of the flood tide. An ocean tugboat, with two barges, preceded her, and the Bellarden was proceeding down the bay. When the two great steamships came into collision the clipper prow of the Friesland struck the Bellarden a glancing blow on the port side just abaft the bridge.

The Bellarden keeled over to starboard, and then settled back with a heavy list to port, as the water rushed into her hold. Immediately there was the greatest excitement on both vessels, the blowing of the steamers' whistles adding to the terror caused by the crash.

On board the Bellarden the firemen rushed up on deck and the sailors cut loose the lifeboats ready to launch them. It was quickly discovered that the steamer was sinking, and her head was turned straight for the Staten Island shore, and in less than five minutes she was beached directly in front of the United States Marine Hospital at Stapleton, and only 150 yards south of the Merritt Wrecking Company's pier.

The wrecking tug D. J. Jones, Capt. Williams, was at the pier, and the attention of those on board was attracted by the crash. The tug started to the aid of the Bellarden, but the steamer was beached before the tug reached her.

The Friesland, meanwhile, had backed away and had disappeared up the bay. No one on board the Jones or the Bellarden could tell the extent of the Friesland's injuries, but it is believed that her overhanging bow must have been crushed.

Soon after the Bellarden was beached, her commander, Capt. Alexander Davidson, and Pilot Dexter, who was on board, went ashore at Stapleton and reported the accident to the owners. They then returned to the steamer.

Capt. Davidson was found aboard the Bellarden last night. He told the following story:

"The Bellarden, with a crew of twenty-nine men and loaded with a general cargo, and having on board the United States mails for the River Platte ports, left her dock at Martin's Stores, Brooklyn, at 12:20 o'clock this afternoon, outward bound for Montevideo, Rosario, and Buenos Ayres, South America. It was then foggy and snowing hard, making the weather very thick, and we anchored under the Statue of Liberty. We weighed anchor at 5:30 o'clock for the purpose of shifting to a more secure anchorage under the Staten Island shore. It was still snowing, but the weather was not thick.

We were running down under easy steam when we sighted the Friesland, inward bound, just inside the Narrows. The Friesland was easily visible and we gave the usual signal, but she came on and struck the Bellarden on the port side just abaft the bridge, cutting her down below the water line. We beached our vessel, in order to save the lives of the crew, on the Staten Island shore. She began to fill rapidly after the collision, and when beached had fourteen and a half feet of water in No. 3 hold.

Capt. Davidson remarked that he was of the opinion that if the Friesland had been kept under control and had steerage way, the accident would not have occurred.

The Bellarden is owned by the Glasgow Steamship Company, and was built at Glasgow in 1888. She is of 2,715 tonnage. Her New-York agents are Busk & Jevons of 201 Produce Exchange.

The collision was witnessed by several persons on the Staten Island shore at Stapleton and Clifton. George Staples, a boatman at Stapleton, says that the tug Ocean King, inward bound, with two coal barges, was slowly pulling up the bay on the easterly, or Long Island, side of the channel. The Bellarden was on the westerly side of the channel, and was just turning in toward the Staten Island shore. The Friesland had apparently just gotten under headway, after having dropped the Health Officer's boat off the quarantine boarding station. Coming up behind the coal barges, she attempted to pass between them and the Bellarden.

A moment later there was a terrific crash, which was plainly heard on shore, and both steamers began to blow their whistles. The Bellarden headed straight for shore, and, with her whistle wide open, beached herself.

Others say that the officers of the Friesland, apparently finding that they could not pass between the coal barges and the Bellarden, stopped her engines and she was swung against the latter steamer by the tide.

At the American Line's pier last night all information about the accident was refused the reporters who applied for Capt. H. E. Nickels's version of the affair.

"We have no version to give," was the curt response of the Pier Superintendent, as he ordered the doors closed, and gave instructions to the gateman to allow no one on the pier.

C. A. Griscom is President of the line. He lives somewhere up town, and has a private telephone. He was called up late last night, after all efforts to get an official and direct account of the accident had failed, and was asked about the collision. The reply sent by telephone was that the Friesland had struck the Bellarden a glancing blow, which did no injury to the Friesland beyond scraping off a bit of paint. Capt. Nickels, Mr. Griscom telephoned, had reported that after leaving Quarantine the weather was sufficiently clear to see both shores of the Narrows. The Bellarden, according to the telephone account, was sighted ahead and a little off the starboard bow. The Friesland was said to have blown two whistles, indicating her intention of passing the Bellarden on the port hand. It was asserted that there was no response from the Bellarden, and it was declared that the engines of the Friesland were going "dead slow" immediately before the accident, and that they were going at full speed astern when it took place.

After the fatal blow had been inflicted, and the victim was making her way inshore in order to run her keel on the beach before being engulfed by the rush of water, it was learned from Mr. Griscom over the telephone the Friesland was brought to anchor, "and as the Bellarden was apparently uninjured, and appeared to be standing on her course, the Friesland lifted her anchor and proceeded to her pier."

As the shore was not far away, and as the weather was sufficiently clear for both shores to be visible, the conclusion is that some mistake must have been made in the message from the dock, or in the one telephoned by Mr. Griscom.

The cabin passengers of the Friesland were landed last night. Following is the list: The Rev. Dom. Abbot, Morris R. Lange, Paul Swolfs, J. E. Warren, the Rev. George and Mrs. Dietz and child, Michael Dorrer, Mrs. M. Feydh and infant, Pierre Fischbach, Miss Catherine Fischbach, Miss Anna Fischbach, Joseph Formans, Ludwig Geissel, Mrs. Jeannette Godefroi, Jean P. Goergen, Mr. and Mrs. Vincenz Häusler, Bernard Henke, J. A. Herny, Eduard Hesse, Otto Hofmann, Mr. and Mrs. K. Kaiser and infant, Mrs. Louise Klarer, Master Louis Klarer, Emil Lang, Mr. and Mrs. W. Miehe and infant, Miss Dora Miehe, Max Mosenthin, Pierre Reding, Carl Ruf, the Rev. Caspar Schmitt, Carl Schaaf, Philipp Schnurr, Mrs. H. Schwarzbach, W. Titz, Miss M. Thibeau, Mrs. Kathie Walter, Master Theodor Walter, Julius Weber, Mrs. Lizzie White, Miss Mary White, and J. Zipp.

Capt. Nickels was formerly in charge of the Noordland. Pilot James G. Brown of Pilotboat No. 6 was on board the Friesland at the time of the accident.

ANOTHER APRIL SNOWSTORM.

A Surprise for New-Yorkers—Better Weather Predicted for To-day.

The snowfall of yesterday was somewhat of a surprise, for the weather had been on its good behavior, good at any rate in comparison with some of its recent performances, and there were many to believe that the disagreeable, blustering, stormy days had gone with the exit of March, their patron month.

Mr. Dunn, who makes prophecies about the local weather, believes so yet, and looks upon the display of yesterday as a matter of little consequence, and says that Winter has already bid farewell in a last, long, lingering storm.

"The snowfall," quoth Mr. Dunn last evening, "is purely local, and by to-morrow afternoon not a vestige of it will be seen. It is confined to New-York State and its immediate vicinity. My reports indicate that it extends west as far as Buffalo, north as far as Albany, and south as far as Philadelphia, where a few flurries are reported. The snowfall here is due to a slight fall in temperature, the mercury dropping from 6 to 10 degrees in the past forty-eight hours. Over the Central States and west of the Mississippi the weather is generally warm; after to-morrow it will be warmer in this locality."

In this city the thermometer yesterday registered 36° at 8 o'clock A. M., 29° at 2 P. M., and 32° at 8 P. M. The wind was from the northwest during the day, and had a maximum speed of twelve miles an hour. The coldest place in the country was at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., where the thermometer registered 18°. The warmest was at Key West, Fla., where 70° was the record.

Mr. Dunn said that the new station, which has been established at Montauk Point, L. I., will be opened to-day for the first time. Instruments and the general paraphernalia of a Weather Bureau office were forwarded yesterday. Signals displayed from the station can be read by those who run on Sound waters, and can also be seen by ships that sail upon the sea. Owing to its location, Mr. Dunn thinks that the new station will be one of the most important on the coast.

DEEP SNOW IN ELIZABETH.

Fifteen Inches on the Level—Eight Inches in Newark.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 7.—The greatest snowstorm in years has been raging here since 7 o'clock this morning, and up to sundown fifteen inches had fallen on the level.

The storm is a peculiar one in that it is almost entirely local. Rahway, six miles south of here, was enjoying sunshine and fair weather at noon, when it snowed hardest in Elizabeth. The snow belt did not extend further south of here than Linden. Only a few scattered flakes are falling to-night, and it looks as if the storm is about over. The temperature remained at 33° all day.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—The heaviest April snowstorm recorded here in years fell to-day. The snow began coming down early this morning, and continued to fall steadily until to-night. Up to noon four inches had fallen, and at sundown double that was recorded. The temperature was at 31° all day.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 7.—A snowstorm set in early this morning and continued until late to-night. During the day at least five inches of snow came down, but melted almost as fast as it fell.

Whirled Around a Belting Shaft.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 7.—Henry Oelsen of 716 Grand Street, employed at Gokey's dry docks, foot of Sixteenth Street, was passing through the engine room to-day, when his coat caught in the belting and he was whirled three times around the shaft before the machinery could be stopped. When Oelsen was released he was unconscious. His head and back were severely cut and bruised, and he was covered with blood. He was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. He is still unconscious to-night, and very little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Corset Saved Her Life.

Kate Rafferty, a servant employed in the family of William Byrne, 328 East Thirty-third Street, while looking out of the window about 1 o'clock yesterday, was shot in the left side with a .38-calibre bullet fired by an unknown person. Her life was saved by the steel of her corset. The bullet struck the corset steel and caused only a trifling flesh wound. Detectives are investigating the case.

Red Cross Society in Abyssinia.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 7.—In response to a renewed request, the Government has decided to send a number of members of the Red Cross Society to work among the Abyssinian troops. The party will proceed by the way of Massowah. The Italian Government has asked for information as to the number of persons whom it is proposed to send on the mission and in what capacity they will go.

Scarlet Fever Hospital Bill.

ALBANY, April 7.—Senator Grady to-day made a speech before the Assembly Cities Committee in opposition to the New-York Scarlet Fever Hospital bill. He used the same arguments which he advanced when fighting the measure in the Senate. J. Foster of New-York spoke in answer to Senator Grady.

John L. Waller Sailed for New-York.

LONDON, April 7.—John L. Waller, formerly United States Consul at Tamatave, who was released from prison at Nimes, France, on Feb. 21, is a second-cabin passenger on board the American Line steamer New-York, which sailed from Southampton for New-York on Saturday.

ROBBED FOREIGN LETTERS

NEW-YORK POST OFFICE CLERK, WHEN ARRESTED, CONFESSES.

Timothy E. Mahoney Had Been Stealing Valuables for Months—He Squeezed Them Out of Packages Going to or Coming from Europe—A Miscellaneous Collection of a Thousand Articles Found in His Room—Also Pawn Tickets.

Chief Post Office Inspector Ashe received a number of complaints regarding losses of packages from the foreign incoming and outgoing mail pouches in the General Post Office in this city.

He detailed Inspectors Jacobs and Coleman and Chief Clerk E. M. Dillon to make an investigation, the result of which was the arrest yesterday of Timothy E. Mahoney, a clerk in the second division of the foreign mail department.

A package, from which the contents had been abstracted, was sent to Inspector Ashe's office yesterday morning. It had been found in such a manner as to cause suspicion to point to Mahoney.

Inspector Jacobs took the cuff buttons he was wearing, inclosed them in a package, addressed it to "Mme. Felice Edouarde, 136 Boulevard, Paris, France," and caused the package to be placed where Mahoney would be obliged to handle it. In a short time it was reported that the package had been opened and the cuff buttons stolen.

The Inspector waited until Mahoney was off duty and then arrested him. He was taken to Inspector Ashe's office, and upon being searched one of the cuff buttons was found upon him, the other being found in the Paris mail pouch.

Mahoney is a single man. He boards with Mrs. Murray, at 44 Henry Street. When his room was searched by the officers yesterday, more than 100 articles that had evidently been taken from mail packages were found.

Chief Ashe talked with Mahoney, who confessed that he had been robbing mail pouches six or eight months.

Mahoney was taken before Commissioner Shields. He waived examination and was held in $2,000 bail for the Grand Jury.

The prisoner is thirty-three years old. He entered the Postal Service under Postmaster Van Cott. He was discharged for insubordination in the Fall of 1891. He was reinstated in 1894. In his room there were found papers showing his service as private, Corporal, and Sergeant in Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment, N. G. N. Y., and his honorable discharge as First Sergeant, after he had served five years.

"Mahoney," Chief Inspector Ashe said, "had full access to the entire package department of the Post Office. I had received many complaints regarding missing packages, as well as complaints as to the removal of foreign postage stamps from letters.

"Among the articles found in his rooms there were probably eight or ten thousand such stamps in small boxes, and bags. My investigation shows that his plan was to take both hands full of packages, and while placing them in the pouch, to break them open and squeeze out such portions of the contents as he could without attracting the attention of others in the office. He confesses to having so stolen for a number of months.

"We have found eleven pawn tickets in his possession, and expect to discover that he has pawned a large number of articles. When I asked him why he stole, he said: "A man must get money somehow to live." The Inspector said Mahoney's salary was $600 a year.

The Inspector pointed to a long table covered with a collection of articles, consisting of jewelry, trinkets, pocketbooks, handkerchiefs, prayer-books, rosaries, pocket-knives, rings, snuff-boxes, and many other things, such as would be sent as holiday or birthday gifts or other keepsakes.

"We have not had time yet to count or classify them," Inspector Ashe said, "but there must be over 1,000 of them."

Among the articles possible of identification by reason of distinguishing marks were a silver bonbon box bearing the initials, in monogram, "A. L. S."; six gold buttons, with clasps, stamped with the Good Templar initials, "I. O. G. T."; a silver napkin ring, marked "Nellie, 1894"; a snuff box, with the monogram, "J. McC."; a gold umbrella clasp, stamped "C. R. W."; a briarwood pipe, with the initials "W. H.," and a miniature woolen antimacasser, bearing the figure of a dog and the legend, "Murray's Dog."

Of the eleven pawn tickets one was for a watch, on which $25 had been loaned; another for a diamond ring, with $5 due, and others for rings, earrings, &c.

DAMAGED THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN.

Children Visit It and Much of It Will Have to be Resodded.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The lawn in front of the White House this morning was littered with paper bags, the dyed shells of eggs, and the remains of Easter luncheon baskets. It is said that a large part of the lawn must be resodded. The children, shut out from their usual romp in the grounds at the back of the mansion, made their way into the front when the sun came out in the afternoon, and gamboled about at will, to the great injury of the rain-soaked turf.

The police stationed in the grounds vainly endeavored to persuade the youngsters to go away, and were finally successful only through pretending to be about to close all the gates for the night.

Shot While Out Duck Shooting.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., April 7.—Thomas Carruthers of Brooklyn met with a severe accident yesterday while duck shooting with his father, Frederick Carruthers, and William Rose. They left young Carruthers in a boat while they proceeded to locate the decoys. They heard a shot, and returning to the boat found its occupant with one foot badly shattered. While moving about the boat Carruthers in some manner discharged one barrel of a shotgun, and the entire charge struck his foot. He was rowed to the Moriches Life-Saving Station, and a physician from this village dressed his wound. It is feared the foot will have to be amputated.

Ex-Gov. Holt Is Dying.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 7.—Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Holt is dying of Bright's disease at his home; Haw River. He was born at Haw River in 1831. He has devoted nearly all his life to the manufacture of cotton goods, and is one of the wealthiest men in the State. He has repeatedly served in the Legislature, one term as Speaker of the House; was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, upon the death of Daniel G. Fowle, became Governor and served two years. For twelve years he was President of the North Carolina Railway, and for eight years President of the North Carolina Agricultural Society.

MEASLES IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Esther Cleveland, the President's Daughter, Attacked by the Disease.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—President Cleveland and Private Secretary Thurber are quarantined at the White House. Mrs. Cleveland and her children are quarantined at Woodley, and Mrs. Thurber and her little ones are quarantined at their home, on I Street. All this, and a postponement of a Cabinet meeting in addition, is the result of a discovery in the White House nursery, between 10 and 11 o'clock this morning.

Little Esther Cleveland, the President's second daughter, who is two and a half years old, developed symptoms of measles about that hour. Immediately there was great excitement throughout the Mansion. The President was informed, and he sent telegrams to all the Cabinet officers in town that there would be no Cabinet meeting to-day. Miss Bathmann, the teacher of the White House kindergarten, was sent posthaste to Woodley, the President's country place, and hurried preparations were made for taking Esther and her sisters there. Shortly afterward the sick child was sent to Woodley in a closed carriage, accompanied in that and another vehicle by her mother, nurses, and sisters.

Private Secretary Thurber has been living in the White House for ten days, since one of his children developed a case of measles. This morning young "Tom" Thurber and the cook at the Thurber house were taken with the disease. Esther Cleveland and the Thurber children are doing well. Little Esther's is said to be a mild case. It is likely that on her recovery the family will be joined at Woodley by the President, and will remain there until they leave for Gray Gables at the beginning of the Summer.

A COLLEGE OARSMAN DROWNED.

Coach and Four Other Rowers Narrowly Escaped Death.

MADISON, Wis., April 7.—John F. Day of Janesville, a student at the State University, was drowned in Lake Mendota yesterday afternoon. Four companions narrowly escaped the same fate. One was Andrew O'Dea, coach of the 'Varsity crew, and the others were John F. Day, C. C. McConville of La Crosse, L. D. Street of Dixon, Ill., and young O'Dea, brother of the coach, all students and candidates for places on the crew.

They were out for practice in the four-oared gigs. The lake was smooth when they started, but when the boats were half a mile from shore a smart breeze came up and the high waves swamped the fragile craft. The boat in which were John Day, McConville, and young O'Dea went over first. Three times they came to the surface and caught hold of the boat, only to be washed away. John Day failed to rise the third time. The other two clung to the gig until boats which immediately put out from the university boathouse arrived.

Half a mile further away were Andrew O'Dea and L. B. Street, in the other gig, and they, too, went over just after the first boat upset. Their mishap was not noticed until the survivors from the first boat were rescued, when it was seen that they, too, were struggling in the water, gripping the edge of the boat. They had been in the water a full hour when rescued. Andrew O'Dea, the coach, is still in a serious condition.

Day was one of the best all-round athletes at the university, and a popular student. He was President of the sophomore class during the last semester. He was twenty years old, and the only son of a widowed mother, Mrs. James Day.

RAILROAD IN BRONX PARK.

Mysterious Letter Asking Aid in Carrying Out the Scheme.

A copy of a remarkable letter was shown yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The letter was written on ordinary typewriter paper, which bore no heading. It was unsigned, and any questions as to the writer were met with a gesture, which meant, "Draw your own inference." The letter read as follows:

NEW-YORK, March 26, 1896.

Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiry in the matter of the Jerome Park Reservoir, you can readily see that the right of way through the Bronx Park for a railroad to be used by the contractors for the transportation of the excavation to the Sound would be of great advantage to that work, and would be worth at least $200,000 to the contractors. Although the park is a public property, it is unimproved, and, therefore, would be of no damage to have a railroad run through the grounds for say about seven years, more or less.

Of course it requires the consent of the Park Commissioners, the Botanical Garden Trustees, and likely a charter from the Legislature. I am told the engineer of the Aqueduct Commission has done all he can in forwarding this matter, and other city officials would be glad to have it granted. And as a right of way for a railroad track from the Jerome Park Reservoir to the Sound, as I have already stated, would be of great advantage to the contractor, I would be very much pleased if you would assist through your friends or otherwise in bringing this matter about. Very truly yours.

This letter, as said, was shown with much mystery to the reporter by a man who refused to allow his name to be mentioned, and who would give no direct answer to any questions as to who wrote it, to whom it was addressed, or even how it came into his possession. Its authenticity he declared was certain.

THE HUDSON OPEN TO TROY.

Ice Makes a Dam and Steamers Must Use the East Channel.

POUGHKEEPSIE, April 7.—Navigation on the Hudson between Troy and New-York is now open for the season. The Belle Horton of the Citizens' Line was the first boat to get through. Capt. Horton found plenty of ice south of Albany, and the great ice gorge at Stockport, four miles above Hudson, has not entirely gone. It has done great damage to the channel.

The big boats have always used the west channel, but will now be forced to use the east one, which is much narrower. This channel for a mile and a quarter is not wide enough for one of the big boats to turn. It is deep and perfectly safe, however. The west channel will have to be dredged before it is used again.

The east channel will be carefully grounded, and provided with signal lights. The ice in the river at Stockport is piled twenty-five feet high, and is strong for a distance of five rods from the docks.

The steamboat City of Troy made her first trip to-day, and yesterday the steamer C. H. Evans went through to Albany. The steamer Redfield made her regular trip from Coxsackie to New-York last night. The steamers Jacob H. Tremper and the Martin of Romer and Tremper's Line will be put, Wednesday, on their route between Newburg and Albany. The Romer is also running, beginning to-day, between Kingston and New-York.

The towing season opened Saturday at Kingston, and tugs are going into commission every day. The steam lighter Ida E. Vail, with the first cargo of Ulster County bluestone, passed Poughkeepsie going south to-day.

Mad Dog Shot in Woodsburg.

WOODSBURG, L. I., April 7.—A mad dog ran about this village yesterday afternoon and bit a number of other dogs, several cats, and also some chickens in Mitchell Brower's yard. A cow belonging to Mr. Niell was also bitten. Hiram Crosby's valuable bull pup, Muggins, was attacked by the mad dog, and had to be shot. After scaring half the people in Woodsburg the dog was cornered and shot.

Child Strangled in a Box.

CRESTON, Iowa, April 7.—Hilda, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnson, was playing with other children on a large box yesterday afternoon. They had been throwing stones in the box. One of the boards was removed. Hilda became overbalanced and fell into the box, her head catching in such a manner that she was strangled.

RIOTS AT CHICAGO POLLS

SEVERAL MEN SHOT AND A GREAT MANY HEADS BROKEN.

Rival Gangs of Thugs Appear at the Voting Places and Keep the Police Busy in Suppressing Disturbances—Wholesale Violations of the Law by the Liquor Sellers—The Election for Aldermen Went Against the "Gang."

CHICAGO, April 7.—Bloodshed was a prominent feature of the election to-day, in which the Aldermanic "gang" was defeated pretty generally, twenty-six of the thirty-four Aldermen-elect, being representatives of the respectable element of the community.

The "levee" section of the First Ward provided its usual quota of brawls, with fists, rocks, and clubs as weapons, and whisky as the accessory in every case.

There were disturbances among the Italians of the Nineteenth Ward, where Aldermanic contestants strove, with beer, whisky, and money, to influence the voting.

Fist fights and ejections of trespassers from the polling places by the police were reported in the Second, Eighteenth, and Twenty-second Wards.

The open violation of the law against saloons selling liquor during the voting hours made most of the trouble for the police.

The most serious outbreak occurred in the "levee" district. Joseph Grogan, a clerk for the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railroad, who was not in any way connected with the rioters, was shot in the leg. He was going to his office, when a gang of colored and white men engaged in a fight, and half a thousand of the same class of men were quickly on the spot. An unknown colored man fired six bullets into the mob, one of them striking Grogan.

At the same place the factions working for "Bathhouse John" Coughlin, the present Alderman, and George H. Williams, his opponent, came in conflict with fists and revolvers. Numerous arrests were made.

Close upon this disturbance came another in the same part of the ward. "Sol" Van Praag, a Deputy United States Marshal, was attacked by a gang of Coughlin "heelers," and a Williams crowd rushed to the rescue, precipitating a free fight, in which shots were fired. No one was hit, and the police captured two of the shooters.

At 192 Washington Street, William Martin, a Williams worker, shot William Hickey, a Coughlin man, in the arm, and the trouble led to a small riot. The police arrested Hickey, and a gang of imported thugs tried to rescue him. The prisoner was being taken away when a riot call brought a force of detectives from the City Hall, and the mob was beaten back.

For town officers the Republicans carried all of the seven towns by majorities ranging from 1 to 4,000.

The campaign for Aldermen was not on party lines, being more of an effort on the part of the reputable citizen, regardless of politics, to oust the clique which has controlled the Council.

Of the thirty-four Aldermen elected today, only eight are men who were opposed by the Municipal Voters' League. The remaining twenty-six may be said to fairly represent the respectable element.

Of the old Council "gang," the following twelve were up for election: John Coughlin, Charles Martin, Frederick Rhode, F. W. Stanwood, Michael Ryan, M. M. O'Connor, William J. Mahoney, John Powers, John H. Colvin, Daniel Ackerman, Robert Mulcahy, and Cyrus Howell. Of these, Coughlin, Martin, Powers, Ackerman, Mulcahy, and Howell will return to the Council. These six will still have company in the Council chamber, as out of the thirty-four present Aldermen whose terms do not expire until next year there are a number of alleged "boodlers."

The election to-day will severely cripple them, but yet will leave them with a majority of two or three in the Council. Heretofore they have had a two-thirds majority, which enabled them to pass at will ordinances over the Mayor's veto. This they can no longer do.

Of the successful contestants, thirteen are Democrats, eighteen Republicans, and three Independents.

The most bitter contest was in the First Ward, between "Bath House" John Coughlin and George H. Williams. Coughlin will have a majority of over 1,200. In this ward there were six candidates—one Democrat, two Republicans, one People's Party, and two Independent. The two Republicans came within 1,200 of reaching the vote of the Democrat, but the highest vote for any one of the other three candidates will not reach 200.

Extra precaution was taken with the ballot boxes. Every box was taken from its booth to the City Hall after the polls closed. No box was guarded by fewer than two policemen.

FUNDS ON BOND ACCOUNT.

Treasury Department May Call on Banks for a Second Installment.

An advance in the rate for demand bills of exchange to $4.89¼ yesterday caused some uneasiness among bankers. That rate has been estimated as high enough for profitable exports of gold coin.

Fear that gold might be drawn from the Treasury for that purpose this weeek was in large measure relieved in the afternoon when it became known that the Treasury Department would probably call on the banks to-day for a second installment of funds held on bond account. Transfers of such funds to the Treasury have not been uniform. Some of the banks retain a large portion of the original deposits, while others have transferred as much as 50 per cent. to the Treasury.

Secretary Carlisle has asked the banks which still hold the larger deposits if a call to reduce all holdings to 50 per cent. would seriously disturb the market. The replies indicated that the banks would willingly respond to such a call. It would reduce depository holdings to about $11,000,000, thus taking about $5,500,000 from the banks. To this extent money available for call loans would be withdrawn from use. It is believed that the money market would feel the loss sufficiently to push up interest rates, attract foreign loans, and depress exchange below the point of profitable gold exports. This prospect has revived hope that the beginning of the drain on Treasury gold may be averted for another week or longer.

Twenty-five Afraid of Smallpox.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Twenty-five passengers, who arrived in the day coach of the Iron Mountain passenger train yesterday, are in a state of nervous excitement owing to the fact that one of their number, Frank D. Boyle of Pine Bluff, Ark., is violently ill with smallpox. Boyle rode all the way in the crowded car, and his fellow-passengers were ignorant as to his ailment. He is now in quarantine, and the other passengers have been vaccinated.

DROP IN TOBACCO STOCK.

Rumor that a Contest Will Be Made Against the Scrip.

Dealers who like quick turns in the stock market have had abundant reason to be pleased with the course of American Tobacco. The stock shot downward yesterday nearly as rapidly as it advanced last week when the Directors declared a dividend of 2 per cent. cash and 20 per cent. scrip.

When the dividend was declared the price touched 95. It receded the same day to 89¾. Monday's closing price was 88. The tape reported an early sale yesterday at 88¼. An afternoon drive carried it to 83⅜, making a loss of 11⅝ points in four days.

Reports were not wanting to account for the decline. The one most effective outlined plans for an injunction to prevent the payment of the scrip dividend, on the ground that the Directors had no right to create by this means a demand to take precedence of the common stock. It is generally believed that holders of the common stock will seek such an injunction in order that the question of right may be fought out on a motion to make the injunction permanent.

When the Western Union Telegraph Company declared a scrip dividend some years ago, Judge Truax sustained the Directors, on an application by stockholders for a permanent injunction. The General Term reversed his decision, but the Court of Appeals confirmed it. It is said that the present case is not similar, and that those who oppose the issue of Tobacco scrip can present much stronger reasons to a court than were presented in the Western Union case.

THE SUGAR TRUST WITNESSES.

Chapman's Sentence Affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day affirmed the decision of the lower court in the case of Elverton R. Chapman, the recalcitrant witness before the Senate committee which investigated the Sugar Trust.

The lower court sentenced Chapman to $100 fine and thirty days' imprisonment. It is believed that no further appeal can be taken. Mr. Chapman is now out on bail, but will immediately surrender.

Elverton R. Chapman, of the stock brokerage firm of Moore & Schley, said yesterday that the decision of the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, sustaining the lower court which convicted him of contempt of the United States Senate, in refusing to answer questions relating to his business in the Sugar Trust inquiry, would lead to an appeal to the United States Supreme Court. The constitutionality of the law would be tested, he said, in the higher court. Mr. Chapman understands that this is the first time that this law, which was passed in 1857, has been invoked in a court proceeding, although brief imprisonment for contempt of the Senate has occurred in several instances on warrants served by the Senate's order. If the constitutionality of the law should be upheld there can be no assured privacy in business, in Mr. Chapman's opinion, for the Senate can decide to investigate anything, and the courts will insist that witnesses answer all questions addressed to them about their affairs.

HE WILL WIND THE VILLAGE CLOCK.

C. W. Lockwood Appointed to an Old and Honorable Office.

HEMPSTEAD, L. I., April 7.—C. W. Lockwood has been appointed to the responsible office of Village Clock Winder. It is an office of much responsibility and as old as the village itself.

The Village Trustees have filled the other appointive offices as follows: Street Commissioner—Lewis H. Clowes; Special Police—John C. Cornelius and Robert Vandewater; Wardens—Luke Fagan and Epenetus Lewis; Health Board—J. F. Bankney, Floyd Weekes, and A. B. Parsons; Sealer of Weights and Measures—Stewart Cornelius.

JOHN POPE ILL IN RICHMOND.

Vice President of American Tobacco Company Believed to be Dying.

RICHMOND, Va., April 7.—John Pope, the Vice President and Managing Director of the American Tobacco Company, is critically ill here. He is not expected to recover. He was operated upon Saturday for oedematous laryngitis.

Besides his connection with the American Tobacco Company, Mr. Pope is associated with Lewis Ginter in numerous other enterprises. Mr. Pope is about forty years old.

Chaplain Sherman a Catholic.

LAWRENCE, Mass., April 7.—The announcement that Chaplain Frederick F. Sherman, United States Navy, son of Judge Sherman, had become a Roman Catholic attracted considerable attention in this city. Chaplain Sherman was for a period rector of St. Thomas's Church here. He became an Episcopal minister some eleven years ago, and had a parish in Nova Scotia at one time. After becoming a Chaplain in the navy, he was detailed to the United States steamer Chicago.

For several months he has been on duty at the Newport (R. I.) Training Station, awaiting orders, and is now at that station. Mr. Sherman is married and has one child, a boy of ten years.

Guatemala's Minister's Leave.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Minister Lazo-Arriaga, the diplomatic representative of Guatemala and Honduras for the past three years, will leave for home by way of Panama on Thursday on leave of absence. He will return to Washington in July. There is said to be no political significance in the Minister's trip, which is solely to give personal attention to his coffee estates and other property.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—A United States Railway Mail Service car, while in transit over the Pennsylvania Avenue cable road, caught fire in front of the Treasury Building, Washington, shortly before noon yesterday. This mail car serves the route between the navy yard, Capitol, Treasury, and Georgetown. It took fire through the explosion of a coal oil stove. Most of the mail bags were saved by the crowd, and beyond the destruction of the upper part of the car the loss was small.

The old Franklin House and stable, in Franklin, Mass., were burned yesterday morning. The stable was occupied by Frank Woolford and contained fourteen horses, which, with a quantity if hay, were burned. The house, formerly used as a hotel, was occupied by Woolford and his family and a colony of Armenians. The loss on the building is $3,000, and the same on stock. The buildings were owned by Mrs. H. M. Waite.

—The steel bridge at Mount Clemens, Mich., spanning the Clinton River, over which the cars of the Rapid Railway, an electric line, run, gave way yesterday while a motor car and three loaded gravel cars were crossing. The train was precipitated into the river. Motorman William Spencer was seriously injured. Four other men who were riding on the cars escaped by jumping.

—The training ship Essex sailed from Newport, R. I., yesterday for Southampton, England, on her regular Summer cruise. She has a large number of naval apprentices on board. The itinerary includes Havre, Lisbon, Punchal, and Las Palmas, and the cruise is expected to end at Gardiner's Bay, L. I., July 26.

—Dynamite in the new Padebaugh Tunnel, one mile west of Greensburg, Penn., exploded yesterday. Frank A. Granell of Smithfield, Penn., was killed. A teamster named Marshall of Blairsville, and a man named Parker were perhaps fatally hurt. What caused the explosion is not known.

—Warren R. Goodwin, forty-five years old, a shoe manufacturer of Rossville, Ill., was found dead in his room at the Girard House, Philadelphia, yesterday. A Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that death had been caused by dropsy of the brain. The body was sent to Rossville.

—Mrs. William M. Hampton of Indianapolis, Ind., was prostrated by fright early Monday morning upon her husband discovering a burglar in their room, and her nervousness continued until night, when she died of exhaustion.

—The Rhode Island General Assembly reconvened yesterday. Gov. Lippitt, Lieut. Gov. Allen, and Secretary of State Bennett received congratulations on their re-election. No business of importance was transacted.

LIQUOR LAW FOR CLUBS

An Interpretation of Existing Statutes by the Court of Appeals.

NO ACTUAL SALES MADE TO MEMBERS

They Are Held to be Joint Owners and Merely Consume Their Own Property at Their Home.

POSSIBLE EFFECTS ON THE RAINES LAW

Mr. Raines Says a Legislative Definition of What Are Genuine Clubs Will Be Necessary.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Court of Appeals handed down a decision to-day which holds that clubs are not amenable to the old State excise law.

The decision was in the case of the people of the State against the Adelphia Club of Albany. The appeal was from a judgment of the General Term, Third Department, affirming a judgment of the Court of Sessions of Albany County convicting defendant of the crime of selling liquor without a license in violation of Section 31 of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892, and sentencing the defendant to pay a fine of $50. The Grand Jury of Albany County indicted the defendant at the January term of 1895.

The defendant, through its steward, Jan. 28, 1895, sold and delivered to Leopold M. Stark, a member of the club, at its clubhouse, five glasses of liquor. Mr. Stark paid the steward of the club for the liquors the following evening. The money received from the sale of these liquors went into the treasury of the club.

The Court of Appeals reverses the judgment of the General Term and Court of Sessions, and orders the discharge of the defendant.

The opinion is as follows:

The offense of which the defendant stands convicted is that of selling strong and spirituous liquors, to be drunk upon the premises, without a license, in violation of Section 31 of Chapter 401 of the Laws of 1892.

One Leopold M. Stark, Jan. 28, 1895, made a written order upon a piece of paper for five glasses of liquor, and delivered the same to the steward of the defendant, who filled the order from the stock of liquors belonging to the club, and the same was served to Stark and his associates, who drank it upon the premises. They were all members of the club. The following evening Stark paid the steward therefor 50 cents, which went into the treasury of the club.

The defendant was regularly incorporated Feb. 10, 1881, as a social club, to establish and maintain a library, reading and assembly rooms, and to promote social intercourse among its members, and was managed by a Board of Trustees. Its membership was limited to 150 persons of full age, and residents of the City of Albany. A person only could be admitted as a member when proposed by some member to whom he was personally known, and upon the recommendation of the Board of Trustees, and by an election by the members at a regular meeting of the club by a two-thirds vote. The initiation fee was $30, and the annual dues $30.

The

distribution of liquors by a bona fide club among its members is not a sale within the inhibition of a liquor law, even though the person receiving the liquor gives money in return for it, and the law prohibiting the sale of liquor on Sundays does not apply to such a club. It is otherwise, however, where the club is simply a device resorted to as a means of evading the statute."

Black, on Intoxicating Liquors, at Sec. 142, after referring to the authorities in the different States upon the subject, concludes as follows: "Upon the whole, therefore, notwithstanding some conflicting rulings, the rational conclusion is that the intent must govern. On the one hand, if the object of the organization is merely to provide the members with a convenient way of getting a drink whenever they desire it, or if the form of membership is no more than a pretense so that any person, without discrimination, can procure liquor by signing his name in a book, or buying a ticket, or a chip, thus enabling the proprietor to conduct an illicit traffic, then it falls within the terms of the law. But, on the other hand, if the club is organized and conducted in good faith, with a limited and selected membership, really owning its property in common, and formed for social, literary, artistic, or other purposes, to which the furnishing of liquors to its members would be merely incidental, in the same way and to the same extent that the supplying of dinners or daily papers might be, then it cannot be considered as within either the purpose or letter of the law."

In Graff vs. Evans, (8 Q. B., Div. 378,) the appellant was a manager of a club, under the supervision of Trustees, in whom all the property of the club was vested. The club was not licensed for the sale of intoxicating liquors, but these were supplied at fixed prices to members for consumption, the money produced thereby going to the general fund of the club. The manager, in the course of his employment, supplied liquors to a member. It was held that it was not a sale within the meaning of the licensing act. Judge Field, in delivering the opinion of the court, said: "The question here is, did Graff, the manager who supplied the liquor to Foster, effect a sale by retail? I think not. I think Foster was an owner of the property, together with all the other members of the club. Any member was entitled to obtain the goods on payment of the price. A sale involves the element of a bargain. There was no bargain here, nor any contract with Graff with respect to the goods. Foster was acting upon his rights as a member of the club, not by reason of any new contract, but under his old contract of association, by which he subscribed a sum to the funds of the club and became entitled to have ale and whisky supplied to him as a member at a certain price."

In State ex rel. Bell vs. St. Louis Club, (26 L. R. A., 573,) it was held that the distribution of wines or other liquors among the members of a social club, which is a bona-fide organization with limited membership, admission to which is only on a vote of the Governing Board, and with common ownership of property, is not a sale of liquor within the meaning of the Missouri Dram Shop act. This is a recent case, and the opinion contains a review of all of the decisions upon the subject.

The courts in our sister States are in conflict upon the question discussed in the above cases. Many of the decisions are based upon local statutes differing materially from our own, and other cases are disposed of upon the ground of the fraudulent character of the organization. A further discussion of them here we do not deem necessary or profitable, for the question presented must be determined upon a construction of our own statute.

It first provides for the creation of Boards of Excise in towns and cities, prescribes their powers and duties, and then, in Section 19, provides that "a Board of Excise may, when authorized by law, and not otherwise, grant," &c., a license. It then specifies the cases in which a license may be granted: (1) To the keeper of an inn, tavern, or hotel; (2) to the keeper of a saloon; (3) to the keeper of a saloon for the sale of ale and beer only; (4) to the keeper of a store; (5) to the keeper of a drug store.

The statute contains no provision authorizing the issuing of a license to a club or an organization of the character of the defendant. And it was conceded on the part of the learned District Attorney upon the argument that the defendant was not an inn, tavern, or hotel, a saloon, store, or drug store within the meaning of the act which permitted Boards of Excise to issue a license to it.

We are thus brought to a consideration of the provisions of Section 31, under which the defendant was indicted. It is prohibitory as to form and character of the sale of strong and spirituous liquors, wines, ale, or beer by a person without having a license. It provides that a person offending shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. This section doubtless must be considered in connection with Section 19, which as we have seen, regulates the sale of strong and spirituous liquors by requiring persons who engage in that business to first procure a license, and specifies the kinds of license which the Board of Excise may issue. The fact that clubs, of the nature of the defendant, are not included within its provisions, has an important bearing upon the meaning to be placed upon the provision of Section 31. In this connection the construction placed upon a statute, penal in character, by public officers charged with the duty of executing the provisions for many years, may properly be considered in determining the legislative intention. Upon this subject the evidence shows that such clubs have existed for a long period; that they have not been required to take out a license, and yet it is a well-known fact that they have kept on handling stocks of liquors, which they distributed to their members. Was it then intended that the distribution of liquors by a club among its members should be a sale within the contemplation of the statute? If so, Commissioners of excise, police officers, and Attorneys-General have for many years neglected their official duties.

As we have seen, the defendant is a social club, organized under the statute for a legitimate purpose, to which the furnishing of liquors to its members is merely incidental, and is not unlike the supplying of dinners or articles of which the member may desire for his own comfort and entertainment.

The defendant has a limited and selected membership. And, while the property and supplies are technically owned by the club, each member is, in equity, an equal owner in common. It was not organized for the purpose of engaging in a business for profit, or for the traffic in liquors. It engages in no business other than that which pertains to the maintenance of its library, reading rooms, and the social intercourse and comfort of its members. Liquors, as well as other supplies, are distributed to its members upon the written order of the member, at a price fixed by the officers of the club, designated to cover the purchase price and disbursements in serving. These orders pass to the steward or Treasurer of the club, and are charged against the member, who settles therefor monthly.

We think the transaction did not amount to a sale within the meaning of the statute. It was but a distribution among the members of the club of the property that belonged to them. The fact that a payment was made does not change the character of the act, for it was simply the means adopted by which each member could receive his own, and not that belonging to his fellow member. The payment went into the treasury, to ultimately restore that which he had taken.

We think the Court erred in refusing to charge as requested that the act charged against the defendant was not a violation of the statute, and that the judgment of the General Term and Court of Sessions should be reversed, and the defendant discharged.

All concur. Judgment reversed.

The opinion is by Judge Haight.

GRATIFICATION IN THIS CITY.

Opinions of Lawyers on the Effect of the Adelphi Club Decision.

The news of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Adelphi Club of Albany caused great rejoicing in this city. It everywhere was taken for granted that if no taxes had to be paid by clubs under the excise law of 1892, none would have to be paid under the Raines liquor tax law of 1896.

The difference between the excise law of 1892 and the liquor tax law of 1896 lies in the definition of those who must take out licenses. The law of 1892 said that licenses could be granted only to inn keepers, saloon keepers, beer sellers, store keepers, and drug-store keepers. The Raines law, which repealed the law of 1892, says that a tax is imposed "upon the trafficking in liquors to be drunk upon the premises where sold," and that the tax is payable "by every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic."

Seward, Guthrie, Morawetz & Steele, who gave an opinion at the request of the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn, in which they held that the tax provisions or Sunday selling provisions of the Raines law would not apply to clubs, were seen yesterday by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and one of the members of the firm, after reading a summary of the decision, said that under its terms he felt sure that clubs would be exempt from disturbance by the Raines bill.

"If a proper case," said this member of the firm, "be presented to the courts under the new law, and if the legal arguments and authorities be carefully submitted, I feel sure the Raines law will be held not to apply to clubs which distribute liquor to their own members only, and which are not formed primarily for the purpose of evading the law."

Is it within the power of the Legislature to tax clubs?" asked the reporter.

"I think it is," was the reply. "In Massachusetts the law says: 'All buildings or places used by clubs for the purpose of selling, distributing, and dispensing, &c., shall be liable to a tax. You see the building—that is, the place—is taxed in this case without reference to the character or pursuits of the club which meets inside its walls. I see no reason why clubs might not be taxed in this State, under a similar provision of the law.

"In my opinion, the action of the clubs in this city, in proposing an amendment to the law before they knew whether or not it applied to them, was precipitate, to say the least."

The action referred to was taken by a committee appointed by many of the prominent clubs of this city, at a meeting held several days ago, in the Lotos Club. Frank R. Lawrence, President of the Lotos Club, was appointed Chairman of this committee, and J. W. Taylor of the Harlem Club Secretary. The committee sent to Albany on Monday last the following amendment to the Raines law:

Add in Section 31, as the third paragraph of Subdivision 1., which subdivision contains the exemption from the provisions forbidding sales on Sunday and at excepted hours, the following: The holder of a liquor-tax certificate under Subdivision 1., Section 11, of this act, which is a corporation or association whose charter of incorporation was granted, or whose articles of association were filed, prior to May 1, 1896, and which has since been engaged in trafficking in liquors, and which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof, may sell to such members, except to such persons as are described in Clauses 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 of o fo Section 30 of this act.

The five clauses in Section 31 prohibit the selling or giving away of liquor to minors under eighteen, intoxicated persons, habitual drunkards, Indians, and persons whose near relatives forbid it.

As soon as this amendment was introduced into the Senate at Albany a circular containing it, with some comment, was sent to every club in the State. Each club was asked to take formal action recommending the passage of the amendment, and to transmit its resolutions to its local Assemblyman and Senator. The third paragraph of the circular sent out with the proposed amendment reads as follows:

It will be perceived that the proposed bill is very carefully drawn. In the first place, the club must take out a tax certificate.

Some members of the clubs which had appointed this committee were angry yesterday at the maladroitness, as they termed it, of the committee in assuming that clubs must pay a liquor tax without waiting for a judicial decision on the question, and also in the risk which the clubs ran by having an amendment introduced in the Legislature, which, if passed, might change the presumption that they were exempt from the liquor tax into a presumption that they were liable to it.

Frederic R. Coudert, who stuck out boldly for the view that clubs were exempt from the excise law of 1892, when Commissioner Parker advised the Police Board that clubs were liable to at least some of its provisions, said yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

"I am glad to find that the Court of Appeals has sustained the view that I took in regard to clubs in an interview published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES several months ago. You remember that I then said that no real distinction could be drawn between a club and a private home. In many clubs, some of the members have rooms and pass their whole home-life within their walls.

"It would be absurd for the Legislature to restrict the liberty of persons who live in clubs more than persons who live in other places of their choice. It would also be absurd for a court, upon mature consideration, to hold that where a man asks for a portion of the liquor which he owns jointly with others, it should be called a sale, because he gets back a portion of the profits of the transaction, if there are any, as he would have to subscribe his proportion of the losses on the transfer, if there were any.

"The question was comparatively new when it was first presented to me, although I knew that English decisions had held that clubs were exempt from our own and of ordinary licensing laws. I am glad that the Court of Appeals has settled the matter as far as the excise law of 1892 is concerned, and I assume that the decision will apply with practically equal force to the Raines liquor tax law of 1896."

Corporation Counsel Scott said he must read the text of the opinion of the Court of Appeals on the Adelphi Club case before he could determine whether it would apply equally to clubs under the Raines liquor tax law. He added:

"I look as if the clubs will escape the provisions of the liquor tax law."

SENATOR RAINES'S VIEWS.

Thinks the Decision May Render Further Legislation Necessary.

ALBANY, April 7.—Senator Raines was asked to state how the decision of the Court of Appeals in the Adelphi Club case would affect the status of clubs or associations under the new liquor tax law. He said:

"This decision is entirely under the operation of the old law. Their comments (referring to the statements of the Court of Appeals in the copy of the decision which the Senator held in his hand) as to what constitutes the sale of liquor might involve, under the new law, the necessity of examining into the status of each individual organization to ascertain the purpose for which it was formed, and the manner in which it transacts its business, and will undoubtedly, under the new law, render necessary a construction by the courts, or by a definite act of the Legislature, as to what organizations or associations claiming to be clubs would come within the provisions of the new law.

"There have been numerous decisions under the old laws as to organizations which were attempted to be made with the design of evading the law, which decisions would apply with equal force, probably, to attempted evasions under the new law. If clubs were exempted from paying a tax under the Raines law, according to the Court of Appeals' decision, of course, it would be necessary that each club should be considered separately in order that clubs formed exclusively for drinking purposes to evade the law should not be allowed to escape the tax."

Some people think the decision will result in exempting clubs from the operations of the Raines law. Their argument is this: In the Raines law penalties are laid for "trafficking in liquors" except as provided by that law. "Trafficking in liquors" is specifically defined in Section 2 in the Raines bill as "a sale of liquor of less than five gallons." The decision of the court, given under the old law, is that "a sale" of liquor is not made by such clubs as the Adelphi.

A story has been made public that the Court of Appeals took the Raines law into consideration in the preparation of to-day's opinion. This may be denied with full authority, if a denial be necessary. The court did not in any way consider the bearing of the decision in the Adelphi Club case before the Raines law. The case was argued, the consultation by the Judges held, and the conclusion reached before the Raines bill had been passed. No consideration whatever of the possibility that clubs would or would not be exempt under the Raines law has ever been had by the Court of Appeals.

It is probable, however, in view of this decision, that before Commissioner Lyman takes any steps toward requiring clubs to take out tax certificates, he will ask an opinion from the Attorney General on the question of their liability.

APPLYING FOR HOTEL LICENSES.

Saloon and Restaurant Keepers Preparing for the Raines Law.

Twenty-seven saloon and restaurant keepers applied to the Excise Board for hotel licenses Monday and yesterday. The board will permit the changes in all proper cases.

A dozen restaurant keepers called at the Excise Department yesterday for the purpose of giving up their excise licenses, that they may keep their restaurants open on Sunday. They were advised to wait until the constitutionality of the Raines law is passed upon by the courts.

The Commissioners were surprised yesterday when they received a complaint against a saloon from Police Captain Kirchner of the Eldridge Street Station.

All complaints against saloons have for several days been sent to the District Attorney, who is specified in the Raines law as the proper person to receive such complaints.

The complaint was against Louis Bayer's saloon, 251 Bowery. It was based on the fact that John Coleman of 243 Bowery was assaulted in the saloon April 2 by an unknown man.

HELD FOR GIVING LIQUOR AWAY.

Manager and Barkeeper at the Cooks' Club Ball Arrested.

Policeman McMullen of the East Fifth Street Station succeeded Monday night in gaining admittance to Shillerbund Hall, 74 East Fourth Street, where the New-York Cooks' Club were giving a ball. Shortly after 2 o'clock the policeman asked for a drink of whisky.

Charles Bartell, the barkeeper, mistook McMullen for a member of the club, and handed him the drink. The policeman offered to pay for the liquor, but the money was refused. He arrested the barkeeper and Gustav Schaenemann, the manager of the hall, whom he found selling supper tickets.

In Essex Market Court yesterday the defendants said they believed that, by purchasing their liquor before midnight and not selling any of it after 1 o'clock, the Cooks' Club had a right to give it away to its members and guests.

Magistrate Cornell said the Court of Special Sessions had better decide the matter, and held the defendants in $100 bail each for trial.

Inspection of Exported Meats.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order of the Department of Agriculture concerning the inspection of meats exported, which provides that "all beef offered for export, whether fresh, salted, canned, or packed, shall be accompanied by a certificate of an Ispector of this department showing that the cattle from which it was produced were free from disease and that the meat was sound and wholesome." Other requirements are provided as to the packing and marking of dressed meat, and all orders and regulations inconsistent with this order are revoked. The new regulations will take effect July 1.

Spring

Buds and blossoms remind us of the best season to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and also of the best medicine for this purpose.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, $1.

Hood's Pills do not cause pain or gripe. All druggists. 25c.

MARKET FOR AMERICAN GOODS.

Consular Report Shows Peru Seeks Closer Relations.

Manufacturers and exporters will be very much interested in the special report which United States Consul Jostremski, at Callao, Peru, has made concerning the treaties of reciprocity just concluded between Chile and Bolivia and Brazil. He makes a very strong point of the fact that the merchants of the United States are neglecting opportunities which not only deprive them of an extended trade but which threaten the trade now existing between this country and certain of the South American countries.

He says: "The subject has been extensively discussed by leading journals of Lima, notably the Comercio and the Opinion Nacional. These journals agree in the opinion that the treaties referred to will affect injuriously the commercial interests of Peru by bringing the sugars, coffees, and other products of Brazil into the Chilean markets on the basis of reciprocity, practically excluding the like products from Peru.

"Some of the Chilean papers, however, are already advocating a similar treaty with Peru, and it is not improbable that the public sentiment in Peru, which has so strongly at heart the redemption of Tacna and Arica, will influence the consummation of such a treaty, whereby the Peruvian markets would be more effectually closed than now to the breadstuffs and other products from the United States.

"Since the treaty of Ancon Chilean wheat and other products have, practically, enjoyed the monopoly of the Peruvian markets, but the Comercio and the Opinion Nacional argue that if reciprocity with Chile cannot be obtained then negotiations should be opened with the United States to secure it there and to establish the steamship lines with the latter country required for its execution.

"Chile would, perhaps, find greater difficulty to consummate reciprocity treaties with both Brazil and Peru were due weight given to the disproportion between the 20,000,000 people in those two countries and the 3,000,000 in Chile, since it would be manifestly impossible for the latter to consume more than a proportionate quantity of the tropical products raised by Brazil and Peru, whereas the later countries could easily consume all her wheat and other products raised by Chile.

"On the other hand, Peru would find in the United States a population of 70,000,000, whose accretions every five years exceed the actual total population of Chile. This great and growing population spends abroad annually $100,000,000 for coffee and a like sum for sugar. It is obvious, therefore, that Peru and other tropical countries of America would find a readier and broader market in the United States than in Chile. It may be assumed, also, that the United States will enjoy in common with Chile its products will enjoy equal competition, at least, with those of other nations.

"Peru will rapidly augment the quantities of its products and its commerce in general when its railways are extended to the Amazon and to other parts of its wondrously fertile territory.

"It is greatly to be regretted that American capitalists do not seem to have discovered the advisability of establishing the proper means of communication with the west coast of South America, as it is clear that without such means no agreements that our Government might make looking to the extension of our commerce in these parts could be successfully carried out."

DECK SCOWS IN THE HARBOR.

Points at Which They May Receive Ashes from Boats.

The following communication from Lieut. Commander Daniel Delehanty, Supervisor of the Harbor of New-York, was received yesterday by the Board of Pilot Commissioners:

For the better protection of the Harbor of New-York against the deposit of ashes from tugs and other vessels plying in the upper bay and North and East Rivers, it is necessary that deck scows should be conveniently located to receive these ashes. The owners of more than 400 tugboats and steam vessels in service in this harbor have submitted to me the following as the most convenient points at which these scows could be placed: One near the junction of the Harlem and East Rivers, one near the foot of Baltic Street, Brooklyn; one off Communipaw, N. J.; one off Hoboken, and one near the foot of Sixty-eighth Street, North River.

Lieut. Delehanty called attention to the fact that the United States laws, enacted for the protection of the harbor against illicit dumping, gave him no authority to direct the city authorities to place scows for this special purpose. The Pilot Board, however, has such authority, and the Supervisor requested that the board notify Col. Waring and request that official to furnish scows at the specified localities. The Secretary of the board was directed to comply with the request of the Supervisor.

NEWARK WANTS OUR GARBAGE.

Clean Earth and Ashes Needed to Fill In the Meadows.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—The Street Committee of the Board of Street and Water Commissioners addressed a letter a few weeks ago to the New-York authorities, asking whether it would not be practicable for them to dump the clean earth, cellar diggins, and ashes taken from New-York City on the Newark meadows, instead of towing them out to sea.

At the weekly meeting of the Street Committee to-day a reply from Commissioner Waring was read, which stated that the suggestion met with his approval and that New-York City would be glad to dump the refuse on the meadows, provided the Newark Board of Health would not object. Col. Waring explained that the refuse contained a mixture of garbage.

Commissioner Stainsby remarked that there was nothing in the letter to show just what kind of garbage the New-York Commissioner referred to. He reminded the Board that all that territory between Frelinghuysen Avenue and the Pennsylvania Railroad was filled in with garbage from Newark, topped with a coating of clean earth.

Continuing, Mr. Stainsby said: "I would suggest that Superintendent Mondy, Engineer Sherrard, and Surveyor Adam go to New-York, see Mr. Waring, and ascertain just what kind of material this garbage he talks about is, and also find out whether or not he would be willing to send it over here free of expense. It may be that some arrangements can be made by which the city will be benefited. After our agents see Mr. Waring then we can better consult the Health Board."

Mr. Stainsby's suggestion was approved, and the gentlemen named will wait on Col. Waring in a few days and talk the matter over.

Meeting of Union Hebrew Veterans.

The Union Veteran Hebrew Association held a meeting yesterday in the Grand Opera House Building, Twenty-third Street and Eighth Avenue, for the purpose of arranging for the holding of memorial services in the various synagogues throughout the city. Justice Joseph H. Stiner presided. A communication was received from Lewis May, President of the Temple Emanu-El, tendering the use of the synagogues for memorial services. The following committee was appointed to arrange for the Memorial Day celebration: Isaac Eckstein, Isaac J. Siskind, Otto Lassner, Jastrow Alexander, Adolph Tintus, Joseph C. Wolff, Adam Brown, Philip Lowenthal, Leopold Enoch, Morris Barnstein, Simon Lester, Isador Isaacs, and Joseph H. Stiner. The next meeting will be held in the Grand Opera House building on Sunday, April 19.

MORMON PRIESTLY RULE

UTAH IS AGAIN THREATENED WITH CHURCH AND STATE.

Reassertion of the Right of the Priesthood to Counsel Lower Officials as to Their Acceptance of Political Office—Democrats Fought This Last Year—Democratic Candidate Punished Because He Refused to Yield.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7.—Not since the last campaign have the people of Utah been stirred as they are to-night. They are again confronted with the threat of a combination of Church and State.

An important utterance on the vexing question was made this afternoon at the conference of the Mormon Church. This conference has been in session for the last three days. It is the regular semi-annual gathering, and officers and Mormons are present from all parts of the Territory.

In the address issued the incidents of last Fall's election, when two men, Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts, high in office in the Church, were convicted for accepting nominations on the Democratic ticket without receiving the permission of the First Presidency, are referred to, and then the manifesto says that the Church leaders have unanimously agreed to and now promulgate a rule that, before accepting any position or nomination, political or otherwise, members of the Church, who hold any Church office, (and 70 per cent. of the Mormon people do hold Church offices,) must apply to the proper they will be permitted to accept such nomiauthorities, and learn from them whether nation or position. To maintain proper discipline and order in the Church, the manifesto says, this rule is deemed absolutely necessary, and should not be considered as an infringement on the individual rights of the citizens.

Their position as defined is that a man having accepted the honors and obligations of ecclesiastical office in the Church, cannot of his own volition make these honors subordinate to or even co-ordinate with new ones of an entirely different character, and that he is bound to obtain the consent of the priesthood before assuming any other such responsibilities.

The address was signed by Wilford Woodruff, President of the Church; George Q. Cannon, his First Counselor; Joseph F. Smith, his Second Counselor; John Smith, the Patriarch of the Church; eleven of the Twelve Apostles, the first seven Presidents of the Elders' quorums of Seventies, William B. Preston, Presiding Bishop of the Church, and his two Counselors. These take in the highest officers of the Mormon Church.

The address had a reference to the happenings in the last campaign, when the Democrats of Utah took a bold stand against any interference in politics on the part of the Mormon Church officials as such. It will be remembered that this was the principal issue on which the State election turned last year, and that the Republicans were only slightly victorious, in spite of the great influence of the Church being thrown in their favor.

The significant part of the address is that it is not signed by Moses Thatcher, one of the Twelve Apostles, and one of the most influential members of the Church. During the conference he was deposed as a member of the Twelve Apostles.

To give a proper understanding of his attitude, it is necessary to go back to the division on party lines, and lead up to the last campaign.

In the division, it was understood that high Mormon Church officials should keep out of politics, and they did so for some time. In a short while, however, a number of Republican officials, among them Apostles and Presidents of Seventies, began taking a bold stand for Republicanism, and as they were not opposed, Apostle Moses Thatcher and B. H. Roberts, one of the Presidents of the Seventies, took a prominent part for the Democrats.

It is very difficult to draw the line in Utah and say what Church officials should go into politics and what men should not, as practically all the bright men in the Church have been given prominent ecclesiastical positions. For instance, the present Governor, Secretary of State, President of the State Senate, State Treasurer, Auditor, and at least four of the nine district Judges are Elders in the Mormon Church.

That is why no opposition was made to the participation of high Mormon officials in politics, so long as they entered into the field honestly and let it be understood that they were acting entirely outside their capacity of churchmen. Under these conditions several of the men who have signed the present address spoke for the Republicans, and even accepted office. Apostle John Henry Smith, one of the signers, was President of the Constitutional Convention.

Late in the last campaign came the first assertion of the rule that has been now officially promulgated. The Democrats, without a thought of their Church position, had nominated Apostle Moses Thatcher for United States Senator and President B. H. Roberts for Congressman. They have been long recognized as two of the ablest men in the Territory, they had made brilliant records in the Constitutional Convention, and were valuable political candidates, regardless of their Church position.

Suddenly, in the last month of the campaign, when conditions were favorable to the Democrats, Joseph F. Smith, a rabid Republican and second Counselor to President Wilford Woodruff, in a prethion meeting, severely criticised the two Democratic candidates because they had not sought counsel with the First Presidency before accepting the nominations.

The meeting was secret, but in a few days word had been spread among all the Mormons in Utah that the heads of the Church desired to punish those two men by defeating them at the polls. Only those acquainted with the history of the famous Burchard letter can realize the political effect of this deliverance.

The Democrats called together their State Convention, composed of delegates, four-fifths of whom were Mormons, and severely denounced any attempt on the part of the Church to dictate in the politics of the State. At that convention a letter was read from Moses Thatcher, in which he said that he had taken the division on party lines to be sincere, and that he had understood the Church had formally released its members from all obligations so far as politics were concerned.

He therefore declined to admit that he had done wrong in accepting nomination without consulting the leaders, and declared that he was free in politics, and would remain free. The Mormons present applauded this sentiment, and it was made the issue of the campaign. Over half the Mormons in the Territory voted the Democratic ticket, and the Republicans were victorious only because of Gentile votes.

No better rule than that promulgated in the address could be made if the design is for the Church to rule everything in Utah. Here is a perfectly authentic instance of how the same rule worked in the last campaign:

A certain Anthony W. Ivins, a prominent churchman in the southern part of the Territory, had made a very good reputation as a able man in public affairs. He had been one of the Democratic leaders in the Legislature of 1895, and had been one of the Democratic Executive Committee in the Constitutional Convention. It was generally agreed for over a year among the Democrats that he should be their first nominee for Governor under Statehood.

Just before the Democratic Convention was held, however, Mr. Ivins was told that he had been selected by the Presidency of the Church to go to Mexico and take charge of the Mormon mission.

The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is able to state on positive evidence that Mr. Ivins was told by his friends that the call to Mexico was merely a part of the scheme of George Q. Cannon to put the Republicans in power. Cannon was afraid that Ivins could be elected, and when the call came it was recognized among the Democratic leaders that this was merely another blow at them.

The nomination was practically offered to Mr. Ivins by the Democrats. If he had said he would run, it would have been possible to have stampeded the convention for him. He endeavored to secure a release from his call, but Cannon refused to give it, and he sat in the convention and saw a weaker man nominated.

If the Church can keep men out of politics in this way, it will be seen what a leverage can be given to such a man as George Q. Cannon, who wants power and would do anything to get it. There is scarcely a bright young Morman in Utah who would not come under the rule. Unless the order is resisted, therefore, the Church will again reign in Utah or conditions will be such as to remind one of an incident in a former Democratic Convention. A son of Brigham Young, who had left the Church, was declaiming against Church and State.

"There is no Church and State in Utah," interrupted a spectator.

Quick as a flash the speaker answered: "You are right. There is no Church and State in Utah—it's all Church."

The Church of Latter Day Saints.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 7.—The reorganized Church of Christ of Latter Day Saints began their annual conference yesterday in the old Mormon Temple at Kirtland. There is a large attendance of delegates from California, Canada, Maine, Mississippi, Missouri, Utah, and other points. Four members of the original church are present—Joseph Smith, Elder J. C. Clapp and Elder Albert Howes of California, and Alexander H. Smith.

COL. LYMAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

No Action to be Taken Till the Civil Service Commission Speaks.

ALBANY, April 7.—Excise Commissioner Lyman is waiting for the Civil Service Commissioners to act before he makes any appointments of Deputies or confidential special agents.

The board, the Governor and his legal adviser, and Mr. Lyman and his temporary counsel, Mr. Cullinan, were in close conference for two hours this afternoon considering whether to put the sixty confidential agents into the competitive class. No conclusion was reached.

It is likely these agents will not be put into the competitive schedule. The Commissioner is said to favor a classification which would require them to pass an examination as to fitness which will not be competitive. This would allow him to designate the applicants.

At a meeting to-day some stress was laid on the fact that in New-York City the special agents of the local Excise Board have been appointed from non-competitive lists.

Commissioner Lyman this afternoon received delegations in the interest of Daniel O'Grady of Buffalo and ex-Senator Jacob Worth of Brooklyn for the appointment as his deputies for the counties of Erie and Kings. The O'Grady delegation included Senator Lamy, Capt. John Kraft and Col. Francis Ward, and that for Mr. Worth was made up of Senator Wieman and four Brooklyn citizens who refused to give their names for publication. Col. Lyman merely promised to look into the claims of the two candidates.

Commissioner Lyman has arrived at the decision that individual sureties must be accepted under the law, and that applicants for liquor tax certificates may, under Section 18 of the liquor tax law, file a bond with two individual sureties or a surety company as surety.

WILL NOT COMPLY WITH RAINES LAW

Brooklyn Excise Board Cannot Prepare Statistics in Time.

The Brooklyn Board of Excise will not comply with the provision of the Raines law obliging it to hand to the new excise officials a complete statement concerning all saloons licensed in the city by April 15, because, Cashier Michaels explained yesterday, the work of tabulating the statistics is too great to be accomplished within the specified period.

There are 4,800 saloons licensed in Brooklyn, and although extra clerks have been added to the excise force, returns for only 1,600 licenses have been made out. Cashier Michaels thinks the returns will all be tabulated by April 25.

Mr. Michaels is also of the opinion that 1,600 saloons having short-term licenses will have to close between May 1 and June 1, during which time no license can be renewed. If saloon keepers whose licenses expire April 30 sell liquor during May they will be liable to arrest.

District Attorney Backus yesterday said he thought the best way to settle the disputed points in the Raines law was to take a case to court, and a test case would soon be tried.

Liquor Dealers to Obey the Law.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 7.—The Liquor Dealers' Association of the town of Flushing met at the Fountain House to-day. The most important subject discussed was the Raines law. It was decided unanimously that every member must observe the law to the letter. The association desires to go on record as law-abiding, and as desirous to do all in its power to preserve the peace and good will of the town. It was further decided that any member caught violating the law would be deprived of the privileges of membership. A committee will be appointed by the association to see that its rules are carried out by the members. The officers of the association are: President—Jacob F. Haubell; Secretary—James L. Cain; Financial Secretary—John Morris; Treasurer—Robert P. Brennan.

HERR AHLWARDT'S TRIBULATIONS.

Freed from One Charge, He Was Arrested on Another.

HOBOKEN, N. J., April 7.—Herr Ahlwardt, the anti-Semitic speaker, who was arrested on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, was arraigned before Recorder McDonough to-day. He told his story in German, and it was translated by Detective Nelson. He said he was assaulted by a crowd in Newark Street, and drew his revolver in self-defense. He claimed that the Constitution of the United States gave him the right to carry arms. He did not arm himself, however, until after he had been assaulted in West Hoboken, New-York, and Jersey City. He believed, and he thought the manner in which he had been assaulted proved, that a plot had been formed to murder him.

The only witness who gave evidence against Ahlwardt was Michael Aaronsburg. He testified that before Ahlwardt was assaulted he drew a revolver and threatened to kill the witness. Aaronsburg also testified that he had given Ahlwardt no provocation for the threat.

The case was then adjourned until the afternoon, when Ahlwardt produced several witnesses, who testified that Aaronsburg's story was false; that Ahlwardt made no threat against Aaronsburg, and that he did not draw the revolver until after the crowd had attacked him.

Recorder McDonough said that he regarded Ahlwardt as a public nuisance, but, under the circumstances, he was constrained to dismiss the complaint against him.

Ahlwardt then charged Aaronsburg with perjury, and the latter was arrested, and held in bail to appear before the Grand Jury. Subsequently, Aaronsburg went before Justice Seymour, and swore out a warrant for Ahlwardt's arrest, on a charge of assault. On this warrant Ahlwardt was arrested a second time, and he also was held for the Grand Jury.

Israel Bernbaum, Morris J. Cohen, and Samuel Becker, who were arrested for assaulting Ahlwardt, gave bail in $100 each to answer any indictment that may be found against them by the Grand Jury.

Jewish Alliance Entertainment.

The Jewish Alliance and Bible Circle gave its second public entertainment in Temple Emanu-El assembly room, Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street, last night. Prof. Haupt of Johns Hopkins University lectured on "The Story of Paradise" and "Alexander's Expedition to the Fountain of Light." The lecturer was enthusiastically applauded.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted protesting against the proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

BRIDAL GIFTS

Attention is invited to entirely new and exclusive designs in

Sterling (925/1000 fine) Silverware

particularly appropriate for

WEDDING PRESENTS.

The WALLACE CO.

Silversmiths,

FIFTH AVENUE,

Between 26th and 27th Sts.

Manufactory at Wallingford, Conn.

MUST FACE THE CHARGES

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH SUSPENDED.

J. Elliott Smith to be Placed on Trial —President La Grange and Commissioner Ford Decide that There Shall Be a Formal Investigation of the Accusations Made During the Recent Investigation — Mr. Sheffield Opposes the Action.

At the meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners yesterday afternoon Superintendent J. Elliott Smith of the Bureau of Fire-Alarm Telegraph was suspended from duty by the adoption of the following motion, made by Commissioner Ford:

That formal charges, based upon the evidence, should be preferred against Superintendent Smith, that he be placed on trial, and that he be forthwith suspended from duty pending the result of such trial.

When the meeting opened, President La Grange made an introductory statement concerning the Smith investigation. He said it had been agreed that each Commissioner should prepare and submit his individual findings on the evidence presented to the board.

Commissioner Sheffield said he had looked over the findings prepared by President La Grange. The mere fact that there were seventy-six failures of alarm boxes to respond inside of nineteen months, spoken of in the President's findings, was not proof of incompetency, especially when it was considered that there are an average of 4,000 alarms each year.

President La Grange replied that fire alarm boxes should be in perfect order at all times.

Commissioner Sheffield read his findings, in which he contended that the Superintendent had not been accorded a fair trial, and that he had opposed the appointment of Expert Callahan. The expert had acted more like a prosecuting attorney than an impartial investigator. At no time had he said a kind word for the Superintendent, though it was conceded that New-York had one of the best, if not the best, fire alarm systems in the world. The board acted unfairly when it permitted Mr. Cross to conduct the prosecution, as Mr. Cross was Secretary of the Gamewell Company, which was opposed to the Superintendent for business reasons.

Mr. Cross was counsel for the Manhattan Auxiliary Company when he was prosecuting the Superintendent, and had a measure, the fate of which might depend on the result in the Smith matter, pending before the board then.

Commissioner Sheffield's findings concluded with commendatory statements concerning the faithfulness and competency of the Superintendent. He said he had made personal inquiries, and had not heard or found anything to the discredit of the Superintendent. He had found, though, that three of the men who had testified against Mr. Smith had been supplied with good positions by enemies of the Superintendent.

President La Grange read a record of the beginning of the investigation, from which it appeared that, while Commissioner Sheffield had objected to Mr. Cross at first, he had afterward voted to allow the counsel to figure as representative of the complainants.

Commissioner Ford said Mr. Calahan, the expert, had been approached by Mr. Pearce of the Pearce Signaling System and Mr. Wiley of the Underground Cable Company, both of which companies were friendly to Mr. Smith, the day after Mr. Calahan had been appointed.

President La Grange said that while the expert's methods might be open to criticism, that had nothing to do with the results of his investigation and the facts he had established by proof.

Commissioner Ford said the expert had been instructed by him to pursue the methods to which Commissioner Sheffield took exception. The expert had reported to him faithfully.

Mr. Sheffield said Pearce and Wiley had explained the matter fully.

Mr. Ford retorted that no honest man would have promised the expert a four-thousand-dollar-a-year position under the circumstances.

Commissioner Ford read his report, with the preliminary statement that he had endeavored to confine himself to the evidence which came directly before the board. His principal charges were as follows:

That the laying of underground cable and other work done under the direction of Mr. Smith during the seven years from 1888 to 1894, inclusive, cost $464,000. According to the expert's testimony, this should have been done for $228,000, thus showing a loss to the city of $236,000.

That Mr. Smith made his specifications for construction work in such a way as to make competition impossible, and that, by reason of the improper and indefinite manner in which such specifications were drawn, he was enabled to place in the hands of the Standard Underground Cable Company and Frederick Pearce an actual monopoly of the manufacturing work of the bureau, to the detriment of the city's interest, as shown above.

That Superintendent Smith is shown by the evidence to have purchased from Pearce supplies at extravagant prices, and which could only have been done fraudulently or from incompetence.

The records of Mr. Smith's office in regard to underground construction are altogether imperfect and unsatisfactory.

That Superintendent Smith has directed and knowingly permitted the supplying of the city's battery material for the maintenance of the Pearce Signaling System, which is owned by private persons, and for the use of which the public has been charged exorbitant prices; and that the workmen employed and paid by the bureau have been with Mr. Smith's knowledge and under Mr. Smith's directions, employed in repairing and maintaining the said system.

It is shown by the evidence that the complaint of the Gamewell Fire Alarm Company, that they had been discriminated against by Superintendent Smith, is substantiated, and that the Gamewell Company, and

LONG ISLAND ELECTIONS

DEMOCRATS MAKE HEAVY GAINS IN MANY OF THE TOWNS.

Close Contests Bring Out Voters—Republicans Lose a Supervisor in Suffolk County—Jamaica Elects a Democratic Supervisor—A Clean Sweep in Newtown—License or No License Received More Attention in Many Places than Did Candidates.

Elections were held in all the towns on Long Island yesterday for local officers. There was more than the usual interest displayed in these elections, and in nearly every instance it seemed to be difficult to determine who would be elected until a short time before the polls were closed. The gains that were made were all in favor of the Democratic Party, and in some cases the Republicans were voted out of offices that they had held for several years.

The Raines law was a great factor, and the contests for and against granting licenses played a prominent part in nearly every town. In some towns the temperance people were successful, and in others only partially so, while in still others they were overwhelmingly defeated. It was along the shores where Summer boarders are taken that the "license party" was the most successful.

DEMOCRATIC GAINS IN FLUSHING.

The Entire Ticket Carried by Increased Majorities.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 7.—The town election held here to-day resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Democratic ticket. Those elected were: Supervisor—David L. Van Nostrand; Town Clerk—Thomas Carroll; Commissioner of Highways—Michael O'Connell; Assessor—Henry C. Rath; Town Auditor—T. S. Cagney; Town Trustees—William Connors, G. W. Hilbers, C. W. Walters, John H. Taylor, and Patrick R. Brogan; Constables—R. T. Hickman, William H. Allen, Edward A. Slavin, John Kraemer, and George Roe.

Thomas C. Mackenna of Whitestone, Democratic candidate for Justice of the Peace, received the largest vote polled for any one man. When Justice Mackenna serves out the term for which he was elected to-day, he will have held the office continuously for twenty years, having been elected several times when the Republicans secured all other offices by large majorities. His opponent to-day was Hosford B. Niles.

In the vote upon local option, the licensing of all places was carried in every village of the township by more than two to one.

The large gains made by the Democrats in all the villages of the township are attributed to the effect of the Raines law, which is very unpopular here. In College Point the Democratic ticket had a majority of only 90 at the election last Fall. To-day it was increased to over 300.

ALL DEMOCRATS IN NEWTOWN.

Republicans Fail to Elect a Candidate —License Has a Majority.

NEWTOWN, L. I., April 7.—The election in the several villages of the town of Newtown to-day was one of the most exciting on record. The snowstorm that prevailed all day had no effect upon the voters, who turned out, angered by the Raines excise law, and voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Each party used every available object in bringing out the voters, and the result was that the largest vote ever known in the history of the town was polled. The voters were conveyed from their homes to the polling booths in coaches, carriages, and in many instances sleighs were used.

The entire Democratic ticket, with Joseph Bermel at the head of it for Supervisor, is elected by over 500 majority. John T. Robinson, Republican candidate for Town Clerk, who has held the position for the last seven years, was beaten in his own district. Two years ago, when the Republicans carried the town by over 300 majority, Robinson received a majority of 700.

The vote on local option, which received a majority of 300, was not a fair test, for the fact that the people did not comprehend its meaning, and failed to vote it.

BABYLON REPUBLICANS SUCCESSFUL.

Temperance Party Defeated and Licenses Voted For.

BABYLON, L. I., April 7.—The annual town meeting held here to-day for the purpose of electing town officers and deciding on the question of local option resulted in the election of the entire Republican ticket by greatly decreased majorities. The town has a normal Republican majority of 250, but the intense feeling which prevails against the Raines bill tended to materially decrease the Republican vote in the town, many prominent Republicans bolting the high-license, puritanical ticket nominated by their party and supporting the more liberally inclined nominees of the Democratic Party.

The officers elected were: Supervisor—Thomas Powell; Town Clerk—Eugene Velsor; Highway Commissioner—Stephen R. Austin; Collector—Joshua H. Smalling; Assessor—John B. Scudder; Overseer of the Poor—Jacob C. Smith; Justice of the Peace—Arthur Neville.

The license party carried the day by a large majority, and to-night the sporting element of the town are celebrating their victory, and the consequent downfall and defeat of the Temperance Party, led by Pastor John D. Long and others.

OFFICES DIVIDED IN JAMAICA.

Each Party Elects About Half—Supervisor a Democrat.

JAMAICA, L. I., April 7.—Frederick W. Dunton was elected Supervisor of this town to-day. He was the Democratic nominee. Owing to the muddy roads, returns from the outlying districts had not been received at a late hour, but Dunton's majority in the town is estimated to be about 300, which is large for a town that has gone Republican for the last two years. The following were the other officers elected in the town: Town Clerk—Carl Norgel, (Dem.;) Assessor—Samuel Colton, (Rep.;) Overseer of the Poor—Oscar Denton, (Rep.;) Highway Commissioner—Frederick Wolff, (Dem.) The town voted upon the local option resolutions in favor of the selling of liquor.

Suffolk County's Supervisors.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 7.—The Republicans lost one Supervisor at the several town elections held throughout Suffolk County to-day, that of Smithtown. The vote was the largest ever polled in almost every instance. The license question caused much excitement and had some effect in reducing large Republican pluralities. In some towns the votes under the Raines law were close. Easthampton and Shelter Island voted no license, while the other towns voted in favor of some of the propositions. The new Board of Supervisors for Suffolk County will be: Southold—Barton D. Skinner, (Rep.;) Riverhead—Henry P. Terry, (Rep.;) Babylon—Thomas Powell, (Rep.;) Southampton—James H. Pierson, (Rep.;) Islip—William A. Hulz, (Rep.;) Huntington—Emmett B. Hawkins; Brookhaven—J. Wilson Ritch, (Rep.;) Smithtown—Edward L. Smith, (Dem.;) Shelter Island—Byron Griffing, (Rep.;) Easthampton—George A. Miller, (Dem.)

Republicans Carry Islip.

ISLIP, L. I., April 7.—The town election here was a quiet one, and resulted in the election of the Republican ticket by an average majority of 250, as follows: Supervisor—W. A. Hutz; Town Clerk—Henry S. Jennings; Collector—Herman S. Woodhull; Commissioner of Highways—George A. Robinson; Overseer of the Poor—I. S. Green; Justice of the Peace—Charles W. Vail. The license party secured an easy victory.

Huntington Elects Republicans.

HUNTINGTON, L. I., April 7.—Capt. Emmet B. Hawkins, the Republican nominee for Supervisor, was elected by a small majority. The Democrats succeeded in electing only one or two minor officers. The principal fight was on the question of license, and the license party was successful.

Democrats Win in Faribault.

FARIBAULT, Minn., April 7.—The Democrats to-day elected the Mayor and secured a majority in the Common Council for the first time in many years.

Easthampton Is Democratic.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., April 7.—George A. Miller, (Dem.,) will succeed himself as Supervisor of this town, the Republicans not having made a nomination for that office.

A RAINES BILL REVULSION.

Port Jervis Democrats Take the Offices Away from Republicans.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 7.—The charter election, held here to-day, resulted in a victory for the Democrats. They elected their Inspectors of Election by a majority of 142 votes, and their majority for Trustees is estimated at from 168 to 200 votes.

The Republicans last year elected their Inspectors of Election by an average majority of 44, but elected only one Trustee out of four.

The defeat of the Republicans to-day is attributed to the enforcement of the Raines law.

Republicans Carry Jamestown.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., April 7.—In the municipal election in this city to-day Oscar F. Price, Republican, was elected Mayor and Charles O. McCormick, Republican, City Clerk. The Republicans also elected seven out of eight Aldermen.

Democrats Carry Schenectady.

SCHENECTADY, April 7.—In the charter election in Schenectady to-day the Democrats elected their city ticket headed by Recorder. Three out of five Aldermen are Democrats, and three out five Supervisors are Democrats.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATS WIN.

Selectmen and School Board in Bridgeport, Mayor in Hartford.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., April 7.—The Democrats yesterday elected three of the five Selectmen, and secured proportional representation in the Board of Education.

It was 10 o'clock this morning before the result of the election was known.

There was so much pasting done that the counters in the different districts were kept up all night.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—The Democrats yesterday elected their candidate for Mayor, and also their candidate for Tax Collector. For Mayor, Miles B. Preston, (Dem.,) defeated Alexander Harbison, (Rep.,) by 276 votes, and for Tax Collector George W. Fowler, (Dem.,) defeated P. Davis Oakley, (Rep.,) by 410 votes.

The Republicans elected Town Clerk, City Auditor, and Marshal. The Republicans elected twelve Aldermen, the Democrats eight; the Republicans elected twenty-eight Councilmen, the Democrats eleven, and there is one tie.

STAMFORD, N. Y., April 7.—An exciting election was held in Stamford in the Catskills to-day, resulting in the election of the candidates of the Progressive Improvement Party by large majorities, which insures a continuance of the policy of village improvement inaugurated by the leading citizens. Charles L. Andrews, a former law partner of Judge Isaac H. Maynard, was elected President of the Village Board.

Democrats Gain in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 7.—A heavy vote was cast at the municipal election to-day. The Republican City ticket, William G. Raushenberger for Mayor, Charles Millbrath for Treasurer, and William J. Freibrantz for Controller, was elected by pluralities ranging from 1,500 to 2,500. The labor vote was very large. The Republicans will control the Common Council and Board of Supervisors by small pluralities. Large Democratic gains are recorded in all wards of the city.

A. P. A. Mayor in Kansas City.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 7.—About half of the precincts in the city have been heard from. These indicate the election of Jones, for Mayor, by a majority of about 700. Jones was the American Protective Association candidate, and the contest between that organization and the citizens' independent ticket was a bitter one.

THE A. P. A. AGAINST M'KINLEY.

Congressman Linton to be Its Candidate in the St. Louis Convention.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—The A. P. A. has declared war on McKinley, and through the Chairman of the National Advisory Board, Judge J. H. D. Stevens, who established headquarters here to-day, declares that everything possible will be done to defeat the Ohio man.

This announcement was coupled to-day with the launching of a boom for the Presidency of Congressman William S. Linton of Michigan, who has been the mouthpiece and champion of the organization in the House of Representatives.

The hostility of the A. P. A. is due to an alleged snub administered to the National Board while it was in session at Washington last week.

The board sent a letter to the managers of McKinley, Reed, Morton, and Allison, inviting them to appear before the board and state their attitudes toward the organization, as it intended to take a hand in the National fight.

All of the managers but Hanna obeyed the summons, and had long conferences with the members of the board. Hanna came not. A second letter was sent to him, and it brought a reply that McKinley would not recognize any faction in the Republican Party, and would make no pledges nor promises to any secret organization.

It was decided at once to fight the Ohio man and a resolution to that effect was passed. The managers of the other candidates were notified of this action, and that at the proper time the organization would act. It became necessary to carry on the fight to secure a candidate to whom to throw the A. P. A. vote.

Linton was selected as the man. Hundreds of Linton buttons already are being worn in St. Louis. In an interview to-night, Judge Stevens announces that the organization will defeat McKinley for the nomination if possible, and, if not, will fight him at the polls. He says of the 400 delegates already chosen to the National Convention, there are 90 members of the American Protective Association, and that the organization in those states will secure 60 more, and, with the 150 votes, they will be able to defeat McKinley and nominate a man to their own liking.

The Judge's actions have created the greatest astonishment in political circles here.

FAVOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

Shepardites in Brooklyn Reiterate Their Principles.

The Executive Committee of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County met last evening at its headquarters in Montague Street, Brooklyn, and adopted a set of resolutions defining the party's attitude on local, State and National questions. The resolutions affirm the party's adherence to the gold standard of National currency; protest against any more tariff tinkering, denounce the acts of the Republican State and city administrations; express disapprobation of boss rule as exemplified in this city, and reaffirm the principles on which the party fought in the last campaign.

The resolutions will be presented to the General Committee, which will meet in the Athenaeum to-morrow night.

The General Committee to-morrow night will have to elect a Chairman in place of John A. Taylor, who declined that office after his election. The question of candidates was discussed last evening, and it was the opinion of most of those present that either S. Perry Sturgis or Charles J. Patterson would be the choice of the General Committee.

THE AMERICANS AHEAD

PROGRESS OF THE OLYMPIAN GAMES AT ATHENS.

Ellery H. Clark of the Boston Athletic Association Won the Long Jump and Robert Garrett of Princeton Was Second—The Greeks Disappointed in the Defeat of Their Champion—The Acropolis Illuminated—Royal Family Present.

ATHENS, April 7.—The second day of the Olympic games showed no sign of diminution in interest. On the contrary, there was more enthusiasm displayed than was shown yesterday, and the crowd that witnessed the various events was enormous. The Stadion was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the surrounding hills were again packed with masses of humanity, desirous of seeing the tests of athletic skill and endurance. The King, Crown Prince, and other members of the royal family were again present, as were also all the notabilities of Greece, and many from foreign countries. It is estimated that to-day fully 100,000 persons witnessed the games.

The weather was perfect and the grounds were in far better condition than they were yesterday. The contestants are becoming more familiar with their surroundings, and this adds greatly to their self-confidence. The American contestants who covered themselves with glory yesterday, did well to-day, and it is the general opinion that they will win several of the final honors. One thing is believed to have been established, and that is that the future of the Olympian games has been decided, and that they will henceforth take their place among the noted events in the athletic world, even though they are not held on the classic ground of Greece.

The first heat of the 110-metre hurdle race was won by Goulding, an Englishman. His time was 18 2-5 seconds. The second heat was won by T. P. Curtis of the Boston Athletic Association, whose time was 18 seconds. The finals of this event will take place on Friday.

The long jump was won by Ellery H. Clark of the Boston Athletic Association, who covered 6.35 metres. Robert Garrett, Captain of the Princeton team, was second, with 6.17 metres to his credit, and James B. Connolly of the Suffolk Athletic Club, third, with 5.84 metres.

The 400-metre race on the flat was won by Thomas E. Burke of the Boston Athletic Association. His time was 0:54 1-5. H. B. Jamison of Princeton University was second.

The next event on the programme was putting the weight. Capt. Garrett won, scoring 11.22 metres. The Greek champion, Gonkos, was second, scoring 11.03 metres. Gonkos is the second Greek champion who has met defeat contesting with Garrett. Yesterday Paraskevopoulos, the champion discus thrower, was badly beaten by the Captain of the Princeton athletes. The one-hand weight lifting contest was won by Elliott, an Englishman, who raised 71 kilos. The two-handed weight-lifting contest was won by Jensen, a Dane, who raised 111½ kilos.

Flack, the Australian, won the 1,500 meters race on the flat in 4.33.

The winners were enthusiastically applauded. Even Garrett was hailed with enthusiasm when he defeated Gourkas, although the Greeks were surprised and disappointed by the downfall of their champion.

In the evening the Acropolis and city were illuminated by myriads of electric and other lights. The scene was beautiful and fairy like. Everywhere there was the greatest enthusiasm.

RIDING TO MUSIC.

Hoboken Horsemen Close the Indoor Season with an Exhibition.

The Germania Riding Club of Hoboken concluded its season of tanbark rides last evening by giving an exhibition of horsemanship in Hexamer's Riding Academy in that city. A music ride at a trot was the first number on the programme, and was well executed by sixteen members. Then followed some graceful tandem riding by four riders in fancy costume. The next event was a jeu de barre, which was won by Ernst Staude. Afterward there was a music ride at a gallop, in which the cavalcade consisted of sixteen splendidly mounted equestrians. A large number of the members and their friends were present. Emil Berckmann, Joseph Lips, H. Lehmann, Jr., and F. W. Bender formed the Reception Committee. The officers of the club, all of whom participated in the ride, are John Lehmann, President; J. Schuemann, Vice President, and Ernst Staude, Secretary and Treasurer. Others who had mounts were J. H. Timken, A. J. Volk, H. Raub, H. Kroebel, Max Lehmann, Henry C. Magnus, H. Hess, Jr., J. A. Rosenbaum, F. Reichardt, F. Cordts, and A. P. Hexamer.

After the entertainment in the ring the members had a supper at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Crescents' New Barges.

The Sub-Committee on Rowing of the Crescent Athletic Club, of which William H. Ford is Chairman, has ordered two new barges for the club, a four and a six. At present the club has only a six, which is quite old, and the new eight, which was built last year. The four will carry six men, the crew, and an extra man and coxswain, and the six will carry ten men, the crew, three passengers, and a coxswain. It was thought better to build a six this way than a large vessel, as it will be better able to keep up with the eight when they are out together. The four is finished, and the six will be completed about the middle of May. These boats are built in New-York City, by Christopher J. Thoms. The process of building these boats is an interesting one. Models of the midship and several other sections are made, and the keel is laid on this and the Hackmatack stem and stern pieces fastened in place. The ribs are fastened to the keel and held in position by temporary timbers, or rather springs, running longitudinally from stem to stern. The ribs in position, the white cedar planking is fastened to them by copper rivets, and the shaping, and fitting of these planks is a nice piece of work. All this time the boat is up side down, but when it comes to the last plank or top streak, the boat is turned right side up. The top streak is put in in Spanish cedar, a dark red wood, entirely free from knots.

The rest of the work is on the inside of the boat, and consists of putting in the stretchers and seats, or thwarts. The timber running on top of the keel supports the boat longitudinally. All the inside work is of Spanish cedar, making a pretty contrast to the white cedar planking.

Brittania Wins a Race.

NICE, April 7.—The yacht race for the White Heather Cup, for large raters, sailed to-day, was won by the Prince of Wales's Britannia on time allowance. The Satanita was given second place, and the Ailsa finished third.

The race was a good one, and the finish was intensely exciting. A steady clubtopsail breeze was blowing when the boats crossed the starting line, and the wind held throughout the race. Some clever work was done at the start by the Britannia, but soon after the yachts got away the Ailsa took first position, and held it to the first mark. Then the Satanita took the lead, but the Ailsa overhauled and passed by both rivals, going free. The second round was a repetition of the first, with the exception that the Satanita finished in second place.

In the last round the Satanita was three minutes ahead of the other boats at the weather mark, but in the running and reaching the Britannia closed up the gap and won the race on time allowance, with thirty seconds to spare.

Monmouth Boat Club Officers.

RED BANK, N. J., April 7.—The annual meeting of the Monmouth Boat Club was held in the new clubhouse last night. The following officers were elected: President—John B. Bergen; Vice President—William T. Corlies; Secretary—P. T. Brady; Treasurer—Enoch L. Cowart; Captain—Edwin Smith. The club is now one of the leading organizations o its kind in New-Jersey. It was organized in 1879, with ten members, and the present membership is 102. The new clubhouse, centrally situated in town on the river bank, is a handsome two-story structure, surmounted on the river end by a tall tower. After the club's meeting a hundred or more invited guests were treated to an entertainment and smoker, and the festivities were not concluded until an early hour this morning.

Westchester Horse Show.

At a meeting of the Westchester Horse Show Association officers yesterday it was decided to hold the annual stockholders' meeting for the election of directors on Tuesday, April 28, at 3 P. M. Those at the meeting were Major James C. Cooley, President; Robert W. Leonard, Secretary; and William H. Catlin, T. A. Maitland, and George R. Read. No date for the annual horse show was fixed.

Bits of Yachting News.

—H. O. Havemeyer, Jr., is having built, by the Spalding St. Lawrence Boat Company, Ogdensburg, N. Y., a racing half-rater, from designs furnished by W. P. Stephens. Evidently Mr. Havemeyer intends to go in extensively this year for this kind of racing. The boat will be double skin construction, and on the same general plan as the Ethelwynn and Two Step. There will be some change in the lines of the new boat, which will be called Ideal. She will be raced hard all season.

—C. A. Hayden, owner of the steam yacht W. B. Isham, well known on the St. Lawrence River, has ordered a racing half-rater, to be built on the lines of the Ethelwynn, to compete in the races for the Ogdensburg Challenge Cups.

—Vice Commodore Howard C. Smith's steam yacht Halcyon, Stamford Yacht Club, is being lengthened ten feet amidships and will have a new stern, new deckhouses, and entirely new interior.

—H. A. Laughlin's steam yacht Vesta is at Port Jefferson receiving new boilers and having alterations and improvements made in the cabin and deck houses.

—Miss E. L. Breeze's steam yacht Elsa, formerly the Jean, is being fitted with a new steering gear, new bridge, brass railings, and platforms.

—Vice Commodore Frederick T. Adams's schooner yacht Sachem is to have new sails this year. The Sachem is at Port Jefferson.

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WELCOME TO THE BOOTH-TUCKERS.

About 6,000 People Greet the Salvation Army Leaders.

A welcome was given by the Salvation Army to Commissioner Frederick St. George de Latour Booth-Tucker and Mrs. Booth-Tucker last night in Carnegie Music Hall.

Fully 6,000 persons were present. The stage was occupied by Commissioner and Mrs. Booth-Tucker and the officers of the City Corps. The flags of the several corps were stacked on the stage, at the rear of which was a large canvas bearing in large letters the words, "Welcome to America." The balconies were draped with American and English flags. On a canvas stretched across the top gallery was printed: "We, de push of Cherry Hill, welcoms de new Commish."

After a number of songs were sung, Commissioner Booth-Tucker said:

The first thing I want to say is, that I have been to the City Hall to-day, so that I can become a proper American citizen of the United States. I have loved the Salvation Army as an Englishman. I am now going to love it as an American citizen.

A part of the people have misunderstood us. Our beliefs may clash with the beliefs of others, but we cannot give in to others.

Kristodus Booth and Motee Booth, son and daughter of the Commissioner, were placed on chairs and sang. In introducing them, Commander Booth said Kristodus means Slave of Christ, and Motee means heart of purity. Kristodus is five, and Motee four years old. They entertained the audience for nearly ten minutes singing hymns.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker made a short address. She began to read a cable message from Gen. Booth, but nearly broke down, and Commissioner Carleton read, in part, as follows:

The task of the Commissioners will be a difficult one, but they will accomplish it with credit to the great nation they have come to serve. The honor of the army they will seek to maintain. The world-wide unity of the warfare they will strive to conserve, and the glory of that Great Father for whom the army and its General only desire to exist.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker then said: "I am here to bring about a full and complete reconciliation, in which I am persuaded, not only the angels in heaven, but the people of America will rejoice."

GEN. AND MRS. HARRISON AT HOME.

They Arrived Last Night at Indianapolis—Greeted with Cheers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 7.—Ex-President Harrison and his bride arrived from New-York at 10:15 o'clock to-night. A large crowd was at the Union Station when they came in. They alighted from the rear coach and Mrs. Harrison took the General's arm and was escorted through the station to the carriage in waiting.

As they passed through the gates, a cheer went up from the crowd and was taken up and repeated again and again outside the gates. The bridal couple moved with quick step through the throng, which parted on either side for their passage, the General recognizing one or two acquaintances, to whom he nodded his head in recognition. Upon entering the carriage, they were driven rapidly to their North Delaware Street home.

No one was there to receive them except the housekeeper.

A number of handsome bouquets were sent to the residence to-day, and also some packages which were supposed to contain presents.

It is understood a reception will be given at the residence, but no arrangements have been announced.

CLARA MORRIS IN "ARTICLE 47."

A Large Audience Enthusiastic About Play and Players.

Clara Morris revived one of her standard rôles last night at the Fourteenth Street Theatre in "Article 47." There was a large audience in attendance, and Miss Morris evoked as much enthusiasm as at any previous time in her long and successful career as an actress.

There were curtain calls in abundance, and, even after the play had ended, the audience compelled Miss Morris to appear repeatedly and acknowledge the compliment.

The remainder of the company received its share of the plaudits, and throughout the entire performance audience and players were in thorough accord with each other. This afternoon Miss Morris will appear in "Raymonde," and to-night in one of her most prominent rôles, Miss Moulton. Her engagement at the Fourteenth Street Theatre is for this week only.

Democratic Mayor in Oneida.

ONEIDA, N. Y., April 7.—The total number of ballots cast at to-day's election was 1,332, the largest number ever cast in any charter election in this village. The Raines law was strictly observed, all places where liquor is sold within a quarter of a mile of the polling places being closed. The following is the vote: For President—William M. Baker, (Dem.,) 645; Charles H. Parsons, (Rep.,) 626; Baker's majority, 19. For Trustees—Jay Farrier, (Rep.,) 740; George Schiefel, (Rep.,) 715; William Warr, (Rep.,) 687; Miles Upson, (Dem.,) 541; William G. Nixdorf, (Dem.,) 577; Daniel Kilroy, (Dem.,) 508.

Jared Flagg Secures Bail.

Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent who was convicted of maintaining a public nuisance in renting flats on West Eighteenth Street, was released on bail in the sum of $7,500 yesterday by Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions. Arthur Scribner of Scribner's Sons, publishers on Fifth Avenue, became bondsman for Mr. Flagg. A certificate of reasonable doubt had been granted by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

District.	Politics.	Nominee.
Twelfth Indiana	Democratic	J. M. Robinson
Ninth Indiana	Republican	C. B. Landis

THE DOCK BOARD'S ANSWER

TREASURER EINSTEIN REPLIES TO CONTROLLER FITCH'S CHARGES.

He Declares in a Letter to Mayor Strong that the Law Has Not Been Violated in the Purchase of Lumber from Bell Brothers—Affidavits by Chief Engineer Greene and Chief Clerk Phelan as to the Custom of the Department.

Concerning several charges which have been made by Controller Fitch against the Dock Commissioners, Treasurer Einstein of the Dock Board yesterday gave out for publication copies of correspondence relating to the contracts made with Bell Brothers for supplying lumber to the department, and also the agreement entered into with Max Gombossy for painting. The Controller refused to audit the bills on the ground that the law was violated by the Dock Board in both cases.

The first letter is addressed to Mayor Strong, and is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 7, 1896.

William L. Strong, Mayor of the City of New-York:

Sir: I have the honor to submit for your information the following statements relative to the claims of Bell Brothers for sawed spruce timber furnished this department, and Max Gombossy for kalsomnining, painting, &c., done for this department, under Treasurer's orders, which bills the Controller refused to pay.

In the matter of the bills for spruce timber furnished by Bell Brothers, I have to state that on May 28, 1895, the following bids were received by the Board of Docks for sawed spruce timber: Yellow Pine Company, $23 per 1,000 feet, B. M.; Church E. Gates & Co., $20 per 1,000 feet B. M.; John C. Orr, $20 per 1,000 feet, B. M.

The board did not believe it could properly award the contract to any of the three bidders, as it was evidently a combination price, and accordingly rejected all bids, believing it to be for the best interests of the city so to do. A representative of the Controller was present at the meeting, and offered no objection to this action. The cost of readvertising for bids on this contract would have amounted to upward of $100, and as the quantity of timber desired for immediate use was only 2,000 feet, the following resolution was adopted at a special meeting held on the same day:

Resolved, That the Treasurer be and hereby is authorized to purchase all materials and supplies required by this department subject to the limitations prescribed by law.

Under this resolution the Treasurer sent out requests on June 25 for prices for furnishing 20,000 feet of sawed spruce timber under the same specifications as in the case of the contract on which bidse were rejected, and received the following bids: Bell Brothers, $21 per 1,000 feet, B. M.; East River Mill and Lumber Company, $24 per 1,000 feet, B. M.; H. C. Stevens & Sons, $21 per 1,000 feet, B. M.

As this price was $1 more per 1,000 feet than that named in the rejected bids, inquiry was made as to the reason for the increase, and it was ascertained that since May 28 the quality and kind of timber called for by the specifications had advanced in value, and that $21 per 1,000 feet was the lowest market price. Attached hereto is an affidavit made by one of the firm of Bell Brothers, certifying to these facts, and also statements showing that this was the price paid by other city departments for the same quality of timber covering this period. There has been purchased under Treasurer's orders since the rejection of the bids first mentioned, as needed from time to time for repairs at the various piers and bulkheads around the water, 220,000 feet, B. M., sawed spruce timber, these purchases extending over a period of about nine months.

The first three bills were audited and paid by Controller Fitch without any objections, but it now appears that the Controller has changed his mind about the propriety of these purchases, and has refused to pay Bell Brothers the amounts justly due them.

The action of the Treasurer, it is submitted, is not a violation or evasion of the provisions of law, for Section 64 of the Consolidation act provides:

"Whenever any work is necessary to be done to complete or perfect a particular job, or any supply is needed for any particular purpose, which work or job is to be undertaken or supply furnished for the corporation, and the several parts of the said work or supply shall together involve the expenditure of more than $1,000, the same shall be by contract," &c.

A statement was prepared and submitted to the Controller, showing that in no case had the material and labor amounted to or exceeded $1,000 on any one particular job or piece of work upon which this material had been used. It further appears that it has been the practice for many years for materials to be purchased in the manner referred to in the case of Bell Brothers on Treasurer's orders. It seems that owing to an advance of $1 per thousand in the market price of sawed spruce timber, the action of the board in rejecting the bids and purchasing under Treasurer's orders made a difference of $20 on the 420,000 feet of timber purchased during the nine months. From this must be deducted the cost of readvertising, $100, which would reduce the difference to $320.

A similar action of the Board of Docks about the same time in rejecting a bid for Portland cement under the belief that the price named was a combination one, and directing the Treasurer to purchase the cement under his orders as needed, resulted in the department being able to procure the cement at a considerably lower price from the same company which made the rejected bid, with a total saving on the cement contract of $400, and a net saving on the two transactions, including the $100 which it would have cost to readvertise for the cement, of $260. The provision of law on which we understand the Controller bases his present objection has been on the statute books for over twenty-five years, and an examination of the records of the department shows that hundreds of bills, identically the same in character, have been paid by the Finance Department heretofore, a great many of them being bills of Bell Brothers for lumber furnished this department under former administrations, which will be shown by affidavits hereto attached made by the Engineer in Chief, Mr. Greene, and the Chief Clerk, Mr. Phelan.

In order to relieve the Board of Docks from future embarrassment in the case of tie bids, and permit it to award the contract to one of the bidders without impropriety, the following clause has been inserted in the contracts, and has just received the approval of the Counsel to the Corporation:

"In case there are two or more bids at the same price, which price is the lowest price bid, the contract, if awarded, will be awarded by lot to one of the lowest bidders."

This clause has been inserted in Contract No. 531 for furnishing sawed spruce timber, which is just being advertised, and it is hoped will also relieve the Controller from the necessity of making it difficult for the Department of Docks to procure its work and materials at the lowest prices by refusing to pay bills justly and legally due.

In relation to the claim of Max Gombossy, in order not to annoy you with too much detail, I will simply make the statement that I saw Mr. Fitch personally and thoroughly explained the matter to him, until he said he understood it perfectly. He, however, declined to pay the claims. I told him that the Corporation Counsel was the legal adviser of this department as well as his, and that I would accordingly submit the matter to him. The Counsel to the Corporation advised this department that it had acted entirely in accordance with the law, and also advised Controller Fitch that the claim should be paid. Mr. Fitch still refused to pay it, and subjected the creditor, who could ill afford it, to the hardship, delay, and expense of a lawsuit, when the Corporation Counsel was forced to inform the claimant that the city had no defense, and allow judgment to be taken. The judgment has since been paid, after a levy by the Sheriff which received a good deal of attention in the press.

In view of the fact that so much publicity has been given these cases by the Controller, it has been thought proper that this statement should be in your possession and be made public. Yours respectfully,

EDWIN EINSTEIN,
Treasurer.

The next letter in the series is a communication from Bell Brothers to the President of the Dock Board. It is as follows:

NEW-YORK, April 6, 1896.

Edward C. O'Brien, Commissioner of Docks:

Dear Sir: We can confidently inform you that all the city departments have been paying since the time we quoted you, June 26, 1895, and are now paying, twenty-one (21) dollars per M. ft. B. M. for spruce timber of the size and quality that we have been delivering to the Dock Department. The ones we can positively state who are doing so, from information from the parties selling them, are the Department of Street Cleaning and the Department of Charities and Correction. Any other information you may want we will cheerfully give. We also inclose affidavit about the price of timber. Yours truly,

BELL BROTHERS.

William R. Bell says in an affidavit made on April 6:

I am a member of the firm of Bell Brothers, doing business at Fifty-third Street and East River, and I have been engaged with said firm in the lumber business for twenty-five years, and during all of such time have furnished lumber to the City of New-York and its Department of Docks. On June 26 I received a request for prices of spruce timber from the Department of Docks, and sumbitted the price of $21 per 1,000 feet B. M., which was then and ever since has been the lowest market price for spruce timber, the price having been advanced between the 28th of May and the date of said request. I further say that at no time since the receipt of such request and the submission of said price has the firm of which I am a member sold spruce timber of the quality and size called for to any parties, either public or private, for less than $21 per 1,000 feet B. M.

C. S. Greene, Jr., Engineer in Chief of the Department of Docks for more than twenty years, says in an affidavit:

It has always been the custom of the department to purchase the material for any particular job of repairs to wharves and piers, where the total cost of the materials and labor for such job did not exceed $1,000 in value, by Treasurer's order, when no contract existed under which they could be obtained, and in particular this custom applied to the purchase of timber for such repairs and to the late purchases of spruce timber for repairs from Bell Brothers, which are now the subject of controversy, and he has never known or heard, until recently, of any objection to or criticism of the legality and right of the department to make such purchases.

In his affidavit John M. Phelan, Chief Clerk of the department, deposes as follows:

That it is his duty to draw and countersign Treasurer's orders and audit bills for payment, and he is, therefore, familiar with the practice prevailing in said department relative to the purchase of material and supplies; that it has been customary to use spruce timber purchased under Treasurer's orders for the work of repairs to piers and bulkheads where the combined cost of the labor and material necessary for any single piece of work did not exceed $1,000; that an examination of the records of the department shows that the bills for spruce timber used for repairs, purchased under Treasurer's orders, for the four years ending April 30, 1895, amounted to about $40,000, and that the specifications for said timber were practically the same as those contained in the orders issued since July last to Bell Brothers, the payment of which is being withheld by the Controller, and that he has never heard, until the present instance, the right of the department to make such purchases questioned, or of the payment of such bills having been refused.

There was a hint a few days ago, said to have emanated from the Controller's office, that the Grand Jury would be asked to investigate the charge that the Dock Board had evaded the law in its negotiation with Bell Brothers.

DECISION IN THE HINE SUIT.

The Elevated Railroad Company Directed to Pay $20,000 Damages.

Among the decisions handed down by the Court of Appeals yesterday was one in the case of Hine against the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company, affirming a judgment of the General Term of the late Superior Court, in favor of the plaintiff and against the defendant, for $20,500—$12,500 for fee damage and $8,000 rental damage—with interest, which now amounts to upward of $24,000.

The property in question is at 13 Bowery, opposite the Chatham Square station.

The case was originally tried before Judge Truax, and judgment was rendered for the plaintiff for $20,000. This was reversed in the Court of Appeals for error in the court below in permitting the plaintiff to testify to offers made to him for the property. Upon the appeal from Judge Truax's decision the defendant company obtained a stay upon condition that it stipulate not to raise on any future trial of the action a conveyance of the premises by plaintiff. The defendant gave this stipulation and the plaintiff sold the property. Upon the new trial the defendant sought to prove the sale of the property by the plaintiff and thus defeat plaintiff's recovery of fee damage. The plaintiff insisted that the defendant company was bound by its stipulation not to raise this defense.

This view of the case was taken by Judge Freedman on the trial below, affirmed in the General Term, and the Court of Appeals, by its judgment rendered on Tuesday morning, affirms the judgment of General Term, holding in effect that plaintiff was entitled to recover $12,500 fee damage, and $8,000 rental damage, with interest from 1890.

There were other important questions raised in the case.

One was that plaintiff had made a contract for the sale of the property before the action was begun, and was precluded thereby from maintaining the action or recovering any damage. This defense was also overruled and affirmed in the Court of Appeals. The questions of law adjudicated in the decision of the court in this difficult branch of litigation are all important and interesting, and especially the proposition that it is not in every case that plaintiff cannot recover damage both for fee and rental damage where he has parted with the possession to the property. C. B. Bovee, Jr., of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace was counsel for the plaintiff. Julian T. Davies and Brainard Tolles appeared for the defendant.

The Court of Appeals has affirmed his verdict for $2,000 against the Third Avenue Elevated Railway Company in favor of Michael Hogan. An iron bolt fell from the railroad structure upon Mr. Hogan as he was driving through Third Avenue. Judge Dugro on the trial directed a verdict for the plaintiff, and left only the question of damages to the jury. The Court of Appeals held that this was the proper practice and sustained the verdict. G. W. Smith appeared for Mr. Hogan.

A suit, which is the outcome of the placing of the elevated railroad in Pearl Street, came up for retrial yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Beekman. The estate of Eugene O'Sullivan is the complainant, and the sum of $300,000 is claimed from the Manhattan Elevated Railroad Company for damages alleged to have been done to the property situated at the southeast corner of Wall and Pearl Streets.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ABBEY'S—The Little Duke—8:15.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Humanity—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—The Law of the Land—8:00.
BIJOU—The Widow Jones—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
BROADWAY—Excelsior, Jr.—8:15.
CASINO—The Lady Slavey—8:20.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 12:00.
DALY'S—Madame—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Bohemia—8:20. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—A House of Cards—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Miss Moulton—8:10. Matinée—Raymonde.
GARDEN—His Absent Boy—8:30. Matinée—2:00.
CARRICK—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée—2:00.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Fatal Card—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Marguerite—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:15.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Weber—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Barnum & Bailey's Show—2:00 and 8:00.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
PALMER'S—Madame Sans-Gene—8:15.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:30 P. M.
SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS—Annual Exhibition—Day and Evening.
STANDARD—Chimmie Fadden—8:15.
STAR—The Last Stroke—8:00. Matinée.
ST. NICHOLAS ICE SKATING RINK—Hockey on Ice—Skating—Day and Evening.
TROCADERO MUSIC HALL—Vaudeville.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year.:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	30	33	37
6 A. M.	40	31	34
9 A. M.	41	29	31
12 M.	43	29	32
4 P. M.	47	30	34
6 P. M.	45	33	34
9 P. M.	43	33	34
12 P. M.	44	32	33

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....33.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....31.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 42.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....46.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Light Flurries of Snow.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 3, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 8, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A BROAD VIEW.

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU of the Economiste Français feels it a sort of sacred duty every few months to throw into the endless debate over bimetallism a compact statement of the general grounds of his belief that the gold standard is the fruit of the evolution of civilized society, and cannot be given up, however the agitation against it may spread. In the number of his journal for the 21st of March he discusses "The Inanity of the Bimetallist Campaigns" from this point of view. He declares that these are conducted against "the force of things, which requires that the substance used as money shall be evolved, in successive stages of civilization, from those relatively common to those of the greatest rarity." From animals, from commodities like tea and tobacco, peoples as they advance in wealth and in varied wants have used first the baser metals, like copper, then silver, and finally gold, which is now employed as the standard by the richest, most active, and most powerful commercial nations.

As for going back to silver, "You might as well undertake to turn these peoples back to copper, which in the primitive ages of civilization was money as well as was silver. You might as well try to turn the peasantry from wheat bread to oatmeal and barley or to establish the equality of the spinning wheel and the modern spinning machinery. These are facts unchangeable, and if all the Parliaments of the world should put their heads together to persuade us that there is or can be a perpetually stable relation between the value of gold and the value of silver, they would only succeed in proving that they know nothing of the evolution of society. The essential characteristic of this evolution, in every field, is the abandonment of certain methods of primitive times and certain substances and commodities employed in primitive societies, and no amount of denunciation can change it."

M. LEROY-BEAULIEU points out that during the past three years, since the mints of India were closed to the coinage of silver and the United States has ceased to purchase silver, the production of that metal has remained very steady, and the price has also fluctuated within very narrow limits. Between 1871 and 1893 the product of silver was more than tripled, advancing from 52,466,000 ounces to 166,100,000 ounces. Last year it was 165,500,000 ounces. If the object of the bimetallists is—as in part it is—to keep the ratio of market value between the two metals steady, it is plain that that has come about through stopping the stimulus to overproduction, and leaving the price to be determined by the demand and the product by the price. For it must be borne in mind that the stimulus brought into play by legislative action, or the choice of such action, is peculiarly strong because it is indefinite, and its strength is measured not by what is done but by what is hoped for.

It is clearly not a bad thing for Americans to weigh well such arguments as those of the French economist. They are those of a man deeply versed in the practice as well as the theory of finance, who surveys the field from an outside point of view, free from the passion and excitement which so largely prevail in our own land. They are broad views, taking in not merely the policy of the present moment, but the history of the affairs with which that policy is meant to deal, the history of the past and of other countries. Some of our politicians hold the queer notion that we "have nothing to do with abroad"—that we can and ought to have an American system of finance, American money, and an American way of managing business. That we might do—though it would not necessarily be better to do it—if we neither bought nor sold nor borrowed "abroad." The ragged DIOGENES, in his tub, was independent of landlords and tailors, and could hold any theory that suited him on the question of land tenure or the kind of money with which clothes should be paid for. But there is no more chance for a successful purely American financial policy in these days than there is a chance in Wall Street and in this weather for a comfortable and unmolested Diogenes and his tub. We must deal with the world; we must decide whether we will deal with profit on a gold basis or with endless trouble, danger, and loss on any other.

CLUBS AND THE RAINES LAW.

While the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Adelphi Club of Albany is based upon the provisions of the old excise law, the reasoning by which it is sustained, in the opinion written by Judge HAIGHT, seems to apply equally to the provisions of the new liquor-tax law, so far as legitimate social clubs are concerned.

There is an evident difference in the "intent" of the law, but that does not produce a difference in the character of a club or its relation to the traffic in liquors. The old law contained no provision under which clubs could be licensed, and it was clearly not its intent that licenses to sell liquor should be granted to them. But everybody was prohibited from selling liquors to be drunk upon the premises without a license, and it was for doing this that the Adelphi Club was prosecuted. The present decision does not rest upon the fact that no provision was made for licensing clubs, but on the fact that clubs do not sell liquor "within the meaning of the statute."

The new statute does not provide for granting licenses to sell liquor, but it imposes a tax upon all who do sell it, prohibiting sales in much the same terms as the old law by anybody who has not complied with the conditions, paid the tax, and obtained a certificate, which is really equivalent in effect to the former license. It starts off with a definition of "trafficking in liquors" as a "sale of liquor of less than five wine gallons," and it imposes its various taxes upon the "business of trafficking in liquors," speaking always of those subject to the tax as "every corporation, association, copartnership, or person engaged in such traffic." It was doubtless intended to cover clubs, as the excise law was not, but the only place in which its language clearly implies this is in the clause excepting from the restriction as to proximity to churches and schoolhouses "a corporation or association which traffics in liquors solely with the members thereof."

This raises the question whether this particular language or the general intent of the statute makes that a "sale" or a "traffic" which would not otherwise be such. The court has decided that the practice of clubs in supplying their members with drinks is not selling or trafficking in the general sense. Is it, then, "trafficking with the members thereof"? That seems to be an absurd question, if it is not trafficking or selling at all, for nobody ever pretended that clubs trafficked with anybody else than their own members, and what was charged to be such trafficking is precisely what the court declares to be no trafficking at all.

Judge HAIGHT describes in his opinion very accurately the practice of clubs, which, he says, are "not organized for the purpose of engaging in a business for a profit or for the traffic in liquors," but furnish liquors incidentally, as they supply "dinners or articles which the member may desire for his own entertainment." It is "a distribution among the members of a club of the property that belongs to them," and the mode of payment is "the means adopted by which each member could receive his own and not that belonging to his fellow-member." If this is true under a license system, it is equally true under a taxing system. If it was true under the old law, it is true under the new law. If it was not selling without a license before, it will not be selling without payment of tax hereafter if no tax is paid. It is no more trafficking with members than it was selling to members in former times, the process being precisely the same, and that was the only kind of selling or trafficking that it could be under any system.

This is a matter of great importance to respectable social clubs, for if it is upheld under the present law, as it seems to us it must be, it will relieve them not only of the meddlesome and odious restrictions intended for saloons and common drinking places, but will also relieve them from payment of the tax and the supervision and espionage that go with its imposition and collection. It will save the dignity and privacy of clubs from invasion, while it will not prevent the application of the law to associations which are really formed for the purpose of trafficking in liquors and do traffic in them. If it is necessary to have a new judgment under the Raines law, it should be brought to a test at once.

McKINLEY AND THE A. P. A.

We have noticed in the last few weeks several reports as to the support of Mr. MCKINLEY'S candidacy by the American Protective Association, commonly known as the A. P. A. From St. Louis comes the news that the influence of the order has been and is to be exerted in Missouri for MCKINLEY, and also to make Mayor DAVIS of Kansas City Governor of the State. Some time ago The Springfield Republican reported, upon the authority of "a member of the order," that the influence of the A. P. A. would be exerted to weaken Mr. REED'S hold upon the New-England delegations, and in the interest of MCKINLEY. Upon the same authority it was asserted that the order was working for MCKINLEY throughout the country, representatives of it having visited this candidate in Ohio and received from him satisfactory assurances as to his attitude toward the order's "cardinal principles."

The editor of The Philadelphia Times, writing from Jacksonville, Fla., says that the A. P. A. has performed valuable service for MCKINLEY in the South by "holding his lines" and preventing a repudiation of the contracts made by his agents in Southern States several months ago. "Being a secret organization," he adds, "its power was not suspected until it made itself manifest in the control of conventions. It is to-day solid for MCKINLEY in the entire South."

It is quite reasonable to infer from these reports and others of similar tenor that MCKINLEY has procured the support of this secret organization. It remains to be seen whether that support will be more beneficial than harmful to his interests.

SCHOOL REFORM ASSURED.

The passage by the Assembly of what has been called the "Compromise School bill" gives assurance of the reform so long contended for in the school system of this city, for the Governor is practically pledged in advance to its approval. The measure is in no sense a compromise, and has been so called only because the provisions of the Pavey bill, which merely abolished the Ward Trustees, were combined with some of the general features of the Page bill which were in themselves desirable, but were connected in the latter measure with an extension of the Trustee system. The whole issue has turned upon the provision for getting rid of Trustees, concentrating power and responsibility in the Board of Education, and providing adequate means of superintendence. Upon that issue there was no compromise, but a complete triumph for school reform.

The opposition in both the Senate and the Assembly came mainly from the Tammany members from this city, and that was really a testimony to the merits of the measure. Some of those members have been brought up in a faith that disparages the value of public schools; few of them have had a training that qualifies them to judge of the best means of obtaining educational results, and all of them frankly avow a belief in the doctrine that all public service, even that of managing a school system, should be subject to party control. They may have been quite honest, as they were evidently earnest, in opposing the reform which would take the schools out of politics but those who understand educational interests and care much for them considered that the essential thing.

There has been a good deal of extreme language used in the discussion of this matter, which of itself showed how far it had come to be from a mere question of the best means of attaining educational results. It was the connection with local politics and the abuses springing from it that led the advocates of the reform to feel strongly and speak strongly, and perhaps to exaggerate the practical effects of the Trustee system, and it was evidently the severing of that connection that hurt the feelings of the Tammany men and caused them to cry out so violently.

We are sure that the change is for the good of the schools and that it will not take long to demonstrate that fact.

EXPORTS OF PROTECTED GOODS.

We published a few days ago extracts from statements recently laid before the Ways and Means Committee by many manufacturers, concerning the sale of American protected products in foreign countries, pointing out the logical bearing of these statements upon the question whether our tariff duties upon such products are needed for the protection of the manufacturers of them against sales of similar foreign goods in the home market.

We notice that many of those who responded to the committee's inquiry complain about the imposition of protective tariff duties by foreign countries upon the goods which they export. As a rule the complainants, so far as we can learn from their responses, admit that they sell to some extent in the countries mentioned, but say that their sales would be increased largely if the duties imposed for the protection of manufacturers in the same countries should be removed. We quote the following from The Iron Age's reports:

Passaic Rolling Mill Company, structural steel and iron: "The removal or reduction of duties imposed by foreign nations upon our merchandise would restore to us a large business enjoyed a few years ago. By reason of better designs and more economical cost of materials we can overcome a difference of 25 per cent. in the cost of materials used in construction. The facilities for production in our line of business are such as to produce double the consumption when all manufacturers are producing to their full capacity, leaving 50 per cent. available for export. This is the principal cause of trouble among American manufacturers."

Nicholson File Company, files, rasps, etc.: "Market both at home and abroad. We could do more with Canada if her tariff on files did not exist. Certain parties there are trying to increase the tariff on files from 35 to 50 per cent. in the interest of the Globe File Company, the sole manufacturer of any standing in Canada."

Northwestern Malleable Iron Company, malleable iron castings: "We might increase our business about one-eighth with lower foreign duties on our goods. The reduction of the [foreign] tariff would more than put us on an equal footing with them."

Peerless Manufacturing Company, fireplace furniture: "We can compete with the world in quality, and—if foreign duty tariffs were reduced—in prices."

Gates Iron Works, mining machinery: "Our foreign trade is with Canada, Mexico, South and Central America, France, Belgium, Sweden, and all the minor countries of South Africa. The removal of foreign tariffs would largely increase a profitable field, especially in Canada. The volume of our business is three times what it was six years ago, but prices are not more than 60 per cent. of those of six years ago. We can successfully compete with all foreign manufacturers in both quality and price, except where special grades of steel peculiar to foreign countries are used."

Stillwell-Bierce & Smith Vail Company, water wheels, pumps, and machinery, selling in Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, China, Canada, South America and Central America: "Of course, the tariff tax levied on all machinery introduced into Canada now stands in our way. At the same time we are strong believers in the doctrine of protection and are perfectly willing that Canada should apply the same doctrine."

If an American manufacturer of iron goods can export those goods and sell them in a European country where the domestic manufacturers of similar goods are protected by a tariff duty, his ability to do so proves that he needs no protection at home as against those foreign manufacturers. Sales made under such conditions afford stronger proof of this than is furnished by sales in foreign countries which have no protective duties. Again, if the American protected manufacturer regularly sells his goods abroad in neutral markets, in competition upon equal terms with the manufacturers of all European countries, this is proof that he does not need to be protected against the same manufacturers in his home market.

Those who demand tariff duties here for their protection against the foreign manufacturers should not complain about the tariff duties imposed abroad for the protection of those foreign manufacturers in their home markets, especially when it is admitted that sales from this country are made in spite of those duties and that the removal of them would very largely increase these sales. For obvious reasons, the imports of goods similar to those exported by the manufacturers mentioned above are so small that the ad valorem rates of our tariff on them cannot be computed satisfactorily. As shown by the official reports, however, the rate on foreign files is 62.09 per cent., and the duty on structural steel is 35.36 per cent. The duty on foreign machinery is fixed at 35 per cent.

THE DUKE AND THE WOLF.

Nothing could be more British, and also nothing could be more comic, than the anxious apologies of the Conservative British press to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE for the clamor of the Radicals against his application for a pension of $9,000 a year as a retired Commander in Chief. This opposition has been so marked that the Duke has withdrawn his application. The newspaper solemnly assures him that he is not to take that opposition as showing that he is unpopular. Far from it. But in the question of his pension there was, according to The London Times, "a principle involved which no personal considerations should be suffered to outweigh." It was not because the Duke as Commander in Chief assumed the proportions of a national nuisance and was largely responsible for the costly inefficiency which makes the British Army a laughing stock to the professional soldiers on the Continent that his pension was opposed. Not at all.

What the "principle" is does not appear, but The Times goes on to point out that the Duke is not left entirely destitute. For his merit in having been born a royal Duke he draws, and will continue to draw, $60,000 a year; as honorary Colonel of the Guards he draws, and will continue to draw, $11,000, and as Commander in Chief he drew $22,000, which he will draw no longer, but from which The Times thinks he might have saved something. "These sums, taken together," that journal observes, "constituted no insignificant revenue for the occupant of a position which does not necessarily involve great official expenditure." Even with his reduced income of $71,000, and after his unpleasant experience of the ingratitude of his countrymen, the Duke may still hope to keep the wolf from the ducal door.

THE OLYMPIAN GAMES.

The revival of the Olympian games with the seven hundred and seventy-sixth Olympiad should interest all persons who have ever been concerned, however unwillingly, with the conjugation of tupto. Especially should it be interesting to American conjugators, since the Americans entered in the various events of the first day seem to have carried off a rather surprising proportion of the events. Who can read without a glow compounded of patriotic pride and classical reminiscence that ROBERT GARRETT of Princeton, N. J., has defeated the champion Greek discobolus, PARASKEVOPOULOS, by six or seven inches? The "put" is the more remarkable because we believe it does not come into the pancratium of Princeton. Indeed, the sport is no longer cultivated in classical circles, and is banished to remote village greens, where it is known as throwing quoits, or to the decks of Atlantic steamers. It should be evident to the persons who practice these degenerate forms of the exercise how much the player of quoits would gain in dignity if he called himself a discobolus.

Another American victory in which we can all take pride is that which T. P. CURTIS of the Boston Athletic Association won in the first heat of the hundred meter over the Hellenic amateur CHALKOKONDYLIS. Let not the athlete who stays at home disparage this performance by recurring to the American record of 0:9 4-5 for a hundred yards. A hundred meters is a distance for which we have no record, and is equal to about 108 yards. It is true that the American record for 125 yards is only a fifth of a second behind CURTIS'S time, but it does not appear that the Bostonian was pressed, and it is plain that the time was good enough to dispose of CHALKOKONDYLIS.

In fact, however, the main lesson that seems to be inculcated by these games so far as they have gone is the physical degeneracy of the Hellenes. Out of seven events that seem to have been decided on Monday not one was won by a Grecian competitor, while the Americans carried off no fewer than six, while in only two were the Athenians placed. These latter were presumably more numerous than all the foreigners, and they were on their own ground, and their failure is so much the more signal. It is to be regretted that there were no British competitors. The victory of the Americans in a programme of events that seems to have been pretty carefully modeled on the classic pentathlon indicates that their success not over the Hellenes but over the Continental Europeans would have been yet more marked had the programme been modernized, and included, for example, a football match, which, if it had no prototype in Olympia, vividly recalls a Homeric battle, and if it had included some distinctly modern exercise, as, for instance, a bikukle race.

Ex-President HARRISON'S wedding was marked by a good taste and simplicity in pleasing contrast to some of the ponderous ceremonies that have recently united hands and hearts presumably loving. The desire to avoid the publicity that verges on notoriety, and to make the fewest possible concessions to idle and offensive curiosity, seems to have been real, and not assumed. The result was a service whose dignity befitted the occasion and added to, instead of decreasing, the general respect felt for a man upon whom has been bestowed the highest honor in the gift of a great people.

Senator ALLISON'S stern refusal—through a trusted friend—even to consider any plan his fellow-citizens may have for keeping him in the White House for longer than four years, is a pleasing illustration of the possibility, if not the expediency, of crossing a bridge which is certainly distant, and possibly, just possibly, may not exist at all.

So decidedly and emphatically adverse to Herr AHLWARDT and his mission was every expression of American sentiment when he reached this country and began his obnoxious appeals to ignorance and prejudice that a few unintelligent representatives of the race he hates and calumniates seem to have reached the strangely mistaken conclusion that they could with safety resort to violent means in silencing their foe. His first meetings were broken up by nothing more serious than derisive yells and an occasional missile more unpleasant than dangerous. Even this was bad enough, but nobody was moved to effective indignation, for the provocation was great and no immediate harm was done. But as is invariably the case when lawlessness is overlooked, its more or less inconsequential demonstrations have led to others of a graver kind, and in Hoboken, this week, men unworthy of the name of Jew went so far as to hire a gang of ruffians to assault AHLWARDT with fists and bricks at the door of a hall where he was about to speak. This, of course, was as cowardly as it was outrageous, and Jews, no less, but rather more, than Gentiles, are interested in seeing that all who were implicated in the crime, whether directly or indirectly, receive immediate and exemplary punishment. Until such punishment is inflicted, AHLWARDT, with reason, can pose as a martyr in the cause of free speech, and will inevitably win a measure of sympathy even from those who hitherto have despised him most.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Francis—Wesson.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—One of the fashionable Easter weddings to be solemnized here was that of Miss Elsie Wesson, daughter of Mrs. Elizabeth Burbank Wesson, of 63 Scotland Street, and Dr. Carleton Shurtleff Francis of Brookline, Mass., who were married this afternoon at 4 o'clock in Grace Episcopal Church by the Rev. Alexander Mann, the associate rector of the church. The interior of the church was bedecked with masses of palms and Easter lilies, and was filled with relatives and friends of the couple, some 2,000 invitations having been issued.

The bride wore her mother's wedding gown, which was of rich white silk, trimmed with chiffon lace and pearls, and she also wore the pearl ornaments which were her mother's when she was married. She carried a large bunch of Marshal Neil roses, and wore orange blossoms in her hair. The maid of honor, Miss Margerie Osborn Wesson, the little niece of the bride, was attired in white silk, trimmed with pink ribbons, and carried carnations. Miss Bessie Wesson and Miss Grace Wesson, sisters of the bride, were the bridesmaids. Their dresses were of pearl-gray silk, and they wore white lace hats, trimmed with pink roses, and held bouquets of roses.

Dr. George H. Francis, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Sherrald Babcock of New-York, Dr. John Shepard of Worcester, Percy Chase and James Austin Bostock, Frederick Pinard and Charles Howard of Brookline. After the ceremony there was a small reception at the home of the bride.

After an extended wedding trip, Dr. and Mrs. Francis will live in Brookline. Among the guests at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Frank B. Wesson, James Dunham and the Misses Dunham of New-York, Dr. and Mrs. T. E. Francis of Brookline, Miss Anna Storrs, Dr. and Mrs. George H. Francis, George Francis, Miss Bessie Francis, Dr. and Mrs. Richard P. Francis of Montclair, Dr. and Mrs. Preston Ballache of Staten Island, Miss Goodwin of Hartford, James White of Brookline, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Cobb, Miss Caroline Schuyler Cobb, Miss Schuyler, Miss Catherine Bayles, George J. Bayles, Francis H. Bayles, Frederick P. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Vail, Miss Gertrude Dewey, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Broome, Miss Alice Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Q. Barstow, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Warren, Miss Mabel Frazer, Miss Catherine Garrison, Miss Florence Lord, Miss Anna Knapp, Tasker L. Oddie, C. Edwin Hunt, and John Condit.

Rawson—Rogers.

Miss Elizabeth M. Rogers, a daughter of the late N. Pendleton Rogers, was married yesterday afternoon to Edward Stephen Rawson, the ceremony taking place at 3 o'clock in St. Bartholomew's Church.

The chancel and altar of the church were exquisitely decorated with flowers and palms. The sides of the chancel were banked with huge tropical plants, forming a dark background for the clusters of lilacs, Easter lilies, and white roses. On the chancel were golden vases filled with roses, and on the altar railing were draperies of smilax and white flowers. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, rector of the church. Seymour Le Grand Cromwell was best man. The bride, who was given away by her brother, Henry Pendleton Rogers, wore a gown of white satin. The skirt was devoid of trimming, but on the bodice were quantities of point lace. The corsage was cut high and the sleeves were large. The veil of point lace was fastened to the coiffure with a coronet of orange blossoms.

Miss Sarah Fuller was maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Mary Buddington Rawson of Cincinnati, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Adelaide Clarkson, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Ellen Crosby Roosevelt, and Miss Clarice Livingston. They were attired alike in costumes of white striped moiré and mousseline de soie.

The ushers were Charles King Morrison, Archibald Rogers Livingston, Robert Van Boskerk, and G. Tarleton Goldthwaite of New-York, Thomas Barton Patton, Jr., and Michael Schumacher of Cincinnati.

A small reception followed at the home of the bride's brother, Henry P. Rogers of 35 West Forty-ninth Street. The newly-married couple will sail for Europe to-day. Upon their return, in the Autumn, they will make their home in Cincinnati.

Jackson—Clark.

In the presence of hundreds of friends and surrounded by a luxuriant array of plants and fragrant flowers, Miss Jennie Telfair Clark, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Clark, was united in marriage to William H. Jackson in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Ascension, at Fifth Avenue and Tenth Street, last evening. The officiating clergymen were Archdeacon C. C. Tiffany, the Rev. Percy S. Grant, rector of the church, and the Rev. Lester Bradner.

The bridal party presented a particularly attractive appearance as it advanced to the altar. Miss Blanche R. Jackson, a sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Belle J. Leonard and Miss Frances Clark. The ushers were Clive Meckler, William C. Uhlig, Edwin Farlow, and Charles H. Jackson.

The music was an especially enjoyable feature of the occasion. The selections were appropriate and beautiful and were rendered by Eduardo Marzo, organist; Miss Agnes White Everett, violinist; Miss Alice Mandelick, contralto, and Mrs. Charles Kloman, soprano.

Seated in the pews were Dr. and Mrs. Stephen J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Jackson, Mrs. Ann Lucking, Mrs. Mary Lucking, Dr. G. H. Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur G. Leonard, Mrs. E. Leonard, J. R. Leonard, Miss Dorothy Leonard, J. W. Davis, Dr. F. A. Remington, Miss Janet Burnett, Miss Adelaide Burnett, Miss Emma L. Preece, Mr. and Mrs. Walter H. Barrett, Mr. and Mrs. Earl D. Berry, Miss Winifred Berry, Miss Lena Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Patchin, William S. Lyon, S. Tarr, Edward Quest, Miss S. Livingston, Miss J. Wells, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Winslow, and Mr. Woolly.

Fisher—Benson.

The marriage of Miss Helen Louise Benson, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Grenville R. Benson, to John T. Fisher was celebrated last evening at 8:30 o'clock in the Protestant Episcopal Church of Zion and St. Timothy, in West Fifty-seventh Street.

White blossoms and palms were used in the decorations of the altar and chancel. The altar was almost a mass of Easter lilies, white lilacs, and white roses, while clusters of lilacs and roses were banked high around the sides of the chancel. On the altar rail were hung garlands of white flowers.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry Lubech. The bride, who walked up the aisle on the arm of her father, wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with Duchesse lace, caught up with clusters of orange blossoms.

Miss Florence Benson, a sister of the bride, acted as maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Blanche Peabody, Miss Agnes Williams, Miss Harriet Colgate, Miss Ethel Peabody, and Miss Emilie Gambier. The bridesmaids wore Marie Antoinette gowns of yellow and white brocade, with white embroidered chiffon. They carried bunches of yellow roses, while the bride carried a cluster of Easter lilies.

Miss Mildred Peabody acted as flower girl, and wore a gown of yellow tulle and a large yellow and white hat.

Robert Fisher of New-Rochelle, N. Y., attended his brother as best man. The ushers were Thomas Fisher, another brother of the bridegroom; Henry A. Bostwick, John D. Y. Reynolds, Frank O. Roe, William Pinckney, and John Crouch.

Seymour—Hedden.

ORANGE, N. J., April 7.—Miss Etta Belle Hedden, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Hedden, and James Madison Seymour, Jr., were married this evening in Christ Episcopal Church, East Orange, at 7 o'clock. Eight hundred invitations were sent out.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. William Whiting Davis, rector of the church, assisted by the Rev. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Church.

The bride wore a simple gown of rich white satin, trimmed with point lace, and carried a prayer book. Miss Lillian E. Hedden, the maid of honor and a sister of the bride, was gowned in white mousseline de soie, and carried lilacs, as did also the bridesmaids, who were Miss Jane Champenois of Newark, Miss Helen Moore of Trenton, Miss Josie W. Sadler, and Miss Edna M. Smith. Charles Alfred Seymour, a brother of the bridegroom, was best man, and the ushers were Frederick Dallet, Allan Lewis Seymour, a brother of the bridegroom; George D. Stevens of New-York, Charles S. Dodd of Newark, Walter M. Keck, and Lewis C. Henry.

A reception at the home of the bride followed the ceremony, after which Mr. and Mrs. Seymour left on their wedding trip.

Duryea—Kissam.

The marriage of Miss Grace Bartlett Kissam, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jonas B. Kissam, to Harvey Duryea took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Trinity Chapel in West Twenty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Thomas H. Sill.

Charles Francis Stone, Jr., acted as best man, and Miss Louise R. Holly was the maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids.

The bride's gown was of white satin. On the skirt were flounces of point lace, and the corsage was trimmed with quantities of the same material. On the corsage were also bunches of tiny buds of orange blossoms. The veil of tulle was very voluminous, and was secured to the hair with a diamond ornament and a bunch of natural orange blossoms.

The ushers were Charles B. Collins, Frederic C. Mills, Paul C. Oscanyan, Hoffman Kissam Reynolds, Augustus F. Holly, Jr., and Frederic Trippe.

Following the ceremony there was a small reception at the Waldorf, which was attended only by the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple.

Hand—Coles.

Miss Adelaide Priscilla Coles, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Coles, was married yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock to Henry Stone Hand, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Hand of Honesville, Penn. The ceremony took place at the home of the bride's parents, 128 East Thirty-fourth Street, and was performed by the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Sanders. Only the relatives and intimate friends of the young couple were present at the marriage.

The drawing rooms of the house were handsomely decorated with flowers, the young couple standing under a canopy of white roses and in a bower of tropical plants.

Alfred Hand, Jr., of Philadelphia, was best man, and the ushers were Barak Gritman Coles, Jr., brother of the bride, and John H. Torry of Brooklyn. Julia Hand, a niece of the bridegroom, and Harvey Colwell Knowles, a nephew of the bride, acted as flower children and carried baskets of white roses.

A small reception followed the ce

MADRID NOT EXASPERATED

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST DISTURBANCES EVERYWHERE IN SPAIN.

Havana's Journals Suppress the Reports of Congress's Action, but They Circulate in Clubs and Hotels—Maceo's Forces at La Palma Said Officially to Have Been Defeated—Rebel Camp at El Jobo Destroyed by the Troops.

MADRID, April 7.—A council of the Republican groups has resolved to organize a demonstration against the vote of the American House of Representatives to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents. The leaders of all the political parties will be invited to take part in the demonstration.

Dispatches received up to a late hour to-night show that there have been no disturbances anywhere in Spain. The public does not seem to have been affected by the news, it having long regarded the vote as a foregone conclusion.

The Government officials have taken every precaution to guard the United States Legation against attack or insult, in view of the anger of the populace as the result of the adoption of the Cuban belligerency resolutions by the United States House of Representatives yesterday, and, similar measures have been taken for the protection of the residence of Señor Canovas del Castillo, the Prime Minister.

The Governors of the provinces have been ordered to suppress promptly any disturbances that may occur, and to observe such firmness in their action as will prevent a repetition of disorder. The city is perfectly quiet this morning. No anti-American demonstrations were made during the night, nor have any been reported from the provinces. The tone of the newspapers, in commenting upon the action of the American House of Representatives, is quiet and dignified.

HAVANA, April 7.—No news of the action of the United States House of Representatives in passing the Cuban resolutions was published here in yesterday afternoon's or this morning's papers, and the general public is not informed as to the action taken.

The result of the vote in the House is known, however, at the clubs and hotels, the information having been obtained through private messages. Sympathizers with the Cubans, who are informed as to the action of Congress, are elated over the result, while Spaniards are indignant.

Havana is quiet, and there was no sign that any public demonstration of protest will be made.

An official report issued this afternoon says that Government troops attacked Maceo's forces at La Palma, Province of Pinar del Rio, March 29. The rebels were compelled to retreat. They left behind them thirty-nine dead, lying in the streets of the town. Other dead and a number of wounded were carried off by the insurgents. The total losses of the rebels are calculated to have been over ninety. The Spanish loss is given as six volunteers killed and seven regular troops wounded.

This is the first news of a battle having been fought at La Palma, and it is impossible to verify the truth of the Government's account of the engagement. The alleged rebel loss when compared with the losses sustained by the Spaniards lends an air of improbability to the official report.

Col. Moncado reports that he has destroyed a rebel camp at El Jobo, Province of Matanzas. The insurgents made a strong resistance and did not retreat until fourteen of their number were killed.

Gen. Oliver reports the capture of another rebel camp at Santa Rosa. The rebel losses in the engagement were large. The Spanish lost one Lieutenant and four soldiers killed and twenty wounded.

The Madrid correspondent of The Standard telegraphs that at a meeting of the Cabinet this evening, Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo announced that official and private advices from Washington induced the belief that President Cleveland would not at present put into effect the belligerency resolutions. The Government, he added, would remain in an expectant attitude until it was officially informed of the intentions of the United States.

JAMAICA FAVORS THE CUBANS.

But the Governor Protests Against a Sympathetic Resolution.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31.—In the Legislative Council to-day the member for Kingston, the Hon. P. Stern, brought forward his resolution that the imperial authorities should be urged by this Government to recognize the advisability of extending belligerent rights to the Cuban insurgents. Before the Council began its session Mr. Stern stated in a public speech that it was his intention to bring forward such a motion, and since then it has been anxiously looked forward to by the Cubans resident here and their English sympathizers. Only this morning one of the leading Kingston newspapers alluded to the fact that, although the Council was drawing its affairs close, Mr. Stern had not yet fulfilled his promise.

The introduction of the resolution was sprung rather suddenly on the Council, but there is little doubt that the elective members would have voted for it had it gone to a division. The Government, however, whatever may be the private opinions and sympathies of its members, was on the "qui vive." No sooner had Mr. Stern read his proposed resolution than the Governor was on his feet with an emphatic protest against it. That, he said, was a matter of such extremely imperial concern that it could not be properly debated in that Council at all. Therefore, he must disallow the moving of the resolution. Mr. Stern pointed out how carefully the motion was worded. The Governor replied that that signified nothing; the whole question was a purely imperial one, and he was not to let it be brought forward at all.

The resolution was then withdrawn. It can, however, scarcely be regarded as abortive. At best such a resolution could have been taken only as an authoritative expression of the sentimental sympathy of the people of Jamaica with the Cuban patriots. To this end the mere proposal of the resolution is sufficient. The Cubans are now preparing an address to Mr. Stern which will be delivered to-night, thanking him for his action in the matter.

THE PRESIDENT WILL DO HIS DUTY.

Not at All Excited by the Jingo Cuban Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Imaginary accounts published of the reception by the President of the concurrent resolutions on Cuba are giving the impression that the Administration was thrown into a fever of concern by what had been looked upon as the certain action of Congress. The President is represented as having hastily summoned Secretary Olney to a consultation, the subject of which was the Cuban declarations of the Senate and the House, and the occasion for which was the necessity, apparent to no one, that something should be done at once to make effective the opinion of the two houses.

Again there is talk about a message. Frequent repetitions of this prediction one of these days will precede closely a message. That the President may find occasion to send to the Congress an expression of his opinion touching the question of belligerency and intervention is possible, but there is no certainty that it will not be a message like that of Gen. Grant, transmitted long after the last war in Cuba for freedom had been waged with loss of property and lives on both sides. The President will be questioned before he shall decide to acknowledge the belligerency of the Cubans, that they have established a clearer title to recognition than they had won when Gen. Grant declined to extend that recognition to them. He then will need some opinion carefully formed and supported by a greater degree of public confidence than has been inspired by Congress, of which the country has not formed any too small and doubtful an opinion.

That the country is entitled to have a poor opinion of Congress is apparent when it is considered that its own Speaker has declared that it is incompetent and will be thanked for the things it neglects to do rather than for anything it can do.

The fanciful theory that the President has information from secret sources to sustain him in declaring the belligerency of the insurgents has been allowed to gain currency only by the extreme reticence of the Department of State, which apparently does not care to disabuse the public minds by affording the material with which to make denials. If the President had information to justify him in declaring the belligerency of the Cubans there is no doubt about the course he would pursue. Until the situation shall change in Cuba, it is not expected by the men who pushed through the resolutions of the Senate that the President will accept the advice offered by them to regulate the exercise of his executive liberty.

AMERICAN MISSIONARY IN JAIL.

Warships Will Assemble at Iskanderoom, His Destination.

LONDON, April 7.—The Morning Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that the Rev. George P. Knapp, the American missionary who was reported to have been secretly expelled from Bitlis, is in jail at Diarbekir, where he is treated as a common malefactor.

The dispatch adds that he will be sent under escort to Iskanderoom, at which place the American warships now in Turkish waters will shortly assemble.

John W. Riddle, American Chargé d'Affaires, has obtained from the Porte instructions to the Vali of Aleppo to protect the missionaries at Suediah, a port eighteen miles from Antioch.

ITALIANS EVACUATE KASSALA.

Baldissera's Order Issued Despite a Partial Success by Stevani.

ROME, April 7.—A dispatch from Massowah, dated April 5, says that Friday Col. Stevani attacked the dervish intrenchments in the vicinity. He won a partial success, and proposed to renew the attack Saturday, but Gen. Baldissera, the Commander in Chief, ordered him to make no further attack, and instructed him to evacuate Kassala and Agordat. These orders have been complied with.

LONDON April 7.—Some of the morning papers will remark upon the serious import of the evacuation of Kassala by the Italians, and recall the statement made in the House of Commons recently by George N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, to the effect that Italy had informed Great Britain that she would not evacuate Kassala unless it was found impossible to hold the place.

DERVISHES' FORCES AT BERBER.

Lord Cromer Replies to Menelek on Dongola Expedition.

CAIRO, April 7.—Information has been received here that the Khalifa does not contemplate an attack upon Kassala, but intends to concentrate the dervish forces at Berber.

The Abyssinian envoy who recently arrived here, bearing a letter from King Menelek to Lord Cromer, the British Diplomatic Agent, in regard to the Dongola expedition, has started on his return, conveying Lord Cromer's reply to the King.

Cesar Frank's Opera a Success.

MONTE CARLO, April 7.—César Frank's posthumous opera, Ghiselle," the libretto of which was written by the late Edouard Thierry, was produced here yesterday with great success. Mme. Emma Eames, the American prima donna, appeared in the title rôle. The Prince of Wales was included in the large and distinguished audience present.

French artists are fortunate: their experiences make romances real. They live in poverty, writing music that the Opéra will not accept, plays that the Comédie refuses, books that publishers disdain. César Frank had a circle of admirers without influence, Edouard Thierry had written a book of poems wherein there were gothic images and other romanticist attributes. He could not conceal his poems in his years of wisdom, although he tried with all his might. His nose was red, and he had not the tact to wear a white cravat. He failed as administrator of the Comédie Française, as librarian of the Arsenal Library, as a writer of plays, and as a poet. César Frank had not more success in life. Now both are applauded as they have always deserved to be. They are fortunate, their fame will last longer than if they had enjoyed it.

The Tai Won Kun Killed in Corea.

LONDON, April 7. The Manchester Guardian publishes a dispatch reporting an outbreak in Corea resulting in a number of murders, including the killing of the King's father, the Tai Won Kun.

Increase of Revenue in France.

PARIS, April 7.—The indirect taxes collected throughout the republic of France for the year 1895 amounted to 150,000,000f., an increase over the revenue from the same source in 1894 of 20,000,000f.

Foreign Miscellaneous Reports.

—There is no foundation in fact for the rumor that the British Government has agreed to cancel the convention of 1884 and recognize the independence of the Transvaal.

—La Libertad, San Salvador, is quiet and American interests there are protected, says a telegraphic dispatch to the Navy Department from Capt. Franklin Hanford.

—The American schooner George W. Whitford, seized by the Colombian gunboat Cordova, is still retained at Colon.

—One hundred laborers have arrived from Bluefields for the canal works at Panama.

—Yang Pu, Chinese Minister to Peru, has arrived at Colon on his way to Lima.

—Count Mattei, the eminent homeopathist, died at Bologna.

Ear Boring and Tattooing.

From Longman's Magazine.

In Burmah there are two ceremonies which mark the important passage of the borderland between childhood and womanhood or manhood. In girls it is the boring of the ears, and in boys the tattooing of the legs above the knees. To the ceremony of the boring of the ears friends and relatives are invited, and it is made the occasion of a house festival. With the prick of the needle the little maid of fourteen is promoted to the privilege of flirting and love-making, and the serious business of life then begins. A succession of straws is gradually inserted into the hole bored till it is large enough to admit the tip of the finger, or even larger. In these ugly holes glass, silver, gold, or jeweled tubes, or short rods, are worn. In the ears of the women of the Kachin hills I have seen rods of silver worn six inches long and an inch in diameter; and it is not unusual to see a woman when traveling place her cheroot or railway ticket into the gaping hole in the lobe of the ear.

Every Burmese man is tattooed from the waist to just below the knee. The colors are indigo blue and dark red, and the subjects lions, tigers, &c. The operation is very painful, so that these ornamental skin breeches are tattooed gradually, the boy being at the time placed under the influence of opium. A Burman would consider it to be a sign of unmanliness not to have his legs tattooed.

Introduced to "Tom" Hughes.

From The Saturday Review.

I have known "Tom" Hughes almost as long as I can remember, and have had opportunities of observing him behind the scenes as well as on show. My first recollection concerning him is of being brought up to have my curls patted when I was quite a small boy. Of course he considered himself the authority on boys; and, genial as he could be in sympathetic society, he was never so genial as with a sympathetic boy.

There was a regular formal procedure which he expected all his hosts to observe. All accessible boys were to be brought up to him, one at a time, and he must be told that they had expressed great anxiety to see the author of "Tom Brown's School Days" by the hand.

This was often a painful ordeal; for the muscles of his hand were like iron, and he had theories about the expression of honesty and geniality by the hand grip. Boys who shrank from the process were in immediate disfavor; for his ideal in a boy was "manliness," by which he really meant the antithesis, not of effeminacy, but of boyishness. I plunged into disfavor at once, because I let him see that I did not relish having my hand reduced to a jelly.

Alleged Fraud Ends a Trial.

The trial of an action brought by Charles Abraham, administrator of the estate of his eight-year-old son, Harry, against the Dry Dock, East Broadway and Battery Railroad to recover $5,000 damages for the loss of the boy's life, came to a sudden and sensational termination yesterday when Justice Giegerich, who, with the assistance of a jury, was trying the case, was informed by counsel that subornation of a witness had been attempted and a plot to defraud the railroad company discovered. Counsel for the plaintiff asked to have the trial suspended. This was agreed to. Justice Giegerich directed that Abraham should pay $250 costs within thirty days, and upon his failure to do so said he would dismiss the case. Both lawyers declined to discuss the case. Mr. Scribner said that the matter was now in the hands of the District Attorney and the police, and he had nothing to do with the criminal branch of the case.

DO NOT TRUST M'KINLEY

SILVER MEN FEAR HE IS NOT A FREE-COINAGE THOROUGHBRED.

They Think if He Should Be President He Would Be Controlled by Eastern Influences—They Even Suggest He Might Be Persuaded to Forsake His Own Hobby—Some Talk of Making Teller a Presidential Candidate.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The assertion of Senator Teller that the silver Republicans of the far West will not support McKinley in case he shall be nominated at St. Louis is worrying the managers of the Ohio man, although they assert that Mr. Teller lacks full knowledge of the situation in the West. The Republican leaders talk as though the free-silver sentiment of the country was monopolized by the Democratic Party, but they are forced to acknowledge to each other that the Republican free-silver element will be a source of great danger in the Presidential campaign.

Mr. McKinley, according to Mr. Teller, if elected would be controlled by Eastern influences, even at the sacrifice of his hobby of high protection. It is evident that a candidate who has not talked free silver ever since the agitation began will be unsatisfactory to the extremists like Teller and Stewart. Since McKinley entered the field the fear has been expressed in the East that if he should be elected he would surrender to the silver men if they should bring pressure to bear upon him. Mr. Teller has revived in some measure the talk heard a month or two ago of the organization by the silver men of both parties of a silver party in case their demands shall be rejected at St. Louis and Chicago.

Mr. Teller's name has been mentioned in connection with the nomination by the silverites in case they shall conclude to form a new political organization. He has said he is not seeking fresh political honors, but it is believed here that he would take the nomination if it should come from a united silver party. Judging from what he has said on the subject in the last month, he is confident the silver men have not sufficient strength to elect a ticket. He believes several years will elapse before the advocates of free coinage will be able to control the Government.

Although the silver men may talk hopefully of the organization of a silver party, it is evident to every person who watches the situation that the free-silver opposition is not as popular as it was a year ago, even in the West. The desperation of the silverites was illustrated to-night by the proposition of a strong silver Democrat, who said:

"If the Democrats want to prove their earnestness for silver and get a candid opinion from the country, let them nominate Blackburn of Kentucky upon a sixteen-to-one platform."

There hardly can be two opinions about the efficacy of such a plan to draw the opinion of the country. There would be plenty of opinion, and Blackburn would be buried under it.

HARRISON OR ALLISON.

Col. Swords Thinks One or the Other Will Win at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Col. H. L. Swords, Sergeant at Arms of the Republican National Convention, is here. He seems sanguine of Mr. McKinley's defeat at the convention, but is not sure of Mr. Allison's nomination.

"The real fight will be between Allison and Harrison, I think," he said. "McKinley will go into the convention with about 125 fewer than a majority of the votes, and he will be strongest at the start. He is a popular idol, but popular idols seldom win. At the Republican Convention twenty years ago I was certain that Blaine, a popular idol, would be the nominee. He was stronger apparently just before the convention than McKinley is now. The winner this time will be either Harrison or Allison. Harrison made an alliance yesterday that will materially strengthen his chances. He has a young, energetic, ambitious wife, and an influence of that kind is not to be underestimated in such a contest. Indiana will be solid for him, and he will enter the convention with votes from a number of other States."

"What will Allison's strength be at the opening?"

"He will start out with not less than 100 votes. He will get Iowa's 22. The rest will come from California, the Territories, Texas, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and a few other States. He will get at least one New-York vote. The delegate has already been selected and has announced his intention of supporting Allison at the convention."

DECLARED FOR McKINLEY.

One Faction of the South Carolina Republicans Holds a Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 7.—The Webster, or Old Line faction of the Republican Party met in convention here to-day. About a dozen of the 124 members were white men. After a heated discussion, resolutions indorsing McKinley were adopted by a large majority.

W. D. Crum, John T. Johnston, E. A. Webster, and Robert Smalls were elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention. The financial plank of the platform declares:

We stand with our party in the reiterations of its demand for "both gold and silver as standard money." We believe that legislation should secure and maintain the parity of values of the two metals to the end that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the American dollar—silver, gold, or paper—shall be the same any and everywhere. We believe that bimetallism alone can secure this result

The action of Congress in removing the disabilities of ex-Confederate soldiers was indorsed. There was a plank against lynching and criminal assault. The regulation protection plank was incorporated. The action of Congress in recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans was indorsed.

FIGHTING McKINLEY WITH PISTOLS.

Row in a Republican District Convention in Alabama.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., April 7.—In the Seventh District Republican Convention today the anti-McKinley delegates got possession of the Court House and held it with their pistols.

The McKinley delegates withdrew to a hotel. The anti-McKinleyites selected F. L. Moragne and John Ezell delegates to the National Convention. The McKinleyites selected C. D. Alexander and George Curtis.

The negroes, under direction of W. J. Stevens of Anniston, also held a convention, and named two negro delegates. The Committee on Credentials at St. Louis must decide who have the right to seats in the National Convention.

The McKinleyites had a majority of delegates, and that was what caused the split.

KENTUCKY FOR CARLISLE.

Most of the Blackburn Men Favor the Secretary for President.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 7.—A local paper publishes signed letters from Chairmen of Democratic County Committees in over half the counties of the State with reference to Secretary Carlisle as a Presidential candidate. A majority of them are enthusiastically favorable to the Secretary, but some are savage in their criticisms, holding him largely responsible for Senator Blackburn's failure of re-election. The Blackburn men are more conservative than was expected, many of them declaring for Carlisle as a good means of healing the breach in the party. State Senator Charles J. Bronston, who made himself famous by characterizing Secretary Carlisle as the "boss traitor of them all," comes out for Carlisle.

FREE-SILVER REPUBLICANS.

Utah Convention Declares for Free Coinage—Allison Favored.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 7.—The Republican State Convention to elect six delegates to the National Convention was held here to-day. There were 250 delegates in attendance, and they disposed of the preliminary business with a rush.

The platform adopted declares for the free coinage of silver at 16 to 1, for protection and reciprocity, closing with this clause:

We ask our delegates to St. Louis to do their utmost to secure in the National Republican platform a full acknowledgment of the imperative need of a return to real bimetallism, and a promise of its swift adoption, without regard to other nations, by opening our mints to the free coinage of gold and silver at a ratio of 16 to 1.

United States Senators Cannon and Brown, Col. Isaac Trombo, Congressman Allen, Thomas Kearns, and W. S. McCormick were chosen delegates. The delegates were not instructed, but the impression prevails that their votes will go to Allison.

Missouri Democrats Silver-Crazy.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Fifty-two Democratic County Conventions have been held in Missouri, and in every one of them resolutions were passed favoring the free coinage of silver. Forty-one of these instructed their delegates to the Sedalia convention to vote only for delegates at large who were pledged to free silver, and the majority favor Gov. Stone, Senators Vest and Cockrell, and ex-Congressman Bland as delegates to the Chicago convention. In all the primaries held for County Conventions yet to come the sentiment for free silver is pronounced.

Maryland Friends of McKinley.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Republicans of Somerset County held their County Convention to-day, electing delegates to the State and Congressional Conventions. The delegates to the State and District Conventions were instructed for McKinley. At Annapolis the Anne Arundel County Republicans passed resolutions in favor of McKinley.

The Washington County Convention, at Hagerstown, was controlled by the Wellington people. McKinley was indorsed for the Presidency. At Cumberland the Alleghany County Republicans also indorsed the Ohioan as their choice for the Presidential nomination.

Delaware Republican Convention.

WILMINGTON, Del., April 7.—The Republican State Convention will meet at Dover on May 12.

W. E. MIDGLEY DISCHARGED.

At the Close of the Prosecution His Case Was Ended.

The trial of William E. Midgley for grand larceny in the first degree was resumed yesterday before Judge Newburger in Part II., General Sessions.

Midgley was charged with appropriating to his own use, while acting as President of the American Casualty Insurance and Security Company of Baltimore, Md., a check for $21,000 belonging to the company.

The jury was completed yesterday, and Assistant District Attorney Weeks began his opening address.

Mr. Weeks recited the details of the alleged offense for which Midgley is on trial. The Assistant District Attorney said he would prove that Auditor J. Carlsen of the Long Island Railroad Company gave to the company of which the accused is President a check for $21,000, and that this check was fraudulently transferred.

After depositing $250,000, the American Casualty and Security Company secured the patronage of 283 railroads inside of a year. The Long Island Railroad Company paid the company $130,000 inside of two years, but when the Parkville disaster occurred and the Casualty Company was called on for $100,000, according to contract, not a dollar could be gotten, and the railroad company had to pay all the damages. The Casualty Company was credited with receiving $7,000,000 from different railroads. It failed for $1,700,000 on Nov. 23, 1893.

Col. Henry B. Beecher, son of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Midgley were among the Directors of the company.

The first witness put on the stand was John R. Knapp, former bookkeeper for the casualty company.

The witness identified a check for $21,000 which he said John W. Taylor of Beecher, Schenck & Co. handed to him May 1, 1893, and directed him to draw another check for the same amount.

A check was produced calling for $21,000 drawn to W. E. Midgley. The prosecution claimed that the check had been drawn to W. E. Midgley as President of the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, and that the indorsement so far as the boiler insurance company was concerned had been erased by acids and only the words "W. E. Midgley" remained.

On cross-examination by Lawyer Francis Wellman, the witness said he could not say that the check was not a loan to Midgley or that the latter had returned the amount in bonds. He said he did not know if Mr. Taylor afterward went to Chicago and started in business there.

David N. Carvalho, the expert in handwriting, was next called, and Mr. Weeks asked him if there had been an erasure on the back of the check. Witness said there had been an erasure and a substitution. He said he could restore the erased indorsement, but Lawyer Wellman objected.

After some argument it was decided that the witness should restore the erased words out of court, and recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

After recess Mr. Carvalho produced the check which he had treated in the meantime with acids. He said he had restored the erased words "pay to order American Steam Boiler Insurance Company." The check was passed around among the jurors.

Edwin R. Lowery, head clerk for Beecher, Schenck & Co. testified that the firm had no separate bank account, but that the company and Beecher, Schenck & Co. kept one bank account.

On cross-examination, witness said that about that time a note for $21,000, with collateral, was turned over to the American Casualty Insurance Company by the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company.

Mr. Schenck testified that he and other members of the firm considered that the $21,000 was simply a loan. The amount had been fully realized afterward. The counsel for the firm had also stated that the money should be considered as a loan.

This closed the prosecution, and Lawyer Wellman asked Judge Newburger to instruct the jury to acquit, as no evidence of guilt had been produced. Judge Newburger did so instruct the jury, and Midgley was discharged.

The Battle of Killiecrankie.

From "The Abbot."

"It is singular how tradition, which is sometimes a sure guide to truth, is in other cases prone to mislead us. In the celebrated field of battle at Killiecrankie the traveler is struck with one of those rugged pillars of rough stone which indicate the scenes of ancient conflict. A friend of the author, well acquainted with the circumstances of the battle, was standing near this large stone and looking on the scene around, when a Highland shepherd hurried down from the hill to offer his services as cicerone, and proceeded to inform him that Dundee was slain at that stone, which was raised to his memory. 'Pie, Donald!' answered my friend; 'how can you tell such a story to a stranger? I am sure you know well enough that Dundee was killed at a considerable distance from this place, near the house of Fascally, and that the stone was here long before the battle, in 1688.' 'Ooh! Ooh!' said Donald, in a way abashed, 'and your honor's in the right, and I see ye ken aboot it. And he wasna killed on the spot neither, but lived till the next morning; but a' the Saxon gentlemen like best to hear he was killed at the great stane.'"

Holy Saturday in Naples.

Naples celebrates in a curious manner Lent and the end of the Passion week. Ropes are stretched from house to house across the streets in the ancient districts on the day of the carnival, and dolls made of rags, wearing the traditional Neapolitan costume, and carrying a distaff and bobbin, are suspended from these ropes.

At the feet of the spinner is attached an orange containing seven feathers, corresponding to the seven weeks of Lent. Each week one feather is plucked, so that only one remains at Holy Saturday. Then, as soon as the cannon of Fort Saint Elmo and the church bells announce the noon hour and the resurrection of Christ, firecrackers, which have been tied in long strings to the orange at the doll's feet, are lighted, and the Quaresima figure explodes amid the cries of the crowd, wherein various formulae and profane phrases alternate.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From Monday Midnight to Tuesday Midnight.)

—12:40 A. M.—209 West Thirty-first Street; no damage.

—7:30 A. M.—117 East Twenty-first Street; Lin Hopkins, dwelling; damage, $15.

—5:20 P. M.—11 East Thirty-fourth Street; Charles Dickey; no damage.

—5:30 P. M.—442 East Seventy-seventh Street, Samuel Freeman, flat; damage, $10.

—6 P. M.—449 West End Avenue, William Nolton, chimney; no damage.

—6:45 P. M.—395 Broome Street, Jacob Kindleman, tenement; damage, $50.

—8 P. M.—98 Allen Street, Max Werhker, tenement; damage trifling.

—9:40 P. M.—363 Canal Street, M. Graef; damage, $900.

REFUSAL TO ARBITRATE

SET-BACK FOR DISCONTENTED STREET RAILWAY MEN.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Company Would Not Recognize Mr. Mahon's Request for a Conference—Police Prepare for a Strike Which Does Not Seem Imminent—Many Employes Are Loyal and in Their Places.

President W. D. Mahon of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, who is in town for the purpose of advising the employes of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company regarding a probable strike, sent a communication to H. H. Vreeland, President of the company, yesterday, asking for a conference.

Mr. Mahon spoke of a contention between the company and the association "over the discharge of ten employes for being members of the association," and requested a conference whereby a settlement might be reached. He assured Mr. Vreeland that the association sought only what was right and just, and would not uphold men who disobeyed or violated the rules or regulations of the company.

Mr. Vreeland immediately dictated the following reply and sent it by mail:

Dear Sir: In reply to your communication of this date, I can only say that you have been misinformed. There is no contention between your association and the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

You are also in error in referring to "the discharge of ten employes of your company for being members of our association." No employe of our company has been discharged for joining or being a member of your association or any other labor organization. The ten men to whom you apparently refer were discharged, in common with 182 others, during the past month for violation of regulations which we consider essential to proper discipline and safe operation of our system of railroads.

In view of the fact stated in your letter, that you do not seek to uphold men who have violated such rules, I cannot see that such a conference as you suggest could have any other effect than to encourage disregard of necessary regulations in justice, therefore, to the 500,000 people for whose safe transportation this company is daily responsible; to the 182 discharged employes who are plainly entitled to the same consideration as the ten to whom you refer, and to the thousands of men in our employ who have proved their worth by observing our regulations, I find myself unable to comply with your request.

This leaves a temporary deadlock in the situation. The strikers met last night at Clarendon Hall in very insignificant numbers. Mr. Mahon said: "There is not a word to give out. We have not yet received Mr. Vreeland's communication. When it reaches us we will take action. A strike will be the very last resort, but the association will stand by its men."

The ten men in question were discharged, according to Mr. Vreeland, because they frequented saloons while on duty. Mr. Mahon says five of the discharged men are total abstainers and that all were discharged because of their connection with the association.

Whatever turn the disaffection may take, Mr. Vreeland will not change his attitude. He reiterated yesterday that the ten men would not be reinstated. He was deeply moved by a display of loyalty by a committee of twelve men who visited him yesterday, and who represented the meeting of Monday night, where resolutions of loyalty to the company were passed.

Edward O'Connell acted as spokesman for the committee. He said that they represented from 90 to 95 per cent. of the employes of the company. He assured President Vreeland that there would be no strike on any of the company's lines, and said that those who were agitating such a move were outsiders, and had no influence whatever with the men. Mr. Vreeland replied at considerable length, saying that he was convinced the strikers represented hardly 5 per cent. of the 5,000 employes of the company.

"I have met you men fairly and squarely," he said, "and I wish you would return the message to your associates, that as long as I am in charge of the property that there will never be any injustice done to the men."

In speaking of the incident last night Mr. Vreeland said:

"The only authorized representatives of the employes of our system were the men who waited upon me to-day, and they declared that they were perfectly satisfied and that they had no request to make. They did not expect or desire me to even consider the reinstatement of ten men out of a total of 192 who had been discharged last month for violating one of the most stringent and necessary rules of the company, namely, that no employe shall enter drinking saloons during his hours of duty.

"Nobody understands better than the men who stand upon the front platforms of the Broadway cars how absolutely essential it is for the safety of the public and the protection of the company that this rule should be enforced, regardless of all other considerations. Nobody can recognize more clearly the danger to themselves, as well as to passengers and pedestrians of having any man in charge of a cable car of whose sobriety and judgment there can be the slightest question. The management of the company is solely responsible for any injuries that may be caused, or any accident that may take place upon its lines, and it could not, in fairness, be asked to accept that responsibility if deprived of the right and duty to make and enforce so vital a regulation as the one to which I have referred."

Mr. Mahon said last night that, as in the recent Philadelphia strike, all the employes would join the strikers, but he said there would be no hurry about ordering a strike. This may be ascribed to a report that new men are being recruited in case recruiting becomes necessary.

The National Brotherhood of Surface Railway Employes, which was reorganized when most of the car drivers and conductors left the Knights of Labor, afterward became very weak in numbers, and almost dropped out of the memory of labor organizations. It has suddenly bobbed up again, or at least its local leaders have, and they say that there are very many old street car employes now out of work who stand ready to take the places of the present employes whenever they should go out on strike.

It was rumored yesterday that the leaders of the old brotherhood were trying to drum up all the old car drivers to enlist them in the brotherhood, and that the company will employ these men whenever their present employes may go out.

An old officer of the brotherhood, who was formerly prominent in labor circles, said yesterday that if a strike was declared, the officers of the brotherhood could bring men from a good many Eastern cities to take the places of the strikers.

Chief Conlin has all the police in reserve at the various station houses in consequence of the threatened strike.

May Involve Philadelphia Companies.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The reported federation of the Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes and the American Railway Union was confirmed to-day by the local leaders of the Amalgamated Association. The American Railway Union organizers are still here, working among the yardmen, trackmen, brakemen, and unskilled laborers of the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads. The street-car situation here gives promise of again becoming involved. At a meeting yesterday of the Central Committee of the Amalgamated Association a letter was received from President Mahon containing five grievances of the men here, which are to be submitted to President Welsh of the Union Traction Company as an ultimatum.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—HOFFMAN—Col. William F. Cody of Nebraska.

—CAMBRIDGE—Senator Charles H. Gibson of Maryland.

—WINDSOR—Ernest Gye and Mme. Albani Gye of London.

—MURRAY HILL—Paymaster George H. Read, United States Navy.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage of Washington, D. C.

—HOLLAND—Arthur Sewall of Maine and Frederick S. Winston of Chicago.

—PARK AVENUE—Deputy Attorney General G. D. B. Hasbrouck of Albany and ex-Congressman John A. Quackenbush of Stillwater, N. Y.

—FIFTH AVENUE—Ex-Gov. William Claflin of Massachusetts, Congressman W. B. Hooker of Fredonia, N. Y.; Lieut. Commander Richardson Clover, United States Navy, and William K. Ackerman of Chicago.

—WALDORF—Gen. Edmund Hayes and Robert L. Fryer of Buffalo, ex-Congressmen Frank Nathan and F. G. Niedringhaus of St. Louis, Clayton McMichaels of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Daniel Manning of Albany.

"THE LAW OF THE LAND."

A New Melodrama Produced at the American Theatre.

Whoever wrote "The Law of the Land," which was produced at the American Theatre last night, was so much in doubt as to its reception that he started the melodrama out without giving it the authority of recognized authorship. The playbill gave no intimation as to the identity of the playwright, but the play itself gave evidences of being put together by a new hand at the business. The construction might, however, have been less modest without losing anything, because a large audience was apparently very well satisfied with his work.

Dealing with Southern life before the war and with the inevitable race question, the "Law of the Land" has abundance of local "color" and some that has only a trace of it. The interest centres about the love affairs of two foundlings, who are raised in luxury, to be deprived of the respectability of birth and wealth by two other people of indifferent origin, who have apparently the best of claims to blood and lands. An octoroon, mother of one child, finds another, and is forced to recognize the waif as hers, while her own daughter plots to secure position by forcing the man who has an unholy love for the foundling to marry her.

In order to accomplish her ends, the octoroon's daughter, whose father was a white man, buys her own mother, and also buys the girl her mother falsely swore was her own daughter, both "chattels" having been put up at auction to clear off the debts of the old planter who has raised the foundlings in luxury.

Whoever wrote "The Law of the Land" probably had "Pudd'nhead Wilson" in mind, with the idea of making the new play so different as to be entirely unreminiscent of the earlier work. But he failed in this, although the two plays are not at all alike. In making the difference marked, the author worked up a climax which, although it was very effective, was very unreal. No "license" could be found for making a Southern "gentleman" degrade himself by claiming to have a trace of negro blood in his veins, for the sake of retaining the love of the woman who had, if the evidence was to be believed, a like stigma on her fair name.

But with this exception there was no incident which was not true to life, and in spite of its unreality, the sacrifice of the lover was of the kind to call forth hearty plaudits. There was a fine touch of horse play in the comedy, although a very laughable cockney stable boy and his "pal," who was graduated from the ballet and is in search of a horse to put into "Mazeppa," in which play she is to star, kept the audience in a roar whenever they were on the stage.

Drafts were made on the companies of Managers Litt and Frohman, so that capable people might be had for the parts.

Matthew Remsen	W. H. Thompson
Jeff Remsen	Henry Mainhall
Richard Payton	Frank Losee
Solomon Boleski	George Curtis
Joe Brittles	Edward J. Heron
Mr. Peters	W. A. Mortimer
Blossom	Amy Busby
Ruth Masters	Grace Lyndon
Huldah	Jeffries Lewis
Bella Flum	Annie Barclay

THE PANHANDLE'S PROSPERITY.

More than a Half Million Dollars Increase in the Net Profits.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The Directors of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway Company (Pan Handle) met here to-day and approved the annual report, which will be submitted to the stockholders at the annual meeting next Tuesday. According to the report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895, the gross earnings were $15,439,706.82; operating expenses, $11,248,545.48; net earnings, $4,191,34; increase in net reserve, $736,468.69.

From the net revenue was deducted for interest charges and rentals $2,678,426.65, leaving a net profit for the year of $1,556,400.68, an increase of $624,097.10 over the year 1894. To the net profit for the year of $1,556,400.68 is added the net revenue of other lines operated by the company, bringing the total up to $2,339,433.04. Deducting from this the rental of various lines, interest charges on bonds, loss in operation of branch lines, and discount in exchange of consolidated bonds, aggregating $1,316,535.58, there is left a surplus on all the lines operated for 1895 of $1,022,897.46, an increase, as compared with 1894, of $387,405.74.

After deducting the amount paid in settlement of the suit of the Keokuk and Hamilton Bridge contract and other accounts, and the amount carried to the credit of the dividend fund, which is 2 per cent. on the preferred stock, the balance carried to the credit of profit and loss for the year is $714,194.42.

BENJAMIN HARRISON NOMINATED.

On Fourth Ballot All Delegates Stampeded in His Favor.

JERSEY CITY, April 7.—The Young People's Literary Union of the West Side Methodist Church held a mock Republican Convention Monday night. Every State had one delegate, who cast the full vote.

The candidates named were Thomas B. Reed, J. B. Allison, William McKinley, Levi P. Morton, and Matthew S. Quay.

On the first ballot McKinley had 400 votes and Reed 183. The rest were scattering, Delaware giving its vote to Benjamin Harrison. The second resulted in about the same way, but on the fourth ballot there was a stampede to Harrison, and he was nominated by almost the solid vote of the convention.

Thames Watermen.

From Chambers's Journal.

At one time, now a century or more ago, the Thames was recognized as the only great London thoroughfare. Its banks on either side were studded with the "stairs" of the nobility; its waters were covered with every kind of craft, from the gilded barge of royalty to the nutshell skiff or wherry. In those days the river was pure and undefiled; and those who lived near its banks never hesitated to bathe there in balmy weather. In those days there was no spot in London so picturesque as the Strand, with its broad gardens, its shady trees extending to the water's edge, where the river glideth at its own sweet will, and where the embattled turrets of many a palace, such as the Savoy, towered artistically

SARATOGA TO BE CHOSEN

FINANCIAL OFFERS TOO ATTRACTIVE FOR COLLEGIANS TO RESIST.

Harvard, Cornell, and Pennsylvania Agree to Select the Course in the Adirondack Foothills for a Very Private Intercollegiate Rowing Contest—College Politics and Harvard's "Foxy" Move Against Columbia Prove Successful.

A recent issue of The Field, the representative gentleman's sporting publication of Great Britain, contained a communication from a correspondent asking if the amateur status of the Yale crew entered for the Henley regatta would not be affected by the fact that $10,000 was to be raised by "public subscription" to send the crew abroad.

Of course, he did not understand what was the fact—that the subscription was to be taken up among Yale alumni.

If such a subscription is supposed to affect the amateur status of the Yale crew, what must be the amateur status of the college crews who are to take part in the proposed inter-collegiate regatta of next June, when, as is asserted by college men, the managers are looking about for the highest bidder for the place at which to hold that regatta?

Saratoga has thus far been the highest bidder, being pitted against Poughkeepsie, which, of course, will not be in it when bidding against the hotel proprietors and amusement managers of the great Summer resort. It looks now as if Saratoga would be successful in securing the regatta, a fact which will be very generally regretted by the great mass of students, the alumni of the colleges interested, and the general public. Columbia now stands alone in favor of the Poughkeepsie course. It is understood that Cornell and the University of Pennsylvania have both agreed to vote in favor of the Saratoga course, which has been favored by Harvard ever since it was found impossible to have the race at Springfield. The latter course, it was stated, was abandoned as a possibility because no arrangements could be made for running an observation train along the west bank of the river, without which there would be no chance to see the race.

The Harvard management then announced itself as in favor of the Saratoga course, which offers no better facilities for a sight of the regatta than does Springfield, and the ostensible reason was because at Saratoga Lake still water could be had and the race decided on its merits. The fact that Poughkeepsie offered the very best possible chance to be had at any course in America cut no figure with Harvard against the financial inducements offered by the Saratoga "boomers." The argument of these boomers that has been publicly advanced is: "Is the regatta for the purpose of having a fair test of the abilities of the four crews, or is it to be for the benefit of a crowd of people who want a day's outing with a boat race thrown in as a side show?" The real reason is understood by insiders, however, to be that Saratoga's offers of financial assistance have had considerable to do with Harvard's position, as the Cambridge boys are handicapped with permanent quarters at New-London, and wish to make the expenses of this season's boating experiment as little as possible.

Pennsylvania's position, as in favor of the Saratoga course, is hardly to be wondered at owing to the misfortunes which her crew had at Poughkeepsie last Summer.

Cornell's position is strangest of all, however. Cornell men were the first to suggest the Poughkeepsie course, and advocated its use years before a race was rowed there. It was her influence that ultimately secured the selection of the Poughkeepsie course, one that, properly policed, has no equal for a rowing regatta in America. Now Cornell has switched over to Saratoga. Possibly Saratoga's offers as to assistance had something to do with it.

College politics probably has had considerable to do with Cornell and Pennsylvania going to Harvard's assistance in the matter of the selection of a course. Both are anxious to cement athletic alliances with the Harvard management, particularly in boating and, incidentally, in baseball, football, and general athletics. Columbia is not so desirable an ally, as she has not been particularly strong in athletics for late years, and as between Columbia and Harvard, the Cornell and Pennsylvania politicians decided that the better ally of the pair was Harvard, which advocated Saratoga, while Columbia favored Poughkeepsie.

So Saratoga's offers of assistance to the crews as to quarters, transportation, &c., coupled with college politics, will probably carry the day for Saratoga, and the public will be deprived of an opportunity to see a regatta that might have developed into an annual event of much interest to the college world and all lovers of amateur sports, but for the fact that the college committee has decided to banish it up among the foot-hills of the Adirondacks for the delectation of the little coterie of men who can enjoy it at Saratoga's expense, while the general public will be debarred from enjoying the spectacle, because of the expense incurred in a trip to Saratoga.

The official decision as to the selection of a course will not be made public, probably, until after a meeting of the Regatta Committee, to be held at the rooms of the University Athletic Club on the 18th inst.

That the Saratoga Committee feel confident that the race will be rowed at Saratoga Lake is evidenced by the fact that the Citizens' Committee there has had a course on the lake surveyed and has sent out this announcement:

The start will be made from a point just north of the White Sulphur Spring Hotel, at the south end of the lake, and the finishing line will be opposite Barrett's, at the north end. Four lanes were chained out, each 100 feet wide. The first three miles of the course are buoyed every half mile, and the fourth mile at every quarter. The shallowest water found was thirty feet, and the deepest ninety-eight feet.

It will be generally regretted that Saratoga Lake will be the selection for the regatta, as it will deprive many thousands of the privilege of seeing the contest, and so very materially lessen the interest in college regattas, which are sorely in need of something to stimulate interest, since the miserable lot of Yale-Harvard fiascos at New-London of late years.

Some people interested in these matters think that Harvard has been "playing smart" again, in securing the selection of the Saratoga course. Mumford, the Harvard coach, is shrewd enough to know that the Columbia crew is the one that they most have to fear in this regatta. Pennsylvania, by abandoning the stroke which Woodruff had tought them for two years, based on scientific and sensible principles, for the ridiculous Ellis Ward stroke, has confessedly put itself out of the range of possibilities as a winner. The Cornell crew rows a stroke that Mumford knows well is of no use in a four-mile race, providing he has an even fair crew. So Columbia is the only crew he expects to have to defeat. Columbia will have to do its practice on tide water, and therefore might have an advantage on the Poughkeepsie course, as it is argued by the Harvard men, if there should happen to be any advantage. By compelling Columbia to row on still water, Harvard men think they may possibly handicap the Columbia boys somewhat, and thus put their most formidable rivals at a disadvantage. This fact unquestionably had something to do with Harvard's strenuous demand for a "dead-water" course, and the financial advantages offered by the Saratogians has been used to hide the real purpose of the "foxy" Harvard oarsmen with their associate colleges.

CORNELL'S BASEBALL PLAYERS.

Only One of Last Year's Team to Play This Season.

ITHACA, N. Y., April 7.—To-day, for the first time this season, Cornell's baseball candidates were able to practice on Percy Field. The weather was cold and snow fell, but Capt. Affeld put his green candidates through the batting and fielding practice. Not much could be expected on account of the bad weather. Cable, who caught last year, and was the mainstay of the team, will not return to college this Spring on account of a business position. This leaves Capt. Affeld with only one of last year's players, Bassford, the centre fielder. The whole nine must be developed, therefore, from the green material.

The management is making a strenuous effort to get ex-Capt. Wyckoff and Capt. Beacham of the football team out to play. Wyckoff is a very good second baseman, and Beacham plays in the field creditably, but both are poor batters. Fennell, who rowed No. 5 in the Henley boat last year, was tried to-day at first base, and gives some promise. For short stop and outfield there are no candidates who stand out prominently. But the most important positions, pitcher and catcher, are weakest of all. There is not a seasoned pitcher or catcher in the university who is eligible now. Priest and Smith are both star twirlers, but have played on amateur teams, and are thus debarred by the Faculty.

Manager Davis gave out to-day Cornell's completed schedule, as follows:

April 15, Buffalo League, at Ithaca; April 16, Buffalo League, at Ithaca; April 17, Rochester University, at Ithaca; April 18, Rochester University, at Ithaca; April 21, Hobart College, at Ithaca; April 22, Syracuse League, at Ithaca; April 23, Syracuse League, at Ithaca; April 25, Union College, at Ithaca; April 30, University of Vermont, at Ithaca; May 2, Princton College, at Ithaca; May 6, University of Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; May 9, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; May 11, University of Virginia, at Charlottesville, Va.; May 12, Georgetown College, at Washington D. C.; May 16, Harvard University, at Ithaca; May 19, University of Wisconsin, at Ithaca; May 22, University of Chicago, at Ithaca; May 25, Lafayette College, at Easton, Penn.; May 27, Princeton College, at Princeton, N. J.; May 30, University of Pennsylvania, at Ithaca; June 2, University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia; June 3, Georgtown College, at Ithaca; June 6, Oberlin College, at Ithaca; June 8, Northwestern University, at Ithaca; June 13, Harvard University, at Cambridge; June 18, "Old Graduates Game," at Ithaca; June 20, Provisional game with Harvard in case of a tie, on neutral grounds; June 26, University of Pennsylvania, at the scene of the Harvard-Columbia-Cornell-Pennsylvania quadrangular boat race.

ASBURY PARK TO TRENTON.

Cyclists to Have a Path from the Sea to New-Jersey's Capital.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., April 7.—The good roads movement, started by the New-Jersey division of the League of American Wheelmen, received a boom to-day when 500 wheelmen and farmers from Mercer, Monmouth, and Ocean Counties met here and decided to take advantage of the Francis Bicycle Path bill, passed by the last Legislature, and construct a six-foot gravel and cinder bicycle path from Asbury Park to Trenton. The conference was called by Chief Consul Gentle, who was unable to be present, but was represented by Secretary-Treasurer James C. Tattersall of Trenton. Delegations were present from Freehold, Farmingdale, Turkey, Trenton, Hightstown, Asbury Park, Long Branch, Red Bank, Manasquan, Spring Lake, and Lakewood. E. H. Savage of Hightstown was chosen Chairman. Speeches favoring the construction of bicycle paths in this section of the State were made by Capt. A. D. McCabe and C. R. Zacharias of the Asbury Park Wheelmen, Howard B. Mosses, President of the Mercer County Wheelmen; C. H. Boud of Farmingdale, Levi G. Irwin of Seabright, the Rev. G. W. Heisley of Farmingdale, Frederick Parker of Freehold, and T. Forman Taylor of Colt's Neck.

It was decided to push to completion the Asbury Park-Trenton path, and endeavor to have it ready for dedication on Independence Day. Concerted action will then be taken to build additional paths through other portions of Monmouth, Ocean, and Mercer Counties. The farmers present were very enthusiastic, and promised to help the wheelmen in their efforts to build good roads. The conference appointed a committee to lay out the route of the path from the shore to the Capital City, and report to another convention to be held here on May 28. It is practically settled that the route will take in Asbury Park, West Grove, Hamilton, Farmingdale, Freehold, Hightstown, Hamilton Square, and Trenton. The distance from the shore to Trenton by this route is forty-three miles. The path will cost about $100 per mile, and nearly the entire amount necessary to construct it has been subscribed by individuals or voted by the taxpayers.

HOLBROOK RACE POSTPONED.

Owing to the Unfavorable Weather a Later Date Is Chosen.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The date for the annual Holbrook road race has been changed; instead of holding it on May 2, as was projected, it has been postponed until Saturday, May 16. The postponement was made in order to give those who will participate a chance to get in first-class condition.

The season has been so backward that none of the local fliers has had a chance to get in shape or even begin training, and, therefore, it was deemed advisable to put off the race in order to give them two more weeks in which to prepare for the contest.

The race is really the first important event of the season in this section of the country, and therefore the outcome will be a matter of interest, as it will furnish a line on the riders for the coming season. The Holbrook handicap will be really two races, as there will be one for professionals and another for amateurs. Then, too, in addition to these, there will be a race between triplets.

All these events will be ten miles, starting at Jenkintown and finishing on the Old York Road, just below the starting point. The prizes for the professionals will be substantial, and for the amateurs well worth competing for. There are several triplets now owned by various dealers in this city, and as discussion has arisen as to which is the speediest, the point will probably be settled on May 16, after the two road races are finished. Entry blanks will be out on Thursday, and can be obtained at 4046 Germantown Avenue, 810 Arch Street, and at 1227 Market Street.

CYCLISTS TO PARADE IN JUNE.

The Opening of the Return Path in Brooklyn to be Celebrated.

Brooklyn's Good Roads Association seems to be in a very flourishing condition just at present, with every prospect that it will remain that way for some time to come. It settled all its outstanding bills yesterday, and still has a bundle of money in the treasury. The proposition to provide for life members in the organization has been adopted, and 100 will be received at $10 each. Seventy have already applied for this privilege, which is a pretty good start in this branch.

President Angell, as suggested in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of last Sunday, has proposed that the association conduct the parade and other ceremonies that will be a proper celebration of the completion of the return path. The Park Commissioner has said that this will be ready for the wheelmen by June 15, but it was deemed best by the members of the association at a meeting held on Monday evening, to have the celebration on June 27, which is the day set for the race meet of the Kings County Wheelmen at Manhattan Beach. It is said that Park Commissioner Woodruff is heartily in favor of having the Good Roads officials assume full charge of the ceremonies.

Over 100 new members were added to the association at the last meeting, bringing the total membership up to over 1,200.

A Wheelmen's Camera Club.

Eighteen members of the Liberty Wheelmen met on Monday evening and organized the Liberty Wheelmen Camera Club, with the following officers: President—Dr. G. W. Hales; Vice President—H. Palmer; Secretary—F. Adee Hulst; Treasurer—D. Graham; Trustees—D. M. Adee, W. Cowenhoven, C. H. Q. Kendrick, A. E. Hernandez, and W. B. Littlefield. Two rooms of the Liberty Wheelmen's new and commodious clubhouse will be devoted to the camera men. One will be used as a reception room, in which the members can show their work, and the other will be a workroom in the true sense, with dark closets, &c. Dr. Hales, the President, is a practical photographer, and the members will have the benefit of his experience and knowledge in all branches of the work.

Roadsters Are Highly Pleased.

RAHWAY, April 7.—The members of the Union County Roadsters are greatly pleased over their new clubhouse, which is situated at 108 Main Street. The membership has increased 50 per cent. since the change was made, and the prospects for a successful season are now very bright. The house contains twelve large rooms. In the basement are the kitchen and café, on the first floor the parlor and billiard rooms, on the second floor the reading, smoking, and locker rooms, and shower bath; on the third floor the Trustees' and card rooms. The constitution and by-laws have been changed so as to admit members not owning wheels. A very successful club pool tournament is now in progress. As soon as arrangements can be made the club will have a housewarming.

That Jersey Cyclists Bowlers' Tie.

There should be name tall bowling on the alleys of the Jersey City Athletic Club this evening. Three teams will meet to decide the championship of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. They are the "fives" representing the Atalantas, Tourists, and Bloomfields, these teams having tied in the annual tournament for first prize. The individual contest for THE NEW-YORK TIMES medal ended in a victory for Taylor of the Tourists, as has already been told. All the prizes offered in the tourney will be formally presented to the victors in the near future.

The Opening Run for "Old Essex."

The Road Committee of the Essex Bicycle Club of Newark announces that the opening club run of the season will be held on Saturday, to Morristown. The party will leave Lincoln Park, Broad and Camp Streets, at 3:30. Lamps will be necessary. Should the day prove stormy, the run will be held on the 18th inst., under the same conditions. The committee will have the pace made moderate, so that all riders can keep in line without discomfort.

A Big Week for New-York.

Including the renewals, the New-York Division of the League of American Wheelmen issued 431 membership tickets for the week ending last Monday evening. Massachusetts issued 209, and Pennsylvania 83.

The Centrals Are Growing.

At the next meeting of the Central Wheelmen, which takes place on Thursday evening, at their clubrooms, 502 Fulton St., Brooklyn, there will be fifteen cyclists proposed for membership. This is a remarkable showing for this conservative club. The members are on the alert for new blood, and are keeping the Membership Committee busy investigating applications. It is very likely that the club may soon join the League of American Wheelmen. The Centrals have a number of features to offer in their gymnasium—namely, shower and needle baths, hot and cold plunges, swimming tank, &c. On this account many Brooklyn cyclers propose joining the club.

For Cyclers Visiting Canada.

OTTAWA, Ontario, April 7.—In consequence of the opposition excited by the re-enactment of the old regulations governing tourists' bicycles brought into Canada, the Department of Customs is framing new regulations. Members of the League of American Wheelmen are to be permitted to bring their wheels into Canada free of cost providing, however, that the wheels shall leave by the same port they enter. This change meets with the approval of the League of American Wheelmen, and will do away with the regulation which requires the payment of entry when a tourist brings his wheel into Canada.

RACING RULES ADOPTED.

Seawanhaka Club Will Race Under the Rules of the Union.

The third regular meeting of the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club was held at Delmonico's last night. The principal business was the consideration of the racing rules of the Yacht Racing Union of Long Island Sound, and, after a brief discussion, they were adopted by the club.

The Race Committee announced the following schedule for the coming season: Saturday, May 30, special race for 15-footers, over the inside course at Oyster Bay, and races for naphtha launches; week beginning Monday, June 22, trial races to select a defender for the Seawanhaka Cup; Saturday, June 27, annual regatta; week beginning Monday, July 13, international races for the Seawanhaka Cup; Saturday, Aug. 29, special race for schooners for the Rouse Cup, and a special race for 30-footers.

The club has presented E. C. Ball, the helmsman of the Ethelwynn, with a silver matchbox, on which the club flags are enamelled, in recognition of his services in the races with Spruce IV. last year. The prizes won in last year's races have all been made, and are now ready for distribution. The following new members were elected: Dr. Harold Jacoby, Nathaniel Hathaway, and Howard Gould.

When the council of the Yacht Racing Union arranged the schedule for the season the Seawanhaka and New-Rochelle Clubs both claimed Saturday, June 29. On Monday evening the Trustees of the New-Rochelle Club met at the Grand Union Hotel, and they were waited on by a committee of the union. After a short discussion the New-Rochelle Club agreed to waive all claims to June 29, and set the date for their annual race Friday, July 3. This date was originally given to the American Yacht Club, but that club will hold its annual regatta on Monday, July 6.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Although the Union County Roadsters have decided not to conduct a big race meet this year, it is very likely they will do their share toward promoting road races. Capt. Chamberlain is enthusiastic over these sort of contests, and he will undoubtedly arrange several of more than the average importance.

—Officers of the Dean Cycle Club, just organized in Brooklyn, are as follows: President—C. Le Clair; Vice President—S. Shultz; Corresponding Secretary—F. F. Carte; Recording Secretary—A. Le Clair, Treasurer—A. Davis; Captain—W. Le Clair.

—Messrs. Sneider, Hughes, and Harris will have charge of the run of the Nassau Wheelmen to Hempstead next Sunday. The start will be made from the clubhouse, 129 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, at 9:30 A. M.

—A prominent member of the League of American Wheelmen said yesterday that the recent talk of the Amateur Athletic Union taking charge of cycle racing was too absurd to be true.

—To-morrow afternoon the Quill Club Wheelmen will hold an adjourned meeting to transact important business. One matter to be decided is the advisability of securing permanent quarters.

—Porter & Gilmour of 16 Warren Street have issued a table of years that will be found of value to racing men and people connected with the trade.

—It is expected that the bill providing for the return cycle path on the Coney Island Boulevard will be signed by the Governor within a few days.

—On Decoration Day the Tamaqua Wheelmen of Jamaica will have a run from Albany to this city, making the up trip by boat the night before.

MAY HAVE A NEW HOME.

Richmond County Country Club Considers the Matter at a Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Richmond County Country Club of Staten Island the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—Lewis F. Whitin; Vice President—George J. Greenfield; Treasurer—Otto Ahlmann; Secretary—Gugy Æ. Irving; Directors—Wethered B. Thomas, Edmund S. Twining, Henry B. Montgomery, Erickson N. Nichols, David J. Willcox, Adolph J. Outerbridge, and John R. Chadwick.

The proposition to procure a larger home for the club, a question that many of the members have been agitating for several months as they think the club has outgrown its present quarters, was considered, but no decision was reached, the matter being left with the Directors. One of the places mentioned as suitable was the Samuel Wann property, belonging to the Cromwell estate, at New-Dorp. It consists of about sixty acres, has a spacious house and stable on high ground overlooking the lower bay and the surrounding valley. If the club takes the property, it will be leased and improved.

Public Coach to Westchester.

The public coach Enterprise, which ran last Spring between the Plaza Hotel and Rye, driven by George R. Read, W. H. Catlin, T. A. Maitland, and others, will begin a season of daily afternoon trips in Westchester County on Monday, May 4. The coach will be run by George R. Read, who, with some of the other Westchester gentlemen whips, will take his turn on the box. Several fine teams will be used to horse the coach, and they will be driven over one of the prettiest routes in the county.

The coach will leave Rye every afternoon, except Sunday, at 5:10, and he tooled along the post road to Foster's store, at Port Chester, where a stop will be made for passengers. From there the drive will be up King Street, to Roxton Farm, where teams will be changed; thence continuing past the country homes of J. H. Shults, Jr., Marion Story, and Mr. Mapes, to Rye Lake, and down Purchase Street to the next relay station, at Harrison Avenue. Continuing, the route will be past the residences of Trenor Park and Whitelaw Reid, and back to Rye, arriving there at 7 o'clock, thus making the trip of twenty-five miles in 1 hour and 50 minutes. The fare for the round trip will be $1, and $2 for a box seat.

A CHASE IN A SNOWSTORM.

Ocean County Hunt Club's Run at Lakewood.

LAKEWOOD, N. J., April 7.—The members of the Ocean County Country Club Hunt had a run to-day in a blinding snowstorm, which made it exceedingly unpleasant for the riders and for the few spectators who followed in carriages. Huntsman Dwyer, on Lord Lyon, brought the pack to the lawn of the Laurel House shortly before 2 P. M., and they promptly started for cover along the south shore of Lake Carasaljo and the new road to South Lakewood. Leaving this and following an old wagon road, they trailed through the underbrush and over several high fences. They reached the ruins of the burned casino in South Lakewood, and then ran through that abandoned effort of real estate boomers to Whitesville. Here some very pretty jumping was witnessed over the well-timbered land in this vicinity.

From Whitesville the pack headed for Jackson's Mills, but finished at Holmansville. Those in the saddle were Mrs. E. Robbins Walker, on Mistletoe; Dan Runkle, on the Countess; Charles W. Fisk, on Pansy Blossom; Augustus R. Fisk, on Lady Etta; William Rolin, on The Dude; Harvey Fisk, on Edith; R. L. Dixon, on Baronet.

Mrs. William A. Read, Miss Castle, Miss Josephine S. Sands, Mrs. David B. Plumer, A. F. Sparrow, J. M. Cooper, Charles McCue, Miss Georgie Shute, Mrs. Charles Byington, and Miss Celia E. Shute were the only onlookers in carriages.

The meet on Thursday will be at the Laurel-in-the-Pines and on Saturday at 4 o'clock at MacBean's nurseries on the Toms River Road.

Capt. Sheldon Declines.

BERKELEY, Cal., April 7.—Capt. Sheldon of Yale has answered the letter sent him by Capt. Merwin of the University of California track team, asking entrance to the contest between Yale and Princeton, expressing his regret that the Yale team cannot give its consent. Capt. Sheldon says that the arrangements for the dual games between Princeton and Yale have been completed, and that he does not consider it wise to change the meet to a triangular contest. The Berkeley men are inclined to the belief that Yale is weak and anxious to avoid meeting the Californians. The position taken by Capt. Sheldon will probably cause a cessation of negotiations on the part of California until the matter is settled.

BROOKLYN FLAG OFFICERS RESIGN.

Claim that They Are Not Supported Properly by the Members.

A meeting of the Brooklyn Yacht Club will be held this evening, and among other important business to be transacted, the members will have to elect new flag officers. Commodore C. H. Humphries, Vice Commodore H. R. M. Cook, and Rear Commodore W. B. Growtage, who were elected at the annual meeting, have resigned.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club has been struggling along for several years. At one time, many years ago, it was the leading yachting organization in the country, but of late it has only been a small boat club. This has been caused partly through there being no facilities for yachts off the clubhouse on Gravesend Bay. The newly elected officers realized that something had to be done to boom the club again, and they began to look about for a new site for the clubhouse. The Gravesend Bay Yacht Club was in a similar condition, and it was proposed that the two clubs should consolidate and have a clubhouse at Bensonhurst, where there is plenty of water for big yachts to anchor. The two committees appointed to arrange for the consolidation of the clubs met, but could not agree, and so the scheme fell through. The three flag officers claim that they have been handicapped in their endeavors to improve the club by certain members of it, and so have resigned.

WOMEN'S GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

To be Played at Morristown Early in October.

The first real championship golf tournament for women in America has been definitely fixed to begin on Tuesday, Oct. 6, over the golf course of the Morristown Club. At this time the thousand-dollar-silver cup presented to the United States Golf Association for annual competition will be played for for the first time. A ladies' championship contest was held last year at the Meadowbrook Hunt Club, but it was arranged so late in the season that many of the important championship features were lacking.

Particular interest is being taken in this coming meeting, both on account of the beautiful prize and the fact that it was presented to America by one of the most enthusiastic golfers of Scotland, and also because the great interest taken in the game by many of our ladies promises to bring out next October a large number of skillful and able players. The United States Golf Association, at its annual meeting in February fixed upon Morristown as the place for its women's championship, and in doing so it simply carried out the wishes of the donor of the cup, who asked that Morristown might be chosen for the first contest.

The naming of the exact date, however, was left to the Green Committee of the club, and the members have just announced their decision. The committee consists of Ransom H. Thomas, Alexander H. Ters, B. L. Chandler, W. B. McVickar, and G. G. Kip. The present lady champion of America is Mrs. Charles S. Brown, who won the tournament last year at Meadowbrook. She is one of the most prominent players in the Shinnecock Hills Club, and that club was also represented by two other able players, Mrs. Arthur Turnure, and Miss Harrison. Miss N. C. Sargent of the Essex County Country Club, Manchester, Mass., won second place, and Mrs. W. B. Thomas was the other contestant from that club.

The Morristown Club had five entries—Miss Howland Ford, the Morristown champion; Miss Helen Shelton, Mrs. W. Fellowes Morgan, Miss Louise Field, and Mrs. William Shippen. Miss Anna Sands of the Newport Club, and Miss May Bird of the Meadowbrook Club were the other contestants.

Bad Weather for Baseball.

On account of the snow yesterday the members of the New-York Baseball Club could not play their scheduled game with Syracuse or take any outdoor practice. Manager Cornish of the New Manhattan Athletic Club has offered the use of the spacious gymnasium of the club for the Giants to do some indoor practice work during the bad weather. This generous offer will probably be accepted, as the boys cannot well afford to remain idle so close to the opening of the championship season.

Princeton Beats Georgetown.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The Princeton College club defeated the Georgetown College baseball team this afternoon. Before the eighth inning, in which the Georgetowns had scored 5 runs, was finished, the game was called in order to allow the Princetons to take the boat for Old Point, when the score reverted to the fifth inning, which was 10 to 4, in favor of Princeton.

Corbett Arrested for Sparring.

ST. LOUIS, April 7.—Chief of Police Harrigan last night ordered Pugilist J. J. Corbett to omit the boxing feature of his show, and the request was complied with. To-day Corbett visited Police Headquarters and endeavored to induce Chief Harrigan to rescind the order, but the latter was obdurate. At the matinée this afternoon Corbett sparred with Conley, the "Ithaca Giant," and both were arrested. Later they were released on bond, and the matter will be settled in the Police Court to-morrow.

Squadron A to Dine.

The members of Squadron A will assemble at Delmonico's, Fifth Avenue and Twenty-sixth Street, Wednesday evening, April 15, at 7:30, to attend their seventh annual dinner. Preparations for the event are in the hands of the following committee: Lieut. Gilford Hurry, Corp. J. S. Frelinghuysen, and Private Charles Bryan.

Notes of the Harness Racers.

—The latter part of March and the first week of April have seen a number of new arrivals at the stock farms in this vicinity. At Shulthurst, the big trotting nursery owned by John H. Shults, in Westchester County, the crop of 1896 is increasing rapidly. Sonnet, one of the great producing daughters of Jay Gould, has a bay filly by Thistle. Beatrice Rose, out of Beatrice, the dam of Patron, Prodigal, and Patronage, sire of Alix and Sudie D., who was the champion yearling trotter in 1887, were also bred to Thistle last year., the former having a bay filly and the latter a bay colt by the big black son of Sidney. Lou Wilkes, 2:19¼, sister to Double Cross and Hinda Wilkes, is nursing a black filly by Rumor, and Louise Eddy, purchased at the Jewett sale, has dropped a bay filly by Patchen Wilkes since her arrival at Shulthurst. All these foals arrived during March, and two more have already been added to the stock of babies this month. Both came last Saturday, when Wanita, 2:20½, had a roan filly by Stranger, and Nehushta, 2:30, by Stamboul, contributed a bay colt, by Rumor. Last year Nehushta produced twins, that lived, and are both promising.

—Though there is a dearth of business for stallions, even at reduced prices, Direct seems to be in great demand since his purchase by James Butler, President of the Yacht Racing Club of New-York. The fee of the little black pacer is $200, and his new owner will get back a considerable part of the $8,250 he paid at auction for Monroe Salisbury's favorite sire. John H. Shults, whose farm at Port Chester is quite too near to the one at Tarrytown, where Direct is kept, has booked four mares to the champion of the high wheel stakey. These are Gold Leaf, a pacer, whose 2:11¼ at four years was the best performance for that age, when it was made; Rosebud, by General Washington, out of Goldsmith Maid; Ivy and Roseleaf, both by Buccaneer, out of Gold Leaf, the dam of Gold Leaf, Thistle, and other fast pacers. The two last named mares have both produced extreme speed, Roseleaf being the dam of Rosedale, who scored 2:22 pacing as a yearling, a performance that still stands unbeaten among colts of that age. Her sister, Ivy, contributed another fast yearling pacer the same season, (1893,) to William Sidney, who turned the track at Stockton, Cal., in 2:25.

—The trotters are well represented at the Boston Horse Show this week. In the breeding classes alone there are fifty-two entries, the most important being the one for stallions four years old or over, kept for service. Among the aristocratic sires named in this are Lafaline, by Jay Bird, the big colt that took a record of 2:12¾ last season in his three-year-old form; May King, by Electioneer, the sire of Bingen, who trotted a trial of 2:12¼ in 1895; Directum Kelly, who traces several times to Mambrino Patchen, and has a record of 2:12½; Silvery Chimes, who won some ribbons at the National Horse Show last November; along with Emperour, by Alcyone; Wiseburn, by Nutwood; Messenger Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, and Electmont, by Chimes. One of the most interesting of the driving classes is for mares, and Wistful, with a record of 2:11¼, is a candidate. There are also many trotting bred animals in the classes for high-steppers, tandems, and four-in-hands.

—Latest reports from Freeport, Ill., where M. E. McHenry has a training stable, are to the effect that Azote is jogging sound, and shows no trace of the lameness that stopped his record-breaking career last Fall. Alix has done nothing yet, but it is expected that with a complete rest her front tendons will not give way as they did last season, after Monroe Salisbury had them "dotted" with the firing irons. There is a brother of Azote at Palo Alto Farm, where the champion trotting gelding was also bred, who is said to be promising. James Dustin, who had Direct last year, has the younger son of Whips in his stable.

—Several of the crack trotters and pacers that have been in California during the Winter will be brought over the mountains this month. Beuzetta, the best four-year-old out last season, is among the lot. She will be trained at Cleveland until the Summer circuit begins. It is said that this game young race mare has got over the bad habits and willfulness she showed as a filly, and now goes straight and square. When "Gus" Macey, the Kentucky trainer, handled Beuzetta she went with her head to one side, and seldom trotted a heat without grabbing and pulling off a shoe.

—Patronage, the sire of Alix, has been almost a failure in the stud outside of what his famous daughter has done. He is sixteen years old and has but five representatives in the 2:30 list. Pactolus, who flashed out for a single heat at Lexington, in 1892, when he scored 2:12¾, is the only one of these, besides Alix, that has beaten 2:20. Patronage is owned at Peoria, Ill., and recently changed hands. E. S. Easton selling him to "Gus" Leisy of that place.

—Mascot, the fastest roadster owned in this city, was sent to Parkville Farm last Saturday, where he will go into training at once. E. R. Bowne, who has been interested with the further development of the ex-champion, selected him for Lewis G. Tewksbury last November. Since his arrival at the Bowne stable Mascot has had an idle time, owing to the wretched weather and muddy roads. As soon as practicable his new tutor will give the bay gelding regular work and fit him for the coming campaign.

Saved from Destruction.

This is what happens when the kidneys are rescued from inactivity by Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If they continue inactive they are threatened with Bright's disease, diabetes, or some other malady which works their destruction. Malarial, bilious, and rheumatic ailment and dyspepsia are also conquered by the Bitters, which is thorough and effective.

WAR ON FILTHY BAKERIES

WOMEN JOIN IN STRIVING FOR NEEDED IMPROVEMENTS.

New-York Ladies' Health Protective Association Among the Organizations to Take Up the Subject—Editor Thimme of The Bakers' Journal Addresses the Meeting on the Evils of the Unsanitary Shops and Tells of Some Experiences.

The New-York Ladies' Health Protective Association is going to add to the list of its good works that of remedying the present filthy and unsanitary condition of New-York City bakeries.

The association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday in the United Charities Building, and listened to a paper on the subject by Edward Thimme, editor of The Bakers' Journal. Mr. Thimme acted in the place of Henry Weismann, Secretary of the International Bakers and Confectioners' Union, who was to have addressed the meeting.

"Efforts have been made of late," said Mr. Thimme, "to render our buildings and streets more sanitary, to cleanse the Bohemian tenement houses, to put down sweat shops, and to improve methods of cigar-making. But breadmaking as it is now generally conducted in the small bakeshops is a much more serious evil.

"There are about 2,000 bakeshops in New-York City. Few of them were built for the purpose they are now used. Most of them are underground, and are entirely unfit for the manufacture of wholesome bread.

"The majority of the shops are less than eight feet high. Ventilation is considered unnecessary; there are no windows, no air, no daylight, and usually only one door. The walls and floors are covered with vermin, spiders hang from the rafters, and cats, dogs, and chickens are running around in the refuse on the floor. Besides dough, these places abound in dust and dirt of every description. The cooked provisions are heaped uncovered in the corners. Gas jets make the room stifling.

"The men chew, smoke, and many use stimulants to brace them for their work of from twelve to fourteen hours, and, in some cases, eighteen to twenty hours consecutively. They sleep on flour sacks and barrels. They are old at forty. The sanitary arrangements in the shops are indescribably bad.

"Mr. Hudson, the Bakeshop Inspector for Brooklyn, has given me a description of a shop he visited. It is in a basement six and one-half feet below the sidewalk, the ceiling of which is on a level with the street. Premises and people are unclean. The walls and ceiling have never been whitewashed, the floor was in a rotten and broken condition, and half a dozen chickens were running around. The men were resting, as it was 10 o'clock A. M. Two men were sleeping on the bread troughs, one in the rear beside the ovens, one on a mattress thrown over five flour barrels, and another was on the bread boxes. The room was twenty-five feet wide and thirty-five feet long. There were no windows and the ventilation was bad. There were ashes in one corner of the room and also some old shoes and clothes. The men claimed they worked ninety-six hours each week. I have seen worse cases. The place, Mr. Hudson said, looked like an opium joint.

"London physicians say that disease germs are not killed by baking under such conditions, and that cholera germs are disseminated.

"The cause of this trouble is that the small bakeries are owned by ignorant persons. The large bakeries are conducted in an exemplary manner. When workmen in these small shops complain or tell of existing conditions, they are discharged, and plenty of men can be found to take their places. The men sometimes leave the bakeshops only once a week.

"The International Organization of Journeymen Bakers, formed in 1886, has succeeded in reducing the working time to twelve hours per day, and in raising salaries from $7 to $10 a week. There are 179 local unions and 10,000 members. There are 4,000 members in the State of New-York.

"Last year the organization succeeded in having a law passed appointing four Inspectors. This year, backed by organized labor and several reform unions, a demand is being made to close all cellar bakeries, to allow no domestic animals except cats in the shops, and to have better ventilation and more Inspectors. The bill has passed the Assembly and is up for the third reading. The law has passed in New-Jersey and Maryland; Massachusetts and Ohio are expected to fall in line this Spring.

"This is only an entering wedge, and the greatest publicity should be given the matter."

Mr. Thimme closed by asking the assistance of the association. He recommended personal investigation, and sending of messages to Mr. Cantor, Mr. Lexow, and Mr. Ellsworth, and to the Governor.

The association voted in favor of the movement and prepared telegrams urging a speedy passage of the amendment, if the Board of Health is found to be in favor of the legislation.

The President, Mrs. Trautman, made a report to the association of her interview with the head of the New-York Retail Grocers' Union relative to keeping no goods uncovered in lots of shops. She said the grocers would willingly give their co-operation. A convention, to be held about May 7 or 8, was proposed, but no definite results were reached.

An Unknown Friend of the Cubans.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

During the last week Dr. John Guiteras received a letter dated "Europe, March 19, 1896," from an unknown Cuban sympathizer, who inclosed a check for $4,000 in aid of the Cuban cause, and a second check for $1,000 to be given to the widow of a Cuban journalist who had acted as Secretary to the Cuban Delegate, Señor Estrada Palma.

This makes the third letter which Dr. Guiteras has received from his unknown correspondent, who signs himself Ignacio Agramonte. The first, which came two months ago, inclosed a check for $2,000 in aid of the Cuban patriots' cause. The second, received about a month later, contained a check for $4,000. The letters are written in excellent Spanish, but the handwriting, in an upright style, each letter being distinctly formed, and more in the manner of printing than writing, is undoubtedly disguised. The letter which came last week was as follows:

"Dr. John Guiteras, my distinguished compatriot: I take up the pen once more to thank you for the service rendered in turning over to the proper parties the last $4,000 I sent you. I again trouble you today for the same object, believing that you will attend to it with pleasure on account of the purpose in view. I inclose herewith a check for $4,000, the rece

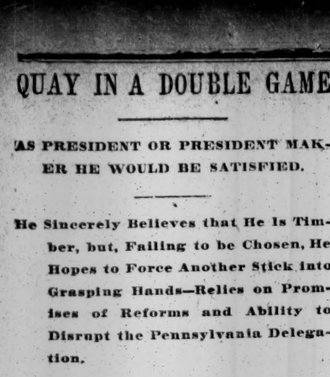
QUAY IN A DOUBLE GAME

AS PRESIDENT OR PRESIDENT MAKER HE WOULD BE SATISFIED.

He Sincerely Believes that He Is Timber, but, Failing to be Chosen, He Hopes to Force Another Stick into Grasping Hands—Relies on Promises of Reforms and Ability to Disrupt the Pennsylvania Delegation.

PITTSBURG, Penn., April 7.—Matthew Stanley Quay, as a candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, cuts a grotesque figure in Western Pennsylvania, where he has his home and where, presumably, he is best known. While it was at first supposed Quay had entered the field simply for the purpose of securing a firmer grip on the Keystone State delegation to St. Louis than he otherwise might have been able to acquire, with the view of strengthening his own power as a President maker, it is agreed now that he really has a sincere belief in his own availability as Presidential timber.

To people who do not live in Pennsylvania this will appear extravagant; no doubt as they take a mental survey of the



Matthew Stanley Quay.
Pennsylvania's Political Trickster.

well-advertised public record of "Matt" Quay, they will snicker and then guffaw, but these Pennsylvanians are a singular people in their political lives. This will be the better realized when it is said the support of Mr. Quay is based altogether upon his promise to effect certain "reforms" in the administration of the municipalities of Pennsylvania—reforms that he was constrained to pledge himself to bring about as a means of defeating his political enemies in Pittsburg and Philadelphia, with whom he had been in partnership politically. And only three months ago Quay was negotiating with these enemies for the establishment of a rapprochement that would give him the political power he craves in return for his support of the very scheme of spoils against which the people here have been protesting, and from which they looked to the junior Senator to deliver them. That is the kind of a reformer Presidential Candidate Quay is.

All this is local history, but it will have an effect on the St. Louis Convention, for it will disrupt the big Pennsylvania delegation. A part of the delegation will be for Quay earnestly and sincerely, the others will support William McKinley of Ohio for the nomination. Just what strength each man will have at St. Louis from this State it is impossible to determine now, because not all the delegates have been chosen. The eight delegates at large will go pledged to Quay, for the Senator will control the State Convention at Harrisburg April 23.

The contest now waging between the Republican factions is only a continuation of the fight of last Summer between Quay on one side and the "redolent hog combine" on the other. It differs from that fight only in that the breach has widened with the lapse of time, and the stake is of greater importance. Then the control of the Republican State machinery was the prize to be won; now a clutch on Federal patronage is to be captured by the winning faction. In the bitter controversy much unsavory history has been developed, with the result that the people are finding out their bosses as they never knew them before.

While the dyed-in-the-wool Republicans are inventing excuses for one or the other side and pretending to believe that one is more evil than the other, according to their individual preferences, the shrewd of the decent Republicans is unmistakable, and, no matter who is nominated at St. Louis, he will not be supported by these. Thus, because it is determined to strike a killing blow to the bosses in this State, particularly in Western Pennsylvania, hundreds of Republicans will remain away from the polls in November, or, if they go, will vote for some one other than the Republican standard-bearer. Putting the question of silver aside, there is bound to be a slump in the great Keystone State majority this Fall, according to present indications.

But, to return to the fight. After the defeat, last Summer, of the "hog combine," led by David Martin, the Philadelphia boss, Gov. Hastings, and Christopher L. Magee of Pittsburg, it was found that Quay's victory was achieved by a ruse. In a caucus the night before the convention he had apparently developed strength he did not possess. The shaky delegates in the combine camp took fright, as it was intended they should, and got under the Quay canvas in the convention. Quay had adopted as a plank in the party platform a pledge that the control of municipalities should be wrested from gangs and rings, meaning Martin and his crowd in Philadelphia and Magee and his partners in Pittsburg.

Only a few months before this Quay had, through his control of the State Legislature, assisted the Magee party to carry through the law-making branches of the State Government a number of bills for the aggrandizement of themselves. They were helped to monopolize the street-railway business, given powers for controlling new gas companies that were denied to the existing corporations, and the public schools were placed directly in control of the political machines. This last act, however, has been declared unconstitutional by the State Supreme Court.

All this jobbery Quay was a party to, under a written agreement he had entered into with the Pittsburg bosses after his disastrous defeat in 1890, to which his Pittsburg enemies contributed largely, when he strove to own a Governor in the person of George Wallace Delamater, and Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, was elected to the Gubernatorial office. Under that agreement Quay was given practically full scope in a political sense in Pennsylvania, except as far as Pittsburg was concerned, and, in return for this untrammeled power, he pledged himself to further all the legislation the bosses of this city should demand. This agreement was for a period of four years, which ended last year.

While it was in force, Quay had his quarrel with David Martin over the control and spoils of Philadelphia, and denounced as a "boodler" his former right-hand assistant and character witness in a series of libel suits he prosecuted in 1891. It is pointed out that Quay evinced cowardice in attacking Martin on the floor of the United States Senate when the object of his wrath could not make reply, but the most significant fact was that Quay had known Martin better than any other man knew him for years. But, failing to draw blood in this instance, the junior Senator prepared another weapon. He had the Pennsylvania Senate appoint a committee to investigate the operations of the Bullitt charter, the instrument under which Philadelphia is governed. The resolution which provided for this was skillfully worded to mean much or little, and Quay's own trusted lieutenants were named as the investigators. Of course nothing but a few derelict street sweepers and policemen were unearthed in Philadelphia, because the conditions that were being "investigated" were of Quay's own making. It would never do to scratch too deep.

In the meantime Magee and Martin had joined forces to overthrow Quay, and the latter threatened to send his "investigators" to Pittsburg. Various stories are told as to motives of charity that impelled Senator Quay to order the Senate Committee not to do more than make a bluff here. Whatever the motive, the committee refused to consider proffers of evidence and means of securing evidence against the ringsters made by the Citizens' Vigilance League. It was about the time the committee came here that efforts began to be made to renew the agreement under which Quay and Magee had operated for four years. Each side asserts the other made the first advance, but, as there is no evidence to support either one, that part of the public that is not entangled in the nasty row is inclined to decide, if it considers the point important enough to merit a decision, by tossing a cent in the air.

All along Quay declared publicly the terms he would exact, but the Magee crowd was unconditional surrender to his will. When he had been goaded into showing his hand, he made public a lot of memoranda of the negotiations he had had with State Senator William Flinn and J. O. Brown, Director of the Department of Public Safety of Pittsburg, Magee's most trusted political lieutenants. These documents showed that as late as last December Quay listened to propositions for ending the factional warfare and made counter proposals. The salient point of it all was that absolutely no consideration was to be accorded the voters. Quay demanded all the fruits of party success, except that he would agree not to interfere with the "business" of the Pittsburg ringsters; provision was made for getting rid of certain legislators from Pittsburg districts, their successors to be named by Quay, but they to be agreeable to the other faction, and C. L. Magee was to take no part in State or National politics. Quay also was to take command in Allegheny County political affairs, although he resides in Beaver County. The agreement was to be in force until 1900, assuring Quay's return to the Senate.

The demand that Magee should retire from politics was the rock upon which the opposing bosses split. Magee has gone in to intrench himself more solidly than ever. He has announced himself as a candidate for State Senator, and will be elected. He has also put himself in position to lead a part of the State delegation to St. Louis in opposition to Quay.

Magee chose to champion the cause of McKinley for the Presidential nomination, and in his own bailiwick has conducted a winning fight thus far. He and State Senator Flinn have been elected National delegates from the Twenty-second Congressional District.

Whether it was the McKinley compaign fund that attracted Magee to the Ohio man or simply a belief that the champion of protection would be his strongest card in this section, which profited so much by the tariff of 1890, is uncertain. Anyway, it was a good card, for Marcus Aurelius Hanna has paid several visits here with his satchel, and the manufacturers who pine for a return to the monopoly-making McKinley tariff are helping along the boom, and the Magee star is still shining here. As a favorite son Matthew Stanley Quay is not a glittering success.

It is worth noting, as showing the peculiarity of Pennsylvania Republican character, and incidentally the value of protection to the whole people, that many of the persons and newspapers who in other years have been loudest in their demands for McKinley, because of that one idea of his, are now wrathful against him, for the reason that Magee is for him and Quay is for "reform in city affairs"; that is, would oust the Magee ring to place the Quay gang in power. Protection doesn't seem to cut much of a figure here now, except with the manufacturers, and the Magee forces, and with the latter it is only a rallying cry.

And as exemplifying the fine moral tone of these warring Republicans, who would jeopardise the success of their own party principles to the end that the local swag might change hands, men and newspapers that fought Quay's battle last Summer lined up for Magee in the city election in February, when the contest was sharply drawn between the Magee ringsters on one side and a fusion party of disgruntled Republicans and the Democrats on the other; and these same men now are for Quay.

In this state of affairs, with each faction of the Republican Party sailing under a sham flag of reform and shouting "stop thief" at the other, when all were partners in the dirty political work for so long, and would be partners now if they could trust each other, it is not to be wondered at that the decent Republicans are disgusted and will break away from such a crowd when the time comes to cast ballots. For it must be confessed that there are some Republicans, even in Pennsylvania, who do not believe there is any choice between two evils that were cast in the same mold. And, while they know they always have been slaves to the bosses, they resent having that fact publicly stuffed down their throats. A good many of these people will vote the Democratic ticket this Fall.

MEMORIAL TO JOHN T. FISHER.

Altar Decoration Presented to a New-Rochelle Chapel.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., April 7.—A handsome embroidered dosel and hangings have been presented as an Easter gift to the chapel of Trinity Parish House by Mrs. Robert C. Fisher. The dosel and hangings complete the memorial to John T. Fisher, the main feature of which is a superb altar of white marble, that was given by the late Robert C. Fisher.

The dosel is a highly artistic work. It was designed and embroidered by Mrs. C. Fabian Law of this village. The piece is about six feet long by four feet wide. The color is pearl gray. About the edge is a border an inch wide of gold thread. Inclosing the centre field of the cloth, and running near the edge, is a border formed by bunches of grapes, one a vine running in circular scrolls among the clusters, with grape leaves here and there. In the field of the cloth are embroidered golden heads of wheat, arranged in three parallel rows. At each corner of the dosel are wheat heads embroidered in a triple pattern. The motive of the design is the symbolization of the sacrament, the grapes typifying the wine and the wheat the bread.

The grapes are of amber glass made by the Tiffany Glass and Decorating Company of New-York City especially for this dosel. The Tiffany company consented to furnish the glass grapes contrary to their custom out of deference to the great beauty of the design they were to ornament.

The hangings at the side of the altar are plain. They are pearl-gray and correspond with the dosel.

BROOKLYN'S FATAL FIRE.

Two Verdicts, One Declaring It the Work of an Incendiary.

Coroner Coombs and two juries held inquests last night on the ten victims who perished in Wednesday's fire at 36 Union Street, Brooklyn.

One jury brought in a verdict that the victims came to their death by burning, and that the fire was the work of an incendiary. The other jury contented itself with a verdict that the death of the victims was due to fire.

Jennie Esposito, who lived in the tenement, declared in her evidence that shortly before the fire she heard a door being opened, and heard a sound as if somebody were striking matches.

THE NEW WOMAN CRITICISED.

Is She Unsexing Herself and Losing Man's Respect?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, April 5, appeared an extract from The Forum headed, "What Does She Want?" and I echo the inquiry. Or, rather, What does she not want?—this new woman, who literally "buttonholes" one in the street and demands that one stand and deliver one's opinion upon the latest subject agitated in any country or community. Many a time and oft have I squandered the pence that should have made the pounds by slipping into a shop and perforce buying some trifle in order to escape the highway robbery of my ideas—having, indeed, no superfluous ones to part with. What, again, does she not want—the new woman, who is as great a puzzle and perplexity to many of her own sex as to the opposite one? She dresses like a man, as far as possible, thereby making herself hideous. She swings her arms in walking, like a man. She talks slang, as a man does, only adding more words to her vocabulary, and now it appears she is to carry a walking stick, but unlike a man. The next step probably will be to wear her hair short and adopt a mustache, a legitimate one not being possible. She discusses subjects with the "men"—one being no longer permitted to associate with gentlemen—that they are in the habit of keeping for their own sex She drinks wine at luncheons when women only are present. She attends us as a physician and afterward gossips about her patients, as a woman. She asks, in fact, as the writer in The Forum says, "to work by man's side and on his level," and still to be treated with the chivalry due her in her own kingdom—the home and society—and any abatement of this treatment produces a storm of indignation and wrath quite beyond the sex she is endeavoring to emulate. And with all these things, forsooth, she now demands the ballot. If she ever does get it—which heaven forbid—what a reign of pandemonium there will be at the polls and by the domestic hearth!

TARRYTOWN, April 6, 1896. H. W. F.

ATTACK ON DR. BUCKLEY

SHARP CRITICISM OF HIS MANAGEMENT OF THE ADVOCATE.

The New-York East Conference Applauds a Complaint Against the Methodists' Denominational Paper—No Action on the Question of Women Delegates—Adjournment of the Conference—Assignment of Pastors—Many Important Changes.

NEW-HAVEN, April 7.—In the New-York East Conference to-day the Rev. Dr. J. M. Buckley was forced to listen to some disagreeable remarks reflecting on his ability as an editor. The Rev. J. Wesley Johnson made the report for the book concern. The most interesting feature of the debate was the sharp criticism on The Christian Advocate, edited by Dr. Buckley, which was declared by the Rev. George Lansing Taylor of Georgetown to be an absolute failure.

"The Christian Advocate," said the speaker, "cannot compete with The Independent and The Outlook and other papers of a high literary flavor. The Advocate is absolutely unsuccessful in what it sets about to do. It is burdened with ecclesiasticism and is not what it should be, a bright, clever, reliable family paper. The Advocate is not taken by one-fourth of the families it should be. My hardest duty as a pastor is to persuade my parishioners to subscribe to The Christian Advocate. They cannot see the good.

"The Advocate tried to be a literary paper and a Church paper at the same time. It is a failure in both endeavors."

Dr. Taylor's remarks were greeted with applause. Dr. Buckley, who had made a fifteen minutes' address praising his paper, made no reply. Dr. Kelley, editor of The Methodist Review, then made an address on his paper, which was received with applause.

The conference, after an acrimonious debate, decided to take no action on the proposition relating to the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference.

The conference came to an end to-night after the following appointments had been announced:

Brooklyn, North District—George Van Alstyne, presiding elder. Each appointment is in the State of New-York, unless otherwise indicated.

Bay Side—O. E. Tree. Bayville and Locust Valley supplied by A. T. Marsland. Bridgehampton, F. J. Shackleton.

Brooklyn—Andrews Church, F. G. Howell; Bushwick Avenue, F. S. Upham; Central Church, L. K. Moore; De Kalb Avenue, C. F. Miller; Epworth Church, E. E. Blake; First Church, W. A. Layton; Knickerbocker Avenue, W. E. Schoonhoven; Leonard Street, S. H. Smith; North Fifth Street, W. C. Wilson; Pettit Church, supplied by J. W. Merrill; Powers Street, Robert Wasson; St. John's Church, D. W. Johnson; South Second Street, H. D. Weston; South Third Street, W. M. Hamilton; Tabernacle, H. E. Burnes.

Calverton, J. C. Lane; Centreport, supplied by Mr. Tucker; Central Islip, supplied by T. B. Cornell; Cold Spring Harbor, to be supplied by Frederick Duncan; Camack and Dix Hills, J. H. Stansbury; Coram, supplied by D. F. Hildreth; Corona, H. K. Smith; Cutchogue, W. K. Duncan.

East Hampton Circuit, C. S. Schofield; East Norwich, Henry Schofield.

Flanders, to be supplied; Flushing, R. S. Henderson.

Glenwood, B. A. Gilman; Good Ground and East Quoque, J. F. Robertson; Great Neck, G. H. Goodsell; Greenport, J. H. Bell.

Hollis, E. F. Clarke; Huntington, H. Q. Judd. Jamaica, Harry H. Beattys; Jericho circuit, supplied by Alexander McNicholl.

King's Park, E. W. Peckham.

Lake Grove, circuit, to be supplied.

Long Island City—First Church, J. H. McMillan; Second Church, Edward Cunningham; Third Church, E. J. Curtis.

Maspeth, supplied by G. H. Gray; Mattuck and Jamesport, supplied by Julius Nelson; Middle Village, supplied by J. H. Lockwood; Newtown, supplied by W. W. Hall.

New-York—Allen Street Memorial, H. W. Byrnes and B. F. Saxton; Eleventh Street, E. L. Fox; Forsythe Street, W. W. Gillies; Hope of Israel Mission, Madison Street, A. C. Gaebl; John Street, W. Crompton; Second Street, A. C. Morehouse; Seventh Street, F. H. Smith; Willet Street, H. A. Marsland.

Northport—George Adams; Orient, David McMullen.

Oyster Bay—W. P. Estes.

Port Jefferson—J. V. Sanders; Port Washington, C. M. Peck.

Riverhead—J. H. Hand; Roslyn and Searington, F. M. Hallock.

Sag Harbor, Joseph Bear; Sea Cliff, W. H. Lawrence; Setauket, J. T. Hamilton; Smithtown, J. W. Simpson; Southampton, F. B. Stockdale; Southold, D. W. Howell. Stony Brook, W. E. Smith.

Union Course, to be supplied by M. S. Poulson.

West Hampton, H. C. Miller; West Hampton Beach, supplied by B. E. Reeve; Whitestone, supplied by E. A. Temple; Winfield, to be supplied; Woodbury and West Hills, J. A. Churchill.

New-York District, John W. Beach, Presiding Elder—Each appointment is in the State of Connecticut, unless otherwise indicated.

Bethel, C. A. Kniesel. Bridgeport—First Church, Joseph Pullman; Grace Church, Addis Albero; New-Field Church, Samuel Guerney; North Main Street, A. P. Knell; Summerfield, Daniel O. Ferris; Washington Park, E. L. Thorpe.

Cannons, L. W. Holmes; Cornwall Bridge and Ellsworth, M. M. Curtice.

Danbury, W. W. Bowdich; Darien, S. A. Sands. East Chester, N. Y., H. C. Whitney; East Norwalk, A. J. Smith; Easton, E. Warriner; Newtown Circuit, Malmo Taylor.

Georgetown, G. L. Taylor; Greenwich, B. M. Adams.

King Street, N. Y., W. E. Jeffries.

Litchfield, George C. Boswell; Long Ridge, R. J. Beach.

Mamaroneck, N. Y., J. E. Holmes; Mianus, R. S. Putney; Mount Vernon, N. Y.—First Church, G. B. Mains; North Church, I. E. Smith. New-Canaan, E. Thompson; New-Milford, G. C. Spencer. New-Rochelle, N. Y.—First Church, J. M. Canfield; St. John's, A. H. Goodenough; Newtown and Southville, James Taylor. New-York—Beekman Hill, D. W. Couch; Cornell Memorial, O. J. Cowles; North New-York, W. H. Barton; Seventeenth Street, Alexander McLean; Sixty-first Street, H. W. Kidd; Thirty-seventh Street, H. S. Still; Trinity Church, James Montgomery; Twenty-seventh Street, C. B. Pitblado, which will supply. W. Eggleston; Woodstock, supplied by J. O. Kern.

Nichols, T. M. Laine; North Wilton, Alexander McAllister; East Norwalk, A. D. Smith; Norwalk, A. H. Wyatt.

Port Chester, N. Y., W. D. Thompson and B. I. Abbott; Pound Ridge, N. Y., J. I. Moffitt.

Redding, B. C. Pillsbury; Ridgefield, T. H. Burch; Round Hill, J. E. Zeiter; Rowayton, H. C. Whitney; Roxbury Circuit, George Bennett; Rye, N. Y., W. T. Pray.

Saugatuck, William Fanton; South Norwalk, A. S. Kavanaugh; Southport, R. Crook; Springdale, to be supplied; Stamford, D. G. Downey; Stamford Circuit, G. A. Wilson; Stepney, Edwin Warriner; Stratford, W. E. Jeffries.

West Goshen and Cornwall Centre, to be supplied by Charles Dixon; West Reading, to be supplied; Westport, W. H. Graham.

Brooklyn South District.—Charles S. Wing, Presiding Elder. Each appointment is in the State of New-York, unless otherwise indicated.

Amityville, H. B. Munson.

Babylon, H. E. Wing; Baldwins, James Coote; Bayport and Blue Point, B. F. Gillman; Bay Ridge, C. W. Lyon; Bay Shore, G. C. Peck; Bellport, James Robinson; Bellmore, E. S. Wright; Bath Beach, H. B. Birdsall; Bethbourne, G. P. Pardington; Brookhaven, supplied by John Nash.

Brooklyn—Crosby Avenue, C. P. Christopher; Eighteenth Street, E. A. Noble; Embury Church, G. H. Trowbridge; Fennimore Street, C. S. Williams; First Place, S. G. Curtis; Fleet Street, O. F. Bartholo; South Avenue, W. A. Dickinson; Grace Church, Allen McKessie; Lenox Road, Flatbush, D. W. Couch; Hanson Place, L. A. Banks; Janes Church, Davis Scott; New-York Avenue, M. B. Chapman; Memorial Church, M. M. Stonehill; Nostrand Avenue, J. R. Thompson and F. W. Adams; Russell Place, W. C. Steele; St. Paul's, F. Stiehler; Ridley Memorial, Lemuel Richardson; Sands Street Memorial, D. A. Jordan; Simpson Church, J. O. Wilson and Ferdinand Iglehart; Sheepshead Bay, J. A. Churchill; Sixth Avenue, W. W. Clark; Sumner Avenue, J. S. Chadwick; Summerfield Church, Herbert Welch; Warren Street, F. S. Price; Wesley Church and Goodsell Church, Nathan Tubbell; Williams Avenue, R. W. Jones; Windsor Terrace, Henry Ashton; York Street, W. H. Hughes.

Center Moriches, W. R. Sears.

East Meadow, F. B. Adams; East Moriches, supplied by William Dalziel; Elmont, W. M. Wanner.

Farmingdale and Mellville—E. F. Lounsbury.

Flatlands—Supplied by Jabez Scott.

Floral Park—C. P. Tinker.

Freeport—W. W. Wilson.

Hempstead—J. W. Maynard.

Islip—R. F. Morton.

Lawrence—W. E. Scofield.

Morris Park—Gustav Laas.

Ozone Park—William Ross.

Patchogue—A. W. Burt.

Pearsalls—W. W. Carr.

Rockville Centre—F. W. Crowder.

Sayville—M. O. Lepley.

Seaford—F. D. Wallis.

Springfield—A. C. Bowdish.

Valley Stream to be supplied. Woodsburg to be supplied.

MISSIONS.—Norwegian, Brooklyn, S. E. Simonsen. Danish, Perth Amboy, N. J., Burt Smith. Spanish, Brooklyn, C. A. Moya. Swedish, Ansonia, Conn., L. S. Colander. Swedish, Bridgeport and New-Haven, Conn., F. O. Logren. Swedish, Bethany, Brooklyn, C. E. Cederberg. Swedish, Emanuel, Brooklyn, H. W. Eklund. Swedish, Dover Circuit, N. J., Benedict Nelson. Swedish, Mount Vernon Circuit, J. E. Hillburg. Swedish, New-York, Oliver Swanson.

NEW-HAVEN DISTRICT.—Crandall J. North, Presiding Elder. Each appointment is in the State of Connecticut, unless otherwise indicated.

Ansonia, Frederick Sanders; New-Haven Circuit, L. Cartander.

Bakersville, supplied by George Bennett; Beacon Falls, H. S. Scarboro; Bethlehem, S. W. Toles; Bloomfield, F. M. Moody; Bristol, C. H. Buck.

Cheshire, J. S. Haugh; Clinton, C. E. Carpenter; Copperhill, supplied by J. H. Knott; Cromwell, supplied by W. H. Burgwin; West Hartland, N. Crane.

Derby, R. E. McNicholl; Durham, H. L. Glover.

East Berlin, G. W. Todd; Essex and Saybrook, B. E. Case.

Prestville, W. T. Hill.

Great Hill, to be supplied; Guilford and Madison, A. A. Clark.

Camden Plains, C. B. Dusenberrie; Hartford, First Church, Ichabod Simmons; North Church, Joseph Irons; Parkville, supplied by G. W. Carter; South Park, W. A. Richard; Higganum and West Haddam, J. P. Wagner; Swedish, to be supplied.

Kensington, J. F. Duinkerke.

Meriden—First Church, W. S. Wainship and F. W. Hannan; Trinity Church, Henry Platz, Jr.; Millbury, J. O. Munson; Middlefield, E. H. Dutcher; Middletown, F. C. Haddock; South Farms, R. R. Reynolds; Milford, F. H. Townsend.

Naugatuck, B. F. Meredith; New-Britain, E. K. Young.

New-Haven—East Pearl Street, N. G. Cheney; Epworth Church, D. N. Griffin; First Church, C. P. Masden; Grace Church, F. A. Scofield; Howard Avenue, H. F. Kastenlieck; St. Andrew's, E. A. Dent; Summerfield Church, J. B. Smith; Trinity Church, B. F. Kidder; North Canton and Washington Hill, supplied, by H. L. Foote.

Plainsville, A. S. Haggerty; Pleasant Valley, J. T. Gray.

Rockland, supplied by A. W. Price.

Saybrook, supplied by W. W. Shaw; Rocky Hill, supplied by W. F. Shelton; Seymour, C. E. Barto; Shelton, E. C. Hoag; Simsbury, A. C. Eggleston; South Britain and Southbury, O. J. Range; Southington, E. K. Creed; South Meriden, W. S. Manship.

Thomaston, J. J. Foust; Torrington, John Rippers.

Unionville, Henry Mead.

Waterbury—Chapel Street, W. J. White; First Church, G. S. Eldridge; St. Paul's Church, D. E. Gilbert; Wallingford, E. G. Richardson; Watertown, C. B. Ford; Waterville, to be supplied by A. L. Hubbard; Westbrook, to be supplied by J. H. Crofut; West Granby, supplied by R. I. B. Illman; West Haven, N. Edwards; West Suffield, G. E. Smith; Westville, W. M. McNicholl; West Winsted, E. S. Ferry; Wethersfield, supplied by J. R. Hendrix; Windsor, A. C. Willee; Windsor Locks, W. M. Warden; Woodbury, John Brien.

Yalesville, Frank Marsland.

The assignments, for the most part, are satisfactory to all concerned.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATS MEET.

Plans for Reorganization of the General Committee Laid Over.

A clever plan for reorganizing the Democratic General Committee of Kings County, so as to reduce its membership to ninety-six, was frustrated last evening. The General Committee meeting was held in the Brooklyn Atheneum, Chairman James D. Bell presided.

After a number of contests had been amicably settled, Bernard J. York, Chairman of the Executive Committee, introduced a resolution providing that the Chairman appoint a committee of nine to ascertain and report amendments to the constitution by which differences in election district associations should be heard, the amendments to provide for the right of appeal to the General Committee.

Michael J. Finnegan opposed Mr. York's resolution and said it was intended to head off an amendment which he proposed at the previous meeting, designed to amend the constitution.

A vote was taken, and Mr. York's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Mr. York moved that all propositions for constitutional amendments be referred to the special committee of nine.

John Dooley moved that all matters referring to reorganization of the General Committee be referred to the special committee.

The plans were outlined in a circular distributed to the delegates.

A vote was about to be taken when Robert Stewart asked where, in Mr. York's resolution, the committee of nine was authorized to consider plans of reorganization.

Chairman Bell answered that the resolution gave no such authority to the committee.

Mr. York argued that the matter would have to be laid over any way, and that the committee of nine might consider the scheme of reorganization with other matters.

Mr. Stewart moved that the plan of reorganization lie over until December, and his motion was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, it was ordered that re-enrollment be held of all Democrats in the city during the second week of May.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Jacob Brenner Indorsed for Deputy Excise Commissioner.

The Republican Executive Committee of Kings County met in Brooklyn last night.

Jacob Brenner, the Chairman, was unanimously indorsed as a candidate for Deputy Excise Commissioner for Kings County under the Raines law.

Mr. Brenner is an adherent of the Willis-Wurster faction. He is counsel for the Police and Excise Departments. His failure to give a legal opinion on the Raines law resulted in action being taken by the authorities under the advice of the District Attorney.

Sheriff Buttling, who leads the opposition faction, said he did not think Mr. Brenner's nomination would be confirmed, because Gov. Morton and Commissioner Lyman had declared that the offices would not be awarded to politicians.

With Brooklyn Saloon Keepers.

The United Liquor Dealers' Association met at 360 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, yesterday and adopted a resolution in favor of the expulsion of any member convicted under the Raines law.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, consists of TEN PAGES. It contains:

GEN. HARRISON'S WEDDING—Mrs. Dimmick becomes a bride in New-York.

THE HOUSE HAS ITS SAY—Adoption of the Senate resolution relating to Cuba.

COINAGE AND CURRENCY—Ex-Congressman Perry Belmont states his views.

LONDON'S EASTER IS GRAY—There is less cheeriness about holiday effects than usual.

MAKES PUBLIC MONEY FLY—The House appropriates sixty millions in forty minutes.

GOV. MORTON SUBJUGATED—His revolt against the Albany machine has been repressed.

BID IN BY REPUBLICANS—The result in Rhode Island not surprising to anybody.

JAPAN'S COTTON TRADE—American raw cotton being imported for her mills.

THE METHODIST MEETINGS—Sessions of the New-York and New-York East Conferences.

CADETS AT HEAVY GUNS—The "plebe's" introduction to West Point.

THE MORAVIANS' EASTER—Early morning service in the graveyard at Bethlehem, Penn.

WAY DOWN IN DIXIE'S LAND—Confederate's big reunion at Richmond, Va., in July.

HARRISON IN THE FIELD—The ex-President no longer waiting to be drafted.

ON OCEAN-GOING HOTELS—Menus which show how tourists fare when on shipboard.

CORONATION OF THE CZAR—The gorgeous ceremonies to take place in Moscow.

DESIRABLE IMMIGRANTS—Figures show new American residents are desirable.

AN OLD GLOBE-TROTTER—Le Sieur le Gous's journey in many distant countries.

THE DREAM GOWN OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR, by Brander Matthews, is the latest in the series of first-class fiction which is being printed in THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT contains: The Cost of Growing Crops, by Henry Stewart; Full Directions for Spraying Fruits and Crops; the Milking Habits of Cows, and Answers to Correspondents, with other valuable and interesting matter.

THE MARKETS include the latest Commercial and Financial Reports, the Boston Wool Market, the Little Falls Dairy Market, the local Cattle Markets, and other reports of great value.

In addition to the foregoing features, THE WEEKLY TIMES contains an interesting variety of miscellaneous selections from the American and European magazines, literary miscellany of a high order, information about artists and authors, and all the political news of the day.

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Also for sale at THE TIMES Up-Town Office, 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

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AGAINST SUNDAY PAPERS

METHODIST CONFERENCE DISAPPROVES OF THEIR PUBLICATION.

Declared to be a Most Insidious and Subtle Evil—The Sale of Cooked Food and the Opening of Saloons on the Sabbath Also Opposed—The "Color Line" Again Brought Up—Appointments to be Announced To-day by Bishop Ninde.

The snow did not prevent a large attendance at the morning session of the ninety-seventh annual New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday in the Union Church, in West Forty-eighth Street. The session began as usual with devotional services, which were led by the Rev. J. S. Stone. Bishop Ninde presided.

Resolutions were adopted against the opening of saloons on Sunday and the issue of Sunday newspapers.

There was some disappointment when it was learned that Bishop Ninde would not give out his list of appointments transferring ministers from one charge to another until to-day, as it was not completed yesterday.

The Committee on Special Resolutions presented the following report:

Your committee, appointed to consider a resolution seeking to secure the vigorous and firm enforcement of Paragraph 240 of the Discipline, begs leave to report:

First—That it recognizes with the deepest solicitude the perils resulting to the Christian life from the abuse of the amusements specified and unspecified in said paragraph.

Second—That, in its opinion, the general rule pledging our membership to refrain from "taking such diversions as cannot be used in the name of the Lord Jesus" affords the fundamental and historic law of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of amusements, and suggests the wisest and most effective way of dealing with the subject.

Third—Resolved, That this Conference hereby memorializes the General Conference to carefully consider the constitutionality of Paragraph 240 of the Discipline.

The diversions referred to in the report are "dancing, playing at games of chance, dancing parties, or patronizing dancing schools."

The report was adopted after some discussion.

The following paragraph from the report of the Committee on Temperance was received with applause, and was unanimously adopted:

We are glad that the revolt against the liquor traffic has borne expression in an act of the present Legislature of New-York, which, according to the generally coincided opinion of both the friends and foes of the measure, will abolish one-third of all the saloons in the State and render more easy the enforcement of the law against the remainder.

The report of the Committee on Maintenance of the Sabbath created a great deal of discussion. The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The Christian Sabbath, established on the firm foundation of Divine authority, meets, not alone the necessities of man's physical, mental, and social nature, but it is also absolutely indispensable to the moral and spiritual development and culture of man to arrest secular and selfish work of the world, impressing the necessary lessons of sin, of the cross, and of Christian principles upon the human mind, and instrumentally bringing man into most intimate communion with God himself; and

Whereas, The indispensable safeguard to the perpetuation of the home, of natural existence, and of Christianity itself among us is imperiled at the present time by the carelessness of some professed believers, as well as by the devices of political demagogues and unprincipled corporations on the one hand, and the adherents to and the advocates of Continental methods and customs on the other; therefore

Resolved, First, that we as a conference deeply deplore the general decrease of respect for the Lord's Day, which finds its expression not alone in a desecration of the Sabbath by the openly sinful and wicked, but is greatly increased by the indulgence in questionable recreations and pleasures and unnecessary travel on the Sabbath day by some who bear the name of Christians. And we believe that the loose examples and habitual tendencies of the latter are practical abuses of the day, and do more harm to themselves and others than they can possibly undo by all their other professions of regard for "a day of rest." The licensed lawlessness and wickedness of the anti-Sabbath spirit must be met by the obedience of all good citizens to the law of God and man for the observance of this "pearl of days."

Resolved, second, That as the family and the State, the school and the church, legitimate business in its varied forms and a purer social and religious life will thrive and prosper or shrink and decay as the Sabbath is honored and made a holy day, or dishonored and made a holiday, we do here record our protest against the introduction of continental customs in this land on God's holy day, which means its desecration by neglect of the means of grace by the sale of intoxicants on that day; and we insist that the physical, social, and moral well-being of the inhabitants of this land, whether foreigners or not, demand that the dollars of the wage-earner shall not fall weekly into the rumseller's till, to the impoverishment and injury, and possibly the damnation of himself and his family, and to the expense and danger of the State. And we are in fullest sympathy with any and all movements which have in view the closing of the saloon on the Sabbath day, especially the work of the Police Commissioners of New-York City.

Resolved, third, That we as a conference do here utter our unqualified and unanimous protest against all attempts to invade the sanctity of the Sabbath, and we do hereby record our unalterable decision to labor more earnestly than ever for the preservation of this day, which James Otis styled "the palladium of our civil rights."

Resolved, fourth, That we hereby record our disapproval of the publication, purchase, or reading of the Sunday newspapers, as being calculated to beget disrespect for, and therefore desecration of, the holy Sabbath day. We consider this a most insidious and subtle evil among others reaching a class in the community that the Sunday saloon, the theatre, and the Sunday concert never touches; sweeping through the very best ranks of workingmen all into the homes of religion; honeycombing society with false notions about the Sabbath day, and deadening the spiritual sensibilities of even some of the people of God." Because the employees of the newspaper offices are robbed of their Sabbath rest; because the Sunday paper occasions an extensive and demoralizing traffic on the Lord's day, and because it secularizes the home and invades the sanctity of the Sabbath, which should be given chiefly to spiritual interests, we urge our people to discourage its issue by refusing it patronage or support. Wherever the Sunday newspaper enters the home it makes it more difficult for the ministers of the Gospel to resurrect to "a life of righteousness" those who were dead in trespasses and in sins.

Resolved, Fifth, That this conference earnestly protests against the passage of the bill now pending before the Legislature of Albany permitting the sale of cooked food, fuel, &c., during the whole of Sunday, as tending to the general opening of grocery stores, tempting to a large amount of illegal selling of liquors as well as groceries, and depriving many of their rightful rest on Sunday.

Resolved, Sixth, That we heartily commend to the consideration of the public the work and literature of the American Sabbath Union, and also the important work being done by the Woman's National Sabbath Alliance, and we bid all similar societies a hearty godspeed in their work for the amelioration of the condition of the race.

The report of the committee was unanimously adopted by a rising vote.

The Rev. Dr. John J. Dean, who is Chairman of the Freedman's Society Committee, introduced a report that created a stir. It was as follows:

When Abraham Lincoln took up his pen and wrote over against American slavery Emancipated!" he made his name immortal. When the Methodist Episcopal Church took up its pen and wrote over against the emancipated millions "Educated" it magnified its office and added to its honors. Under the magic words of Lincoln, chains and fetters went to pieces like a rope of sand, and chattels turned into men. Under the teaching and mighty influences of the Church, these men were turned into Christian citizens, to worship at our altars and bear up the pillars of the State. The progress of the past thirty years is proof that there are no towering heights above the reach of this patient and peculiar people. Through lack of sympathy and help, we may hinder their march, but cannot stop it. We may harp against special legislation and think our tune is one of impartial Justice, but the tones of the harp reveal our prejudices. When correctly translated it means we are not in favor of their getting to the top of the ladder too soon.

But God reigns. He setteth up one and pulleth down another. Their turn to be set up will surely come. No doubt one of these days God will appoint a colored man Bish

FOR GREATER NEW-YORK

MAYOR WURSTER HEARS FINAL ARGUMENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Consolidationists Show the Advantages That Both Cities Would Obtain if They Were One and Acted in Unison on Measures Pertaining to a Great Metropolis—Opponents of the Pending Bill Admit the Cities Must Ultimately Be One.

Public hearings on the Consolidation bill were closed yesterday in Brooklyn. Mayor Wurster listened for four hours and a half to the final arguments pro and con. Then he said: "The hearings are over," put on his overcoat, and went away without making any announcement whatever as to how long he would hold the measure before acting on it. In answer to a question by James Matthews as to when the bill would go back to Albany the Mayor said: "Oh, probably in two or three days."

The final hearing was productive of considerable oratory and some sharp repartee between opposing citizens, but brought forth no new arguments against the bill. The Loyal Leaguers did most of the talking. They seemed to be anxious to get in as many extra speeches as possible. Their spellbinders were still holding forth when the Mayor brought down his gavel at 6 o'clock, and there were eleven more names on W. C. Redfield's list. The consolidationists, on the other hand, made but two speeches. They were by Edward F. Linton of the Municipal Consolidation Commission and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford.

The hearing began at 1:30 P. M. in the Common Council Chamber. Mr. Linton went back over the whole period of the work of the Consolidation Commission and the efforts to get a Greater New-York bill through the Legislature. He denounced the oft-repeated treachery of Brooklyn's representatives in the Legislature, and said the present bill was fair and just, and would adequately protect Brooklyn. He denied that the commission had deceived the people as to the effect of the vote of 1894 on consolidation.

Mr. Linton furnished some interesting election statistics for Mayor Wurster's reflection.

"You were elected Mayor of this city at the last election," he said, "You were nominated in a Republican Convention; you wrote a letter of acceptance, in compliance with the usual formalities of the occasion. Personally, I do not now recall what you wrote. You were acceptable to me and your party before you wrote it. Letters of acceptance, as a matter of fact, do not cut much figure when it comes to votes. The evidence of this is that one of your opponents wrote a most beautiful and exhaustive one, following similar lines to yourself on consolidation, while your chief competitor pronounced quite boldly for consolidation. What was the result? Mr. E. M. Shepard received a complimentary vote, entirely out of proportion to his letter of acceptance.

"Out of thirty-one wards, not including Flatlands, you carried sixteen; your chief opponent carried fifteen, of which wards eleven declared against consolidation, while of the sixteen wards that gave you a majority, twelve gave a majority for consolidation. Where you had the largest majority for Mayor, there was the largest majority for consolidation. Those wards that gave you a majority, gave you 83¾ per cent. of your total vote. Those wards that gave a majority for consolidation gave 84 per cent. of the total vote for consolidation; or, in other words, should you approve of this bill, it will be in accord with the wishes as expressed by your party, (as nearly as possible to ascertain) at the polls, while, if you find yourself unable to approve it, you will act in accord with the expressed views of your opponents, as nearly as can be ascertained by study and comparison of the election. This is the logic of election figures."

The following letter was received from the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott of Plymouth Church:

William C. Redfield:

Dear Sir: If I could be present at the hearing to-morrow it would be to say two things: First, that I favor an evening union of New-York City and Brooklyn under just and reasonable provisions. Second, that it seems to me at once an extraordinary anomaly and wholly un-American to put nearly 2,000,000 people together—almost as many as the entire population of the colonies at the time of the Revolution—under a Constitution whose provisions are wholly unknown and in the framing of which they are to have no representatives of their own choosing. The charter should first be formulated. It should then be fully and publicly discussed. Then it should be resubmitted to the people most affected by it for ratification. Then, and not till then, should the union be effected. Yours respectfully,

LYMAN ABBOTT.

April 6, 1896.

S. V. White declared the Consolidation Commission had ridden rough shod over Brooklyn.

"Are we consolidated?" asked Mr. Linton.

"If you had your way we'd be, without any man being able to raise his voice in opposition," retorted Mr. White.

Mr. White complained that the "hayseeds" were trying to govern Brooklyn and do with it as they pleased. He said that he was opposed to taking the mosquito flats of Staten Island and the potato patches of Jamaica into Greater New-York, and was likewise opposed to the present consolidation bill as a stupendous piece of political jobbery. He said that the Legislature was treating Brooklyn like the mud-wasp treated the spider—stinging it into insensibility until it was ready to destroy it.

Ex-Judge George G. Reynolds repeated the arguments he made before the Lexow committee. He said that the people of Brooklyn never voted for consolidation, but only in favor of the general idea of consolidation.

"No matter who avows this charter," said Mr. Reynolds, "Tom, Dick, or Clarence; Platt, Croker, or Lexow, the Legislature should not lasso us into Greater New-York."

Dr. D. H. Cochrane, President of the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, followed the course of President T. J. Backus of the Fraser Collegiate Institute, in opposing consolidation. He protested against the bill, he said, as a gross invasion of the rights of the citizens of Brooklyn. He urged the Mayor not to permit Brooklyn to be slaughtered.

Mr. Redfield and an assistant dramatically dumped on the Mayor's desk the fifteen books containing the names of the 72,800 citizens of Brooklyn who, as alleged, have sent word to the Loyal League that they were against consolidation. The fifteen books were in evidence at Albany.

William C. Redfield, President of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, made a formal summing up for the anti-consolidationists.

"I will acknowledge," he said, "that the real estate and general business industries of Brooklyn have been depressed, but such conditions have existed in all the large cities of the country."

"Do you state that to be a fact as to New-York?" asked G. V. Chauncey.

"I state it on the authority of The Real Estate Record and Guide," said Mr. Redfield.

"Well, you have very poor authority," said Mr. Chauncey.

Mr. Redfield said the facilities for fighting fire were very inadequate in some parts of New-York. He compared the fire engines of Brooklyn and New-York to Brooklyn's advantage.

"Is it not a fact," asked Mr. Chauncey, "that the fire insurance companies charge a higher rate in Brooklyn than in New-York?"

"I have recently placed $175,000 of Brooklyn insurance at a very low rate—one of the lowest ever made," said Mr. Redfield, "and the President of a New-York fire insurance company recently told me he considered the risks in each city to be equal."

"How is it," asked James Matthews, "that the rate of my insurance at Fulton Street and Gallatin Place was recently raised?"

"Must have been a bad risk, I guess," interjected S. V. White, laughing.

Mr. Redfield said the territory above the Harlem, annexed to New-York, waited fifteen years for any improvements. He cited the report of the State Board of Equalization to show the average assessed valuation in New-York and Brooklyn was, respectively, 63½ per cent. and 68 per cent. of actual value.

Mr. Redfield quoted the speech of Superintendent of Public Instruction W. H. Maxwell before the Lexow committee to the effect that the Brooklyn educational system was better than that of New-York.

"Coming down on the cars from Albany," said Mr. Matthews, "after the passage of the New-York School bill, Mr. Maxwell told me that I could now take his speech and read it in favor of consolidation, because New-York could now go us one better on education."

John MacKay of Bay Ridge arose at this juncture. He was very much excited, and he shook his finger at Mr. Redfield.

"The street paving and sewering done by Mayor Schieren, of which you people brag," he said, "was paid for by money you got by dragging in the county towns against their will. By raising the debt limit you got the necessary funds."

S. V. White jumped up. "Two wrongs don't make one right, eh?" he asked.

"It is a very trite saying," retorted Mr. MacKay, "that what is sance for the goose is sauce for the gander." The crowd cheered Mr. MacKay.

"Do you think the Legislature justified in taking revenge on Brooklyn for forcing in the county towns?" asked Mr. White.

"No," replied Mr. MacKay, "but when you Brooklynites put yourselves on a pedestal you ought to have a right foundation." MacKay, "that what is sauce for the goose Governor's signature to the Consolidation bill as a blow at the company renting the Thirty-ninth Street Ferry franchise.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford held the attention of the Mayor and the throng for three-quarters of an hour with a fervid speech in favor of consolidation. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

"I feel that consolidation will be best for New-York and best for the future of Brooklyn," he said. "Cities exist because men need means of combined action. The cities have been the keepers of the highest culture and development of the race. Cities grow up at natural points of advantage. New-York is where she is because a great land-locked harbor lies at her feet, because a great river gives access to the north, and Long Island Sound opens the gateway to the east. There were large-hearted but short-sighted men who once objected to the consolidation of Lake Erie with the Atlantic Ocean.

"Brooklyn is and always has been an annex of New-York. It is that part of the one great city where the workers have their residence. Very few persons work in Brooklyn and sleep across the East River. Brooklyn always must be the home district of the Greater New-York. We are not independent of New-York. In no just and large sense can we ever be. Nor can New-York ever be independent of us. We are one city, in fact, to-day. There is only one course for our existence as a city. Manhattan Island is the logical centre of a great city.

"We are the branches, boughs, twigs, and leaves of that great oak. The sap comes from the great trunk across the river, which draws its sustenance from the soil of an entire continent. Do not let us be ashamed that we are part and parcel of New-York.

"Let this question be considered broadly, as a whole, and not with microscopic attention to its parts.

"If the Greater New-York had come ten years ago, Manhattan Island would not now be considering the problem of the enormous expense of rapid transit to keep her people in her present boundaries, but would logically have built four or five bridges across the East River.

"We are building the most marvelous city of the modern world, and we are building it on five different plans, and are building it under the supervision of five conflicting and jealous local officers. Is it not time to put aside these petty jealousies forever? The Greater New-York is here in business, education, in banking, in art, and shall we not have it also in our transportation facilities and our public improvements?

"Do you say, Mr. Mayor, the people did not vote conclusively, and should vote again? In reply, I simply say the people had a majority for consolidation. It was small, it is true, but it is the less binding. The vote by which New-York accepted the Federal Union was very small—a majority of only three votes. A majority of one vote has made the Speaker of the National Congress. A majority of one vote seated a President of the United States.

"I believe it is the duty of the Legislature, whatever the people now wish, to enforce the will of the majority.

"You sit here, Mr. Mayor, as a magistrate and chief judge, and not as a weather vane, to show how the wind happens to blow to-day.

"It is very significant that the consensus of opinion of all who have spoken, on both sides, is in favor of ultimate consolidation. The Brooklyn Aldermen object to the bill because they say it violates the principle of home rule. But consolidation will lead us further toward home rule than any step ever taken by us, for in the Greater New-York civic pride will be greatly aroused and fostered. Some of us are afraid of Tammany Hall. Let us get in the ring and fight Tammany Hall. If Tammany Hall now owned the Mayor of New-York, they would consolidate you at once, and you couldn't stop it an hour. Now, when we have a reform Mayor in New-York, a Republican Mayor in Brooklyn, and a great banker and statesman in the Governor's chair, now, then, is the great opportunity under favorable auspices and conditions.

"This bill gives practical resubmission and a practical referendum. Brooklyn and the area outside New-York will be abundantly represented on the Consolidation Commission. That commission cannot sit behind closed doors. Its doings will be public—its bills will be subject to the scrutiny of the entire Legislature. Send your best men to the Legislature next Fall. If the commission provides a charter with an imperfect clause, the Legislature can at once remand it for remedy. If consolidation be really a good thing, let us have it now. Consolidation may be delayed. It cannot be defeated."

Edward B. Spooner flourished some newspaper clippings at the Mayor and asked to be heard. He wandered awhile around among the events of Revolutionary days.

"Please come down to modern times," said the Mayor.

Mr. Spooner flourished his scraps again, took off his spectacles, and then sat down in disgust.

Robert D. Benedict reiterated the arguments against consolidation made by him before the Lexow committee. There was no reason to suppose, he said, that the causes for Brooklyn's great growth would cease to exist, aside from any prospect of consolidation. The growth had gone on in the past, irrespective of New-York, and would go on in the future.

Mr. Benedict characterized Gen. Woodford's address as the "Lole Fullerism of eloquence—in other words a lurid skirt dance of oratory."

According to Mr. Benedict, New-York controls only five miles of Brooklyn's water front, and consolidation could not change Brooklyn's situation in that respect, because consolidation could not, under the Constitution, wipe out the line of New-York County which runs along Brooklyn's low water mark, from Newtown Creek to Red Hook Point.

The chief reason against consolidation, Mr. Benedict urged, was the fact that by increasing the size of New-York, the inherent dangers of a great city would be magnified.

"You cannot," he said, "have a government better than the average of the people who are governed, and the average of intelligence and citizenship is higher in Brooklyn than in New-York."

He dragged the bugaboo of a resurrected Board of Supervisors from the anti-consolidation box, and shook it vigorously in the gaze of Mayor Wurster. He denounced the present bill as not providing even for what it pretended to provide for, namely, equal taxation and valuation, and he declared the Legislature, by cutting down the Brush bill, had given distinct notice to Brooklyn that it could not look for equalized taxation or valuation.

"We have a law now," said Mr. Benedict, "extending all over the State, providing for equalized taxation and valuation. It says real estate shall be taxed at its full value. But it isn't done; and the law can't be enforced. Each county seeks to pass its burdens on to another county. If the present law were enforced we would now have equalized taxation and valuation. How can you get it any more surely under a new law than under the old one?"

Mr. Benedict closed by saying he was against consolidation on any terms, as he thought consolidation would be unwise for Brooklyn.

Jesse Johnson submitted a written argument to the Mayor, attacking the consolidation bill on legal grounds, as unconstitutional, inasmuch as it did not create a Greater New-York, but merely provided for a commission to prepare bills for such a purpose.

Speeches against consolidation were made by Peter B. Laird, Josiah J. White, and others. Henry Mumford submitted an argument against the bill.

Mayor Wurster closed the public hearings on the bill. A. A. Low and other Loyal Leaguers shook his hand as he went out, and then expressed among themselves the utmost confidence that he would not approve the bill. Some of the consolidationists professed equal confidence that he would approve the bill.

Debated About the Mayor.

The monthly meeting of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association was held last night at Association Hall, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street. Lawyer J. Armstrong was judge of the debate, which was in the form of a resolution, "That we indorse the administration of Mayor Strong." After several speeches were made pro and con, the debate was closed, and the judge awarded the decision to the affirmative.

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

If bilious, take JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

THE SCHOOL BILL PASSED

MAYOR STRONG WILL NOW HAVE A CHANCE TO ACT ON THE MEASURE.

The Assembly Refuses to Make Amendments Providing for Civil Service Examinations or Referring the Subject to a Vote of the People—All the Affirmative Votes Republican—Democrats Get Aid from Two Political Opponents.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Assembly to-day passed the Compromise School bill which proposes to abolish the system of Trustee management of the New-York City schools. The vote was 88 in favor and 43 against.

The measure has passed the Senate, and will now be sent to Mayor Strong for his approval or veto. This was the special order on the Assembly calendar to-day, and there was a debate of two or three hours before a vote was reached. The Democrats opposed the passage of the measure.

When the bill was taken up an amendment was offered by Mr. Davidson, providing that the question of the advisability of the bill might be submitted to a vote of the people. Mr. Davidson regretted, he said, that the bill had not been recommitted to the Cities Committee for a hearing. It provides for legislating out of office the present Board of Education in New-York City. The bill was not wanted by the City of New-York. The people there had met in mass meeting and denounced it. The measure was promulgated by aristocratic people who knew nothing of the desires of the masses. The teachers of New-York City did not deserve the treatment they had received at the hands of Senator Ford. They were an intelligent and honorable body of people.

Mr. Trainor supported the Davidson referendum amendment. The bill did not change the law so much that it would take the school board out of politics Those who had advised the Governor in recommending the passage of the bill before the House had considered it used the Governor as a tool.

"The gentleman is out of order and unparliamentary in his speech regarding the Governor," interrupted the Speaker.

Mr. Trainor apologized for his language and stated that in referring to the Governor he had not meant that the Governor had been used as a tool.

An amendment was offered by Mr. Finn that the proposed Superintendent and Assistant Superintendent should pass civil service competitive examinations, the examinations to be conducted by professors of the Normal College and the College of New-York.

Mr. H. T. Andrews favored the bill and opposed the amendments. The bill would eliminate politics from the school system. In there are 4,000 school teachers, and the proposed change would be the best thing for them and at the same time would purify the system greatly.

Mr. T. F. Donnelly opposed the bill because of the abolition of Ward Trustees.

It would be difficult to find one teacher in New-York, Mr. Kempner said, who opposed the present school system or wanted a change. It was inadvisable for the bill to pass now, as the consolidation of Brooklyn and New-York would soon necessitate a change in the school system.

An argument for the bill was made by Mr. Laimbeer. The school system was now run by a clique of politicians, who did as they were directed from Tammany Hall.

J. A. Donnelly, in speaking against the bill, complimented the present trustee system. He was followed by Mr. Hoffman, who claimed that the measure was a political patronage grab bill. If the majority passed the bill, he said, the result would react upon the Republican Party at the next election.

Mr. Green opposed the measure. It was true, no doubt, that the bill was to become a law, but it was just as true that the bill was against the best interests of the people of New-York City.

The proposed amendment of Mr. Davidson, Mr. Austin said, would make the bill unconstitutional. The civil service amendment had been introduced, not to improve the bill, but to kill it if possible.

"What a spectacle we behold to-day," said Mr. Butts, in opening his speech. "Republicans had been instructed to vote for the bill, and there was little doubt that they would be controlled by the party whip. The Governor had sent a communication to the House favoring the bill, and it was entitled to respectful consideration. It was, however, wrong and ill-advised. Of what interest to the rural members was this bill?" he asked, and he added that this being the case, it could not be contended that the bill was a party measure.

The Finn civil service amendment was lost by 81 nays to 45 yeas.

Mr. Davidson's amendment providing for referring the question to the people was lost by a vote of 83 nays to 41 yeas.

Amendments were offered by Messrs. Green and Butts, providing for a change in the manner of judging of the efficiency of teachers, but both were lost by a viva voce vote.

The bill was progressed to third reading on motion of Mr. O'Grady.

A motion to recommit the bill for a hearing was made by Mr. Stanchfield, who spoke in opposition to the bill. The bill had been, he claimed, made a toy of by the Legislature, until now but little of its original semblance was left. In 1853 the present admirable school system had been inaugurated, and since that time there had been no school quarrels of moment in New-York City. The Legislature proposed to change this system that had been in vogue for years. The system which had proven so fruitful it was proposed to destroy. By the terms of the bill, the Inspectors under it could be named from any place in the State.

Mr. O'Grady said the system in New-York was full of abuses. Did the minority know E. Ellery Anderson and ex-Mayor Hewitt? he asked. They had both recommended the abolition of the School Trustees in New-York City. What was needed in New-York was a system that would give the people only competent teachers. The Governor had been criticised for his action in recommending the bill, and it had been claimed his action was unprecedented. This was not so, for several times had Gov. Hill asked the Legislature to pass bills which he had suggested, and in some cases had sent the draft of the bill to the House.

Mr. Stanchfield read the following telegram:

To the Leader of the Assembly: If you pass the Compromise School bill, I guarantee the death of the Republican Party.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

The motion to recommit was lost by a vote of 72 nays to 42 yeas. The bill was then passed by a vote of 88 yeas to 43 nays.

PRISON BILLS CONSIDERED.

Labor Leaders Oppose the Proposed Constitutional Amendment.

ALBANY, April 7.—The proposed Constitutional amendment concerning prison labor was up for a hearing this afternoon before the Senate Committee on Penal Institutions. W. F. Rounds, Secretary of the State Prison Reform Association favored the amendment, which, he said, would bring about a return to the Fassett system. The amendment was opposed by J. T. McDonough, Thomas J. Dowling, Francis Breckelton, and Messrs. Carey and O'Brien, all representing labor organizations. The committee took no action.

Mr. Rounds opposed the bill of Senator Stranahan adding four managers of the board of the Elmira State Reformatory. No action was taken on the measure.

The committee agreed to report favorably Senator Coggeshall's bill requiring rations of American cheese to be served to National Guardsmen on service and to convicts in prisons.

The committee gave a hearing on Mr. Audett's bill providing for the marking of prison-made goods. Thomas J. Dowling favored the bill. Those who spoke in opposition were Edward Bronk of Albany, J. W. Smith and J. F. Ebert of New-York City, and F. H. Mills of Auburn. The committee took no action.

RAILROAD HEARINGS.

Protests Against Several Bills Before the Legislature.

ALBANY, April 7.—Ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan told the Assembly Railroad Committee this afternoon that the expenses of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad would not permit it to reduce the fares on the Montague Street line to 3 cents, as required by the Brennan bill. Mr. Brennan spoke in favor of the bill.

J. M. Hall, Vice President of the New-Haven Road, appeared in opposition to the bill requiring his road to issue family trip tickets at 1½ cents per mile. The road could not afford it, and there was, he said, no general demand for the reduction. Mr. Carlisle asked a favorable report on the bill, of which he is the author.

A substitute bill to the Saunders mileage book measure was ordered to be reported favorably. This new bill provides that railroad companies shall issue mileage books containing coupons entitling the holder, his family, his firm, or salesman of his firm to 1,000 miles of riding at 2 cents a mile. The books must be placed on sale at every incorporated city or village through which the road passes, and the books must be good until all the coupons are used.

The committee also reported favorably the bill of Mr. Nixon, ratifying and confirming all consolidations of street railroad companies and defining the proper authorities in towns and villages who are to give consent for the constructing railroads.

BALLOT LAW CHANGES.

Amendments Drawn by Senator Raines to be Reported Favorably.

ALBANY, April 7.—The revision of the ballot-reform law by Senator Raines, which is to be embraced in a bill to be reported favorably by the Senate Judiciary Committee, provides that independent party State nominees may have a party column on the official ballot, and that State nominations, to have columns on the official ballot, must be made by a party that cast 10,000 votes at the last general election at which a Governor was balloted for.

There are also provisions for the preservation of ballots for a period after election for rescanning of the marked ballots and for recounts if the courts so order.

New-York Civil Service Methods.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Senate Cities Committee gave a hearing this afternoon on Senator Ford's bill providing methods of civil service examinations and appointment in the New-York Fire Department. Abraham Gruber appeared in favor of the general proposition in the bill. Wheeler H. Peckham and Everett P. Wheeler opposed the bill in the interest of civil service reform. An amendment was suggested which would divorce the examining and appointing powers. This closed the hearing.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Alfred Ronald Conkling, whose marriage to Miss Ethel Eastman Johnson, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eastman Johnson of 65 West Fifty-fifth Street, will be celebrated on Thursday of this week in St. Thomas's Protestant Episcopal Church, gave his farewell bachelor dinner last night at his home, 27 East Tenth Street. The table was handsomely decorated with American Beauty roses and other flowers. Among the guests were Howard Conkling, who is to be the best man at the wedding; William Pierrepont, Alexander Hadden, George Lorillard Ronalds, Dr. Louis A. di Zerega, E. McDougall Hawkes, and De Forest Manice.

—Announcement is made of the engagement of Miss Leila Barnwell Larendon, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Larendon of 157 West Seventy-ninth Street, to George Clifford Dillard.

—The Wednesday Evening Dancing Class gave a supplementary dance at the Hotel Majestic last night. The patronesses of the class are Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Miss Abel Curtis Hunt, Mrs. Henry Bramble Wulson, Mrs. Alfred M. Judson, Mrs. Leander H. Crall, and Mrs. J. Carmoreau Hatie.

—Schuyler S. Wheeler of 4 West Thirty-third Street has returned to town from a trip to Florida.

—Albert Gerard Thiers announces that the musical which was to have taken place in his studio, in Carnegie Hall, on Thursday of this week, is unavoidably postponed until April 16.

—The many friends of Albert Morris Bagby are extending to him their sympathy over the death of his father, Judge John C. Bagby of Rushville, Ill., which occurred on Sunday last. Judge Bagby was a member of the Forty-fourth Congress, and served as Circuit Judge in Illinois for six years.

—Mr. and Mrs. Belden J. Rogers of 112 East Twenty-fifth Street have sent out cards for the reception which will follow the marriage of their daughter, Miss Anabelle Rogers, to Charles Tobias on the evening of April 21.

—A concert will be given in Abbey's Theatre on April 16 for the benefit of the French Day Nursery, at 69 and 70 Washington Square South. The artists will be Mlle. Calvé, and Messrs. Plançon, Lubert, Rivarde, and Lachaume. The Benefit Committee will include Mrs. Paul Fuller, Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Mrs. Schuyler Warren, Miss Emile Vetable, Mrs. V. M. Picabia, and Mrs. J. Herbert Johnson. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Frederic R. Coudert, Mrs. Charles Post, Mrs. H. Pennington Taller, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Mrs. Auguste P. Montant, Mrs. Auguste Noel, Mrs. John G. Neeser, Mrs. De Lancey Kane, Mrs. John Lafarge, Mrs. George Floyd-Jones, Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mrs. Eugene Glaenzer, Mrs. Jenkins Van Schaick, and Mrs. J. del Valle.

—The final meeting of the dancing class organized by Mrs. John T. Hall took place last night in the large ballroom at Sherry's. This class, although known as Mrs. Hall's class, has not been managed by her since the death of Mr. Hall, early in the Winter. The cotillion last night was led by Frederic Betts, who had for his partner Miss Elizabeth Sands. Among the patronesses present were Mrs. William Rhinelander, Mrs. Charles E. Sands, Mrs. Frederic J. de Peyster, Mrs. Lawrence Wells, Mrs. William W. Hoppin, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, and Mrs. Barnard Mackay. Cards of invitation to old subscribers for the new series of dances next Winter will be sent out next week. The class has a long waiting list, as the membership is limited in order to prevent crowding or uncongenial gatherings.

—The first meeting since Holy Week of the Evening Badminton Club took place last night in the Berkeley Armory, and as it was the last but one of the meetings for this season, there was an unusually large attendance. Among the patronesses present were Mrs. Daniel S. Riker, Mrs. Howard H. Henry, Mrs. Hoffman Miller, and Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey.

—The marriage of Miss Mary S. Bird, daughter of the late Edward S. Bird, to Clarence Porter, son of Gen. Horace Porter, will take place at the home of the bride, 2 West Forty-eighth Street, at noon tomorrow.

—Miss Lillie Berg gave a reception with music on Easter Monday in her studios, in the Mystic, 128 West Thirty-ninth Street. Among those contributing to the programme were Miss Hewlett, Miss Knight, Miss Eloise Oates, Miss Lillie Berg, Mme. Jane Pottinger, Robert Ellsworth Terry, John D. Barry, and Edwin Russell.

PATRIARCH.

Royal Arcanum Reception.

A very agreeable entertainment and reception occurred in the Central Opera House Concert Hall, East Sixty-seventh Street, last Monday night, in celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of Knickerbocker Council, No. 572, Royal Arcanum. A refined vaudeville entertainment preceded dancing, which was enjoyed by several score of couples. The interesting features of the entertainment were furnished by D. W. Robertson, Fred Niblo, Elmer P. Ransom, George R. Schuyler, and "the Great Pendleton." An address was delivered by James A. Rierdon, Grand Vice Regent of the State of New-York.

The Kreiser Charges Dismissed.

At the instance of the Society for Prevention of Fraudulent Auctions, charges were recently preferred against Samuel Kreiser, auctioneer, of 9 West Twenty-eighth Street, before Magistrate Crane, in the Jefferson Market Police Court. It was claimed that Mr. Kreiser made misrepresentations of the value of Oriental rugs. A hearing in the proceedings was held on March 24. Briefs were submitted by both sides, and yesterday Magistrate Crane handed down a decision dismissing the charges.

NEW JERSEY MAY BE "DRY"

JUDGE LIPPINCOTT TALKS ON SUNDAY VIOLATIONS AND POOLSELLING.

Instructs the Grand Jury to Investigate and Indict All Persons Discovered Breaking the Laws—Says that the Class of Persons That Will Cross the River to Obtain Drink This Summer Will Fill Their Prisons and Courts.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 7.—The April terms of the Hudson County courts opened to-day. Judge Lippincott's charge to the Grand Jury was brief, and embraced but few special subjects. One of these was poolselling. He said that this form of gambling had been pretty thoroughly suppressed a year ago, but had broken out afresh. There was abundant evidence to show that poolselling flourished in Hoboken, in North Bergen, and in Harrison. In regard to the latter place, the evidence was already in the hands of the court officers and would be laid before the Grand Jury without delay. The case had created considerable scandal because it was understood that the operators had been promised protection. The Grand Jury should not only indict the offenders, but should also investigate the report and ascertain, if possible, who had promised immunity to these gamblers.

"The Court also asks you," continued Judge Lippincott, "to get the evidence necessary to indict the persons who are responsible for the poolselling that is carried on at the Hotel Mansfield, in North Bergen. The business is carried on here openly and almost daily, yet when officers are sent, those engaged in violating the law are always warned in time to close the business and escape. This result is even worse than the business itself. The warning can only come from some officer of the law, and this should be a subject for investigation, and, if possible, for indictment also.

"Another notorious place is on the River Road, also in North Bergen. It is called 'Monte Carlo,' and should be promptly indicted."

In this connection Judge Lippincott rebuked the last Grand Jury for reconsidering an indictment it had found against a poolroom in Hoboken. Evidence, the Court believed, could be had to show that the business had been resumed in that city, and also that three poolrooms had been opened in various parts of Jersey City. Judge Lippincott further said that all his remarks in this connection would apply with equal force to policy gambling.

In regard to Sunday liquor selling, Judge Lippincott spoke with equal directness.

"I am told," said he, "that a season is approaching when financially a harvest will be reaped in this county by the sale of intoxicating liquors on Sunday. The strict enforcement of what is known as the 'Raines' statute in the City of New-York, Brooklyn, and the surrounding cities and towns, it is said, will induce vast numbers of the populations of these places to resort to this county for the purpose of gratifying their propensity for intoxicating liquors on Sunday, with the result of drunkenness and disorder. This character of immigration is not only not desirable, but it will be disastrous. It will swamp our police courts, fill our prisons, and vastly increase the expenses of municipal government and the administration of justice, and disgrace the county, disturb the public peace, and lead to even worse results.

"The only remedy apparent is to enforce the law against the illegal sale of liquor on Sunday. In this matter there must be no shrinking on the part of the officers of the law. They must perform their duty, and if the law be willfully violated you must find evidence sufficient in your to comply with your official oath. This duty you cannot disregard. The Court is now speaking of this matter in the sense of the enforcement of the criminal statute against the sale of liquors on Sunday, which in one form and another has been kept and maintained since the State took over what New-Jersey became a State. Not only has this statute been maintained by Legislature after Legislature, but it has constantly increased the severity of the criminal penalties imposed.

"A reference to the different statutes will show this to be the case under the administration of both political parties. It has, therefore, become the public policy of the State. Whether it be the exercise of legislative wisdom or not, is not the question here. The law stands out prominently and plainly in view. Whether the penalty is fixed by ordinance for the illegal sale of separate drinks or by indictment where an indictment is proper for a single sale, or by indictment for the habitual sale, the prohibition is strict and certain and the penalties severe. Under the ordinances, where ordinances exist, and a penalty of, say, $10 is fixed for a single sale on Sunday, a dealer who sold a thousand drinks on a Sunday could be fined $10 for each separate sale and held in custody until the fines were paid. This is only an illustration of the severity of penalties imposed.

"Whether the statutes should be repealed or modified can never be a question with a court or Grand Jury. The Legislature has spoken, and the laws enacted, which are to be binding, and which we are sworn to enforce. Therefore, the law is ample to prevent a state of affairs which threatens to disgrace and demoralize the county, which law the Court now requests you to enforce."

In conclusion, Judge Lippincott instructed the Grand Jury to enforce the law against all public nuisances and to investigate the charges of bribery that had been made with regard to the School Board of West Hoboken, and the expenditure of public moneys by various municipalities. This latter is understood to refer to charges of extravagance and dishonesty in Union Hill.

Arizona Wants to Come In.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Gazette.

On Tuesday there was a meeting of the various central commissions of all parties. Both the Democratic Territorial and County Central Committee adopted strong resolutions asking for Statehood as a united people. The following are the resolutions adopted by the Territorial Central Committee, and the other by the County Convention is very similar:

Resolved, by the Executive Committee of the Territorial Democratic Central Committee of Arizona, That said committee, speaking for the Democracy of Arizona, declares the admission of Arizona as a State in the Union of the utmost importance to the welfare of the people of Arizona, and therefore earnestly urges Congress to pass the bill now pending before it granting Statehood to Arizona; and be it further

Resolved, That the Chairman and Secretary of this committee are hereby requested to transmit the foregoing resolution to our Delegate in Congress at the earliest practicable time.

The people of Arizona earnestly desire Statehood, to which we are entitled by virtue of population and taxable property, and by reason of the inherent energy and enterprise of our people. All parties, Republicans, Democrats, and Populists, have indorsed Statehood in their platforms, and, in obedience to the universal desire of our citizens, we earnestly entreat and respectfully petition your committee to pass the bill now pending in your committee for the admission of Arizona.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

CHAIRS FOR THE SUMMER TEA ROOM

Tea tables must have very charming chair associates or their own graceful hospitality is wasted. These seats are chosen for their comfort and look of lightness. In oak and mahogany, old Dutch and English specimens, with tall, fenestrated backs, and in quaint roundabout shapes, such as were made in Queen Anne's time. In willow and rattan, roomy, deep-seated, cool chairs, with broad arms on which the cup and saucer may rest.

Costly? No! Delightfully inexpensive, because you

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The artists who will appear at the annual benefit of Harry S. Sanderson, at Tony Pastor's Theatre, next Sunday night, will be Weber and Fields, Matthews and Bulger, Sam Bernard, Bonnie Thornton, Edmund Braham, Henri Cazman, Mlle. Flossie, Kitty Mitchell, Mike Bernard, Florence Ellis, Ella Wesner, Lillian Green, Eddie Clark, Baby Lil, Baby Bennett, Dean and Jose, Shayne and Werden, the Donovans, Sheffer and Blakeley, and Charles Osten.

—International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons will celebrate its tenth birthday to-morrow in the Methodist Episcopal Church at the corner of Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. Services will begin at 2:15 and will continue through the afternoon and evening. Prominent clergymen representing all the denominations will speak during the afternoon.

—A benefit performance in aid of the Confederate Veterans' Camp of New-York will be given at the Fifth Avenue Theatre to-morrow afternoon. Among the volunteers who will appear are May Irwin, John Drew, Maud Adams, Joseph Jefferson, the "A House of Cards" company, and the "Rob Roy" company. The performance will begin at 1:30 o'clock.

—John Inglesby, sixty years old, a carpenter living back of his shop, in the basement of 206 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, was found dead in his bed last night by Roundsman Kane of the One Hundred and Fourth Street Station. He had evidently been dead some time when found. The police believe that he died of apoplexy or of heart disease.

—Owing to the bad weather which prevailed in the city yesterday the exhibition drill of the First Battalion of the Park Police, which was to have taken place on the Mall in Central Park, was postponed until Thursday. The drill is preparatory to the annual parade of the force to be held in May.

—Policeman Edward J. O'Rourke of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station shot a supposed mad dog yesterday in front of 413 East Thirty-seventh Street. The animal was frothing at the mouth and caused much excitement as it rushed through the street. No one was bitten.

—Joseph Gloucester, 154 Meserole Street, Brooklyn, while attempting to board a cable car near Forty-third Street and Third Avenue yesterday, fell and broke his left arm. He said the car did not stop. He was attended to at the Hudson Street Hospital.

—Theodore Johnson, fifty-eight years old, a night watchman at Palmer's Theatre, died suddenly at the theatre yesterday. Dr. Ash of 5 West Thirtieth Street, who attended him for a few hours before death, said that Johnson had apoplexy.

—Seven candidates for pipe calkers in the Department of Public Works were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday. On April 10 the board will examine candidates for pathologists in the Department of Charities.

—Sydney Rosenfeld has in rehearsal a new comedy of American life, written by himself, and called "A Fashionable Physician." The title role will be played by Campbell Gollan, who has a good part in "A House of Cards."

—There will be a vaudeville entertainment and reception by the Halloween Club this evening at the Harlem Opera House Music Hall, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, west of Seventh Avenue.

—Prof. Frank M. Colby will deliver a lecture on the "Unemployed" at

Wednesday
April 8-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

DR. LANAHAN'S CHARGES

HIS BOOK REGARDING THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN ISSUED.

The Scandal of a Quarter of a Century Ago Revived—Fraud in Almost Every Department of the Business Was then Alleged—Particular Attention Was Called to the Bindery Department— Charges Investigated and Dismissed in 1872.

The announcement from Baltimore that the Rev. Dr. John Lanahan has issued in permanent book form "The Era of Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern at New-York," revives the scandal which, for many months, occupied the attention of the entire Methodist Church. It was the most earnestly discussed subject at the famous General Conference held in May, 1872, in Brooklyn.

Dr. Lanahan had been appointed junior book agent by the Conference of 1868, Dr. Thomas Carleton being the senior agent. Soon after beginning the work Dr. Lanahan declared that he had discovered evidence of enormous frauds in the management of the Book Concern.

The attention of the public was first called to the case by an editorial article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Sept. 21, 1869, entitled "A Painful Revelation," which said in part:

> We are credibly assured that the new agent of the Methodist Book Concern, the Rev. Dr. Lanahan, has discovered in that establishment great corruption and fraud, involving losses of several hundred thousand dollars. * * * These frauds, it is said, have been going on for some years, and, of course, their full extent is not yet realized with precision. * * * It is only six months since we had the satisfaction of saying in the columns of THE TIMES "that it should be recorded to the honor of all concerned that not a dollar has ever been lost by the defalcation of its managers from the commencement of the business," in 1789. Unfortunately, that cannot be said of the Methodist Book Concern any more.

Dr. Lanahan's statement covering his charges filled a long document. It contained twenty "statements," alleging fraud in almost every department of the business, but particularly in the purchasing of paper and in the bindery department. The statement was full of the strongest language, denouncing not only those in charge of the business, but the Book Committee of the General Conference, under whose supervision the business was conducted.

Dr. Lanahan also charged that his senior, Dr. Carleton, who has been dead many years, had gone into the oil business to such an extent as to injure the Book Concern.

Dr. Carleton made a long reply, refuting the charges. He insinuated that Dr. Lanahan inspired "the first injurious article in THE NEW-YORK TIMES."

Dr. Carleton did not deny the charges of mismanagement in the bindery, but did, at length, say that any other accusations were false.

Samuel J. Goodenough, an official of the Book Concern, by whom a suit for slander was brought against Dr. Lanahan, also prepared a statement. The suit was never tried. Dr. Lanahan, in referring to it Monday, said "the plaintiff avoided trial."

James P. Kilbreth of Cincinnati was appointed referee to investigate the matter. His report, published as a supplement to the Journal of the General Conference of 1872, declared:

> The actual losses suffered by the concern in the only department where frauds are seen—the bindery—do not, according to my judgment, much exceed the expenses already incurred in investigating them. * * * It is to me a matter of wonder that in so large a business as the Book Concern has been doing for so many years the frauds and irregularities discovered, after searching examinations, are so small—smaller, I doubt not, than would be found in the average in houses of equal business, and employing as many persons.

This report was made April 26, 1871. It was far from satisfactory to Dr. Lanahan.

The General Conference had been in session but a few days when Dr. Lanahan presented his charges of fraud. The debate was enlivened by harsh language from him. He called his senior partner a "stock jobber and oil speculator"; characterized the head of the bindery as an "eminent leather thief," and referred to the man whom he accused of defrauding the concern in the purchase of paper as "that penitentiary convict."

The matter was finally referred to a special committee on the Book Concern, consisting of seventy-two members. This committee was appointed May 10. It appointed B. R. Bonner of St. Louis Chairman, and A. D. Wilbor of the Genesee Conference Secretary.

To the committee was referred all documents bearing upon the matter. Those printed in the addenda to the Conference Journal covered 150 pages of closely printed matter, including reports and responses from almost everybody involved.

The main book committee of the Church had already fallen out, and majority and minority reports were presented. The latter declared that "Dr. Lanahan had suffered serious wrong," while the former stood by Mr. Kilbreth's opinion that the business was well conducted. The division extended from the committee to the members of the conference, and feeling on each side was strong.

The Methodist Book Concern was then and still is one of the largest business concerns ever carried on by a Church. Its yearly sales in the early seventies amounted to $750,000. THE NEW-YORK TIMES spoke of "the enormous business of this—reputed to be the largest—publishing business in the world."

The special committee of seventy-two held sessions for twenty-one days, and, on May 31, its report was adopted by the conference. Its conclusions, which were thus made those of the conference, the governing body of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were, in brief, as follows:

That frauds had been practiced in the bindery, but in no other department; that there had been irregularities in the management of the business of the concern; that the losses were not of such magnitude as to endanger the financial strength of the concern.

An effect of the trouble was shown when the balloting for book agents occurred. Neither Dr. Carleton nor Dr. Lanahan were again chosen, the positions being awarded to Reuben Nelson and John M. Phillips.

This closed, so far as the Methodist Church at large was concerned, the affair.

The adoption of the report of the special committee, admitting the existence of certain frauds, but asserting that the administration was businesslike, put an end officially to Dr. Lanahan's charges. He, however, has never felt satisfied, it is said, and he has always felt that he was unjustly treated.

Dr. Lanahan's new publication of the charges has not been received by any members of the conference in this city. Dr. Homer Eaton, the present head of the Methodist Book Concern, said yesterday that he had not received it, but he believed that he would be among the first to whom it would be sent. The Rev. Dr. King, a member of the General Conference from the New-York Conference, had not received the book.

Dr. Eaton said that Dr. Lanahan, who is now over eighty years old, had recently been in New-York working on this case. According to Dr. Eaton, the charges have no reference to the affairs of the business for the last twenty years.

DR. LANAHAN'S BOOK ISSUED.

Copies in Demand and Eagerly Read at His Home in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 7.—The Rev. Dr. John Lanahan's book, "The Era of Frauds in the Methodist Book Concern at New-York," is out to-day. Copies were in demand, and little groups of ministers stood around Dr. Lanahan's office, poring over the pages and occasionally voicing their sentiments as they reached a particularly interesting part.

In the preface, Dr. Lanahan says no spirit of vindictiveness animates its publication. For thirty years he had preached the Gospel, and no word was breathed against his moral or Christian character. But there came a time when he was assailed as the slanderer of honest people; he was twice suspended from his official position and thrown into jail on the charge of maligning Christian gentlemen.

"Four, at least," he says, "of the official papers of the Church almost every week held me up to public reproach, and the Church at large does not know whether there was not some ground for the charges instituted against me and the abuse heaped upon me."

Dr. Lanahan says the fact that at the last General Conference session one of its members said on the floor, "the Church never lost a dollar by one of its agents," and that the same gentleman "had been making similar and much more sweeping declarations during preceding years," is almost entirely responsible for bringing to life what some would like to call a "dead issue."

TO PROMOTE GEN. MILES.

The Resolution to Make Him Lieutenant General Ordered Reported.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Hardy of Indiana, to promote Major Gen. Miles to the rank of Lieutenant General, was ordered favorably reported by the House Military Affairs Committee to-day. Of the twelve members present, four—three Democrats and one Republican—opposed the resolution. The eight affirmative votes were all Republican, as follows: Messrs Hull, Curtis, (N. Y.,) Marsh, Griffin, Parker, Fenton, Tracey, and Catron. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. McClellan, Lockhart, Tyler, and Bishop, the last named being a Republican.

It was argued, in support of the resolution, that the revival of the grade of Lieutenant General, and its conference upon Gen. Miles, would be a compliment to the volunteer soldier. It was shown that during the late war the number of volunteers aggregated 2,700,000, as against 63,000 regular troops. It was urged in Gen. Miles's behalf that he had participated in more battles than any other General now living; that he had captured more hostile Indians than any one other officer in the army, and in addition, all the Grand Army posts of the country desired that this compliment should be paid him.

It was intended originally by Chairman Hull that hearings should be given by the committee on the resolution; but it was feared that these would open the door to so much accusation and recrimination as to bring a scandal upon the army, and it was desirable, therefore, that they should be dispensed with. The resolution provides that when the grade of Lieutenant General shall have once been filled, and becomes vacant, this joint resolution shall expire and become of no effect.

NEVER OCCUPIED HIS OFFICE.

James F. Conklin, Recently Made a New-Jersey Lay Judge, Is Dead.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., April 7.—James F. Conklin, recently appointed lay Judge of Sussex County, died to-day. He had not taken his seat on the bench. He was to have opened court yesterday. Great preparations had been made by the Sussex County bar to celebrate the advent of the new Judge. He became ill a few days ago, but his death was sudden and unexpected. Judge Conklin was born here.

He was almost entirely self-educated, and studied law while supporting himself. He began his practice here and was soon the best-known lawyer in this part of the State. Four years ago a weakness of the lungs manifested itself, and two years ago he was obliged to go to Salt Lake City. Before going he sold out his practice and intended to retire from business entirely. He remained two years in the West, and, growing worse instead of better, he returned here. For the last six months he had been taking the aseptolin treatment of Dr. Edson. His condition changed and he appeared to be recovering. When Gov. Griggs offered him a place on the bench his condition was such as to warrant him in believing he would soon become strong, and he accepted.

MR. JEFFERSON'S LECTURE

ENTERTAINS PRATT INSTITUTE STUDENTS IN BROOKLYN.

Speaks on Dramatic Art—Relates Some Personal Experiences and Anecdotes of Other Great Actors and Actresses—Formerly Looked upon Stars as Tyrants and Now Considers Stock Actors to be Conspirators—Answers Questions.

The students of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, were entertained yesterday afternoon by Joseph Jefferson, who talked to them on "Dramatic Art." The assembly room of the institute building, in Ryerson Street, was crowded, fully 600 young men and women being present. Mr. Jefferson never appeared before a more sympathetic and appreciative audience. He was cheered again and again when he entered the hall, and throughout the lecture he was frequently applauded, and his witty sallies elicited peals of laughter.

Mr. Jefferson was introduced to his audience by F. B. Pratt, Secretary of the institute, and when the applause subsided he began his lecture. He defined the difference between genius and talent, and said neither could of itself achieve results without the aid of art. Art, he said, is especially necessary for the direction and guidance of genius. Without it genius would go wild and spend its force. He had seen children with genuine genius who could not attain greatness simply because they had not art to assist and direct their energies.

Mr. Jefferson spoke of the orator and the actor. The orator, he said, produces his effects with words, while the actor must rely upon the effect produced upon himself by words and reflected in his actions. In music, the soloist is the orator, the chorus the actor; in painting, the single figure is the orator, the group the actor; in literature, the journalist is the orator, the novelist the actor.

Speaking of the difference between tragedy and comedy, Mr. Jefferson related an anecdote of David Garrick.

"'No matter,' said Garrick, 'how I feel, whether lighthearted or melancholy, I am always equal to tragedy, but with comedy it is different. Comedy is serious business.'

"The highest comedy," continued Mr. Jefferson, "is played seriously. The comedian, to produce the proper effect, should seem not to know that his lines are witty or humorous, but should read his lines with serious purpose. The greatest comedians have by this method achieved their fame."

As an illustration of his meaning, Mr. Jefferson repeated the conversation between the two gravediggers, in the graveyard scene in "Hamlet." He was rewarded with a hearty round of applause.

"These two gravediggers," he said, "speak the most utter nonsense as solemnly as Solons, which, indeed, they believe themselves to be, and yet their conversation is one of the most delightful bits of humor in Shakespeare."

At the conclusion of his lecture, Mr. Jefferson said he would answer any questions that might be asked him.

"I was once lecturing before a college," he said, "when a doctor of philosophy—a big man who marched upon me as if he would trample me down, and who wore the most dreadful pair of spectacles I ever saw—asked me if I approved of the starring system. I replied that I was once hostile to the starring system. When I was a stock actor I looked upon all stars as tyrants, but when I became a star I got over that prejudice and learned to look upon stock actors as conspirators. The starring system was invented more than 300 years ago by a gentleman named William Shakespeare. Hamlet must be the star in 'Hamlet'; Shylock in 'The Merchant of Venice'; Richard III. in 'Richard III.'; Lear in 'King Lear,' and so on. Shakespeare knew there must be one central light shining in one character and over all the others.

"This doctor of philosophy then asked me how I accounted for Romeo and Juliet. I replied that Romeo and Juliet, though two stars, were like a double star—two lights shining as a single ray.

"We find in Shakespeare that all the human passions are centred in the principal character. In Richard III. we have ambition; in Falstaff, gluttony, and so on through the list. In Romeo and Juliet, Shakespeare intended to illustrate the passion of love, and how could he do that with two?

"The conception of a character," continued Mr. Jefferson, "is not so important as the execution of it. The conception may be a matter of argument, but whether it is well or badly executed is not a matter of argument. That is before our eyes. There is no getting away from that.

"There were two great Romeos in London at one time—Garrick and Barry. Barry is scarcely known now, yet he was almost as great a tragedian as Garrick. Both played Romeo at the same time, but on different lines, and it shows the wonderful elasticity of Shakespeare's characters that they can be acted differently and yet produce marvelous effects. London was divided in opinion. Some believed Garrick's Romeo the better, and some Barry's, and it was left to Mrs. Siddons to decide. She was to play Juliet on alternate nights to both Romeos, and she said it was difficult to decide, because the two actors played the part so differently. 'Garrick,' she said, 'is so impetuous in the balcony scene that I fear he will jump up into the balcony, and Barry is so fascinating that I fear I shall jump down. Both are great characters.'"

"How much," asked a young man in the audience, "should an actor feel the part he plays?"

"That would depend on the actor," said Mr. Jefferson. "The method of execution of a play should be left to the actor. He should find what character harmonizes with his own individuality—though stock actors are not always able to choose their parts. The conception of a part should come out of his own individuality."

"Do you get any fun out of your own characters?" asked another.

"Sometimes I do," answered Mr. Jefferson, laughing. "As to whether an actor should feel intensely his part or not is a matter of an actor's own individuality. A great French actor says the part should not be felt, and another great actor of England says an actor should feel it, even if it is a matter of shedding real tears. I cannot prescribe how much an actor should feel. I only know whether I feel. Shakespeare says to actors: 'Remember, in the very whirlwind and tempest of your passion, beget a moderation that shall give it smoothness.' For my own part, I like to feel my part, and yet keep in mind my art. I like to keep my heart warm, and my head cool."

"What part do you like the best?" was the next question.

"That depends," said Mr. Jefferson. "If I have been playing Rip Van Winkle a long time I like to change to Bob Acres, and if I have been playing Acres I like to change to Dr. Pangloss, or, if Pangloss, then I like to change to Rip Van Winkle. It's like a man carrying a child up a hill—I don't want to drop the child, but I want to change it to the other arm."

"What is the effect of applause on an actor?" asked a young woman.

"The effect of applause on an actor," said Mr. Jefferson, "is delightful and stimulating. You do better work when you feel you are encouraged. We do better work when we are encouraged. There are times when you are dissappointed and annoyed by the indifference of an audience. Once only I have had to complain of coldness. Once, many years ago, I was received, as I thought, coldly. The audience did not seem to appreciate our work, and in the second act I showed my annoyance by acting poorly, and during the rest of the play I had the advantage of the audience. That never happened but once, and I sincerely hope it won't happen again."

The audience applauded Mr. Jefferson enthusiastically when he concluded.

Mr. Jefferson is playing in Brooklyn this week.

IN HONOR OF AUGUSTIN DALY.

A Dinner to be Given the Manager by the Shakespeare Society.

Augustin Daly is to be the guest of honor of the New-York Shakespeare Society, at a dinner to be given him at Delmonico's on Wednesday evening, April 22, the eve of Shakespeare's birthday. Mr. Daly's company will be resting in this city during that week, so that he can attend the dinner without inconvenience. It is to be given as a testimonial from the society to Mr. Daly as an evidence of its appreciation of his loyalty, scholarship, and devotion to the highest standards of dramatic excellence, and especially as a testimonial "to his distinguished success in the mounting of Shakespearean comedy, keeping his stage at once in touch with all that is sumptuous and splendid in the present, while reserving the perspective of the date in which those comedies were staged by Shakespeare himself."

The committee signing the invitation includes Walter S. Logan, Chairman; Charles E. Phelps, Charles W. Dayton, Morris K. Jesup, Nelson Wheatcroft, Harrison Grey Fiske, Henry E. Abbey, Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle, Wilton Lackaye, and Reuben Skinner.

Mr. Daly's response to the invitation is a cordial acceptance couched in very modest terms. He has refused many offers of such banquets in his honor, but in this case, he says, he deems it his duty to sacrifice his usual reserve, and accept of the compliment conferred on him.

THE POWDER CAN EXPLODED.

Two Italian Children Severely Burned and One May Die.

Two children, Umberto and Martha Marangelo, both under seventeen years old, were severely burned yesterday at their home, 242 Mulberry Street, by an explosion of gunpowder. Umberto was badly burned about the face, hands, and neck, and may die. His sister, besides bruises on her hands and face, received a severe shock. Both were taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Umberto found a half-filled can of gunpowder on the street in the morning and took it home. While his sister was dusting, the lad let the can fall, by accident, it is supposed, on the unlighted stove. Instantly there was an explosion, which hurled the children to the floor, blew out one of the windows, and scared all the tenants in the building.

RAIDED A JUSTICE'S SALOON.

Poker Party Arrested in the Law Officer's Back Room.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., April 7.—William Kett combines the businesses of Justice of the Peace and saloon keeper at York and Van Vort Streets. Recently the police were informed that Justice Kett permitted gambling in his saloon. Justice Kett denied the charge, but the saloon was put under surveillance.

A party of men were surprised late last night while playing poker in the rear room. They were arrested and $5 that was found on the table was confiscated. The poker players, four in number, were arraigned before Justice Potts to-day. Edward Covey, who was in charge of the saloon, was also held. He testified that Justice Kett knew nothing about the poker playing, but he will be asked to explain when the other cases are heard.

Health Board Meeting Postponed.

Owing to the absence of Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who is ex officio a member of the Health Board, and of Health Officer Doty, who is in the South, the regular weekly meeting of the Health Board, to have been held yesterday, was postponed until next Thursday. Dr. Doty is investigating the quarantine regulations of Mexico and the West Indian Islands with a view to being better able to keep yellow fever out of this port next Summer.

MAY VETO CONSOLIDATION

MAYOR STRONG MAY DISAPPROVE THE NEW-YORK BILL.

He Says a Majority of the City Officials Are Opposed to the Pending Measure, Although in Favor of the Union of the Cities—Opinions of Members of His Cabinet—Aldermen Bury a Resolution by Referring It to a Committee.

The impression that Mayor Strong will not approve the Greater New-York bill now before him was strong yesterday afternoon, after the adjournment of the meeting of the Mayor's Cabinet. The meeting was held in the Mayor's inner office, and lasted more than an hour.

Nearly all the heads of the city departments were present, including Corporation Counsel Scott, Commissioner Waring, President Barker of the Tax Department, President Murray of the Excise Board, President Wilson of the Health Board, Commissioner Wright of the Department of Correction, President O'Brien of the Dock Department, and Commissioner of Jurors Plimley.

Some of the office holders declared that the Greater New-York matter was not discussed at the meeting. The Mayor did not hesitate to say that the bill was discussed, and discussed at considerable length. The Mayor, however, said nothing to indicate what his final action on the Greater New-York bill would be.

"I will not decide on the bill for one or two days yet. I will give it careful consideration in the meantime. I have until Friday to decide upon the matter. I am now awaiting the brief which Mr. Andrew H. Green is to put in. I told him I would not decide until I had read his brief. He was to have made the closing argument at the hearing yesterday, but it was so late that I asked him to submit a brief.

"The main purpose of the meeting of the heads of the city departments to-day was to afford an opportunity for them to express their views on this bill. Almost all the officials are in favor of the Greater New-York, but the majority of them seem to be opposed to the present bill."

The bill must be in Albany Friday.

After the meeting adjourned, President Wilson of the Health Board said he had always been in favor of Greater New-York, but he believed this bill was a grope in the dark.

Commissioner Croft of the Department of Charities said: "I don't believe in this bill. It is going backward."

Commissioner Wright said he was in favor of Greater New-York.

Col. Waring said he was opposed to the bill, because he thought 36,000 acres was enough for this city.

President O'Brien said he was in favor of the Greater New-York, but not of this bill.

Gen. Anson G. McCook said he did not favor a single feature of the bill.

The majority of the Aldermen seem to be opposed to the bill. At yesterday's meeting of the board Alderman Olcott (Rep.) offered the following:

> Whereas, The proposed consolidation of the City of New-York with the adjacent cities and portions of counties has not been approved by a direct vote of the people in the territory proposed to be consolidated; and
>
> Whereas, We believe that the bill consolidating the said local governments and providing for the preparation of bills for enactment into laws for the government thereof, which bill is now in the hands of his Honor the Mayor, is wise and proper legislation, preparatory to the full accomplishment of the will of the people, as expressed by their direct vote;
>
> Resolved, That this board hereby expresses its approval of said measure, and respectfully requests his Honor, the Mayor, to return it to the Legislature with his approval.

Mr. Olcott immediately moved the adoption of his resolution.

Alderman Goodman (Rep.) said he was opposed to consolidation in its present form. He favored a Greater New-York, but he believed consolidation should not take place until after a charter had been prepared and submitted to the Legislature. He declared that if the people knew upon what basis the consolidation was to take place, and not wait until after the consolidation to arrange the details.

Alderman Lantry suggested that Mr. Olcott's motion lie upon the table, but this proposition was defeated.

Mr. Olcott defended his resolution stoutly, and urged its adoption.

Alderman Noonan moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on County Affairs.

Alderman Goodman objected to this, on the ground that it would be equivalent to a negative vote.

A roll call was demanded on Mr. Noonan's motion to refer to the Committee on County Affairs, and it was so referred by a vote of 14 to 11. Alderman Hall (Rep.) voted in the affirmative with the Tammany members.

This was regarded as substantially a declaration by the Board of Aldermen that it did not want the Mayor to approve of the Greater New-York bill.

The Committee on County Affairs cannot report on Mr. Olcott's resolution until next Tuesday, and the Mayor will then have reached his decision upon the bill.

VACHERON'S CASE IS POSTPONED.

The ex-Assemblyman Will Not Be Tried for Bribery Until May.

ALBANY, April 7.—In the Supreme Court, Trial Term, to-day, District Attorney Burlingame moved the case of the People against ex-Assemblyman Eugene Vacheron of Ozone Park, indicted for accepting a three-thousand-dollar bribe to prevent legislation on the ice-cutting bill of last year.

Justice Edwards refused to entertain the case during the present term, but suggested that it should come up during the May term. The present court calendar is unusually large.

It is thought the case will be put down for the May term, which will begin the last Tuesday of that month.

FOR IMPROVING THE HUDSON.

The Work Has Been Placed in the Continuous Contract System.

ALBANY, April 7.—Congressman George N. Southwick of the Albany district, in speaking of the appropriation of $480,000 in the Sundry Civil bill for the upper Hudson River improvement, said that this amount would provide for the work during the coming season, to the full extent to which it can be carried on economically and effectually. The reason why the amount appears in the Sundry Civil, rather than in the River and Harbor bill, is because the work has been placed on the continuous-contract system as one to be carried through to completion, and is no longer dependent on chance appropriations.

Mr. Southwick also gave it as his belief that a liberal allowance would be made for the Watervliet gun factory, notwithstanding the severe cutting to which every fortification bill has been subjected for several years past.

He has every confidence, he says, that the committee will adhere as closely as possible to the plan of coast defense embodied in the bill which he introduced, providing $80,000,000 to be expended during a series of eight years. The bill, he says, aims to secure a thorough system of coast defense, and is not a fantastic affair, but is based on careful estimates and plans of the War Department. This amount, which it is proposed to expend in coast defense, is less than 1 per cent. of the value of the property it would protect. Mr. Southwick returned to Washington to-day.

GEORGE GOULD FAVORS THE PLAN.

Agrees with the Mayor as to Elevated Railroad Extensions.

Mayor Strong was asked yesterday by a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES if he had received a communication from the Manhattan Railroad Company in reference to the suggested grant of permission to make extensions and the running of elevated trains across the Brooklyn Bridge.

"Yes," the Mayor replied. "I received a letter yesterday from George J. Gould. In it he said that he was in favor of the plan of extensions that we had talked over together a month ago, and he also said that he was in favor of the Brooklyn Bridge project as suggested in the letter of August Belmont and others.

"Mr. Gould said that he was just about to leave for Texas. He would be away ten days or two weeks and would, upon his return, call on me and further discuss the matter."

Mayor Strong has proposed elevated extensions through Centre Street, from the bridge to Canal Street, thence to Desbrosses Street, and down West Street to Pier 1, whence the line is to connect by a short loop with the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines. He also proposed extensions on each side of the city from the present uptown termini to the city line.

The Mayor's idea is that something in the direction of rapid transit can be quickly accomplished in this way.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President today sent to the Senate the following nominations of Postmasters: Connecticut—F. L. Stiles, Suffield; New-York—James McCarty, Rockville Centre.

HIGH-CLASS FICTION

During the Spring and Summer Months

THE NEW-YORK TIMES

will present to its readers a choice selection of short stories written by the foremost authors of the day. These stories will be printed consecutively for three to six days, depending upon their length.

The list of writers includes:

Owen Wister, Mary E. Wilkins,
Anthony Hope, A. Conan Doyle,
Ian Maclaren, Stanley J. Weyman,
Bret Harte, Frank R. Stockton,
J. M. Barrie, Beatrice Harraden,
Amelia E. Barr, Joel Chandler Harris,
Grant Allen, Julian Hawthorne,
and Many Others.

"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador,"

A FANTASY,

BY BRANDER MATTHEWS,

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan,"

WILL BE FINISHED THURSDAY.

April
9—"The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador," by Brander Matthews.
10—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
11—"The Saunterers," by Frank Hird.
13—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
14—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
15—"The Little Green Door," by Mary E. Wilkins.
16—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
17—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
18—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
20—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.
21—"The Cost of His Head," by Mrs. Alexander.

SIXTEEN STORES BURNED

YONKERS HAS A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AMONG FRAME BUILDINGS.

North Broadway Merchants Aroused in the Early Morning to Find Their Places in Flames—The Property Destroyed Was Built Many Years Ago on Spiles Driven into the Bed of Nepperhan River—No Lives Lost.

YONKERS, N. Y., April 7.—A fire which burned out sixteen stores, from 9 to 35 North Broadway, was discovered at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and before the flames were under control a large portion of the business part of Yonkers was in ruins.

The buildings were owned by the John Wheeler estate, Charles E. Waring, Richard McGrath, and Benjamin W. Stillwell, and were on the west side of the street. They were two-story frame structures, veritable tinder boxes, built on spiles driven into the bed of the Nepperhan River, which was flowing strongly underneath the fire on its way to the Hudson River.

Patrolman James McGowan discovered the fire in the hallway of 31 North Broadway, occupied by William Lowth and family, who were assisted to escape by means of a ladder that was put up to one of the windows, and taken in very scanty garments to Police Headquarters, near by.

All the inmates of the adjoining houses in both directions were then alarmed and rescued without any difficulty.

The Volunteer Fire Department responded promptly and went to work systematically. Hudson Hose took position in the rear of the buildings and threw streams from Mill Street. The other companies fought the fire from the front. The houses south of the three-story buildings owned by Charles E. Waring, to that of Weller & Welsh, were all soon ablaze in the rear, and, as they stood on spiles, there was a constant draught to fan the fire. The flames worked their way southerly and started fires in all the houses until they reached the hotel of Thomas F. Corballis.

The ringing of the fire alarm caused crowds to waken, dress, and go to the fire. They stood on the opposite side of the street and watched the firemen work.

The buildings were not entirely consumed. The fronts of many are still standing, but they will all have to be pulled down.

While the loss will fall heavily upon the owners of the buildings, storekeepers, and the occupants of tenements, the removal of the buildings will be a great benefit to the city. The buidings, mostly two-story frame structures, were erected more than forty years ago, and were out of date. They were small and cramped, and similar to the tinder boxes which were burned on Warburton Avenue a couple of years ago, and which have been replaced by handsome brick structures.

The losses and insurances are not definitely known, as much of the stock of those burned out was removed before the flames reached the buildings, and the owners do not know what they lost or in what condition that saved from the fire and water may be, as it is piled up in heaps on the opposite side of the street, covered with canvas and tarpaulins.

The total loss is estimated at about $100,000, with about one-half covered by insurance.

Those who lost by the fire were Thomas F. Corballis, saloon; Krug Music Company, Trimm & Co., hardware; J. W. Hannigan, boots and shoes; Gideon H. Peck, furnisher; Miss Burns, millinery; Henry Gensler, clothier; Eugene Spock, druggist; J. F. Norris, saloon; Charles Sternstein, furnisher; F. Williot, florist; W. T. Frost, bakery; Gorquil Brothers, fruit store; William Lowth, saloon; Guisselo Brothers, candy store. Their losses range from a few hundred dollars to $2,500 each. The loss on the buildings is about $30,000, and the tenants, who lost a good deal, make up a total, roughly estimated, of $100,000.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it seems to have been of incendiary origin, as it was started in a hallway where there was no lamp burning, nor anything to cause a fire.

There were stories about this morning that two men had been seen to leave that vicinity and had acted in a suspicious manner. If there is any truth in that report, the men have easily escaped, for their identity is not known or suspected by the police, nor is any one known to have had any cause for committing such an act.

WOMEN TRAP A BURGLAR.

Watch Him Through a Keyhole, Then Summon a Policeman.

A burglar entered the apartment house 83 First Avenue Monday afternoon and forced an entrance to the apartments of Mrs. Gillen, on the first floor. In the apartments at the time were Mrs. Gillen, Miss Louisa Becker, and Miss Emma Becker.

The women observed the burglar in the hallway, and through a keyhole were able to note his movements. The women went into a front room and allowed the man to force the door in a rear room, while they lifted a window and summoned a policeman.

The man was found ransacking a bureau drawer, and he was placed under arrest. About thirty dollars' worth of stolen property was found in his possession. In the Essex Market Court yesterday he gave the name of William Andrews. He was held in $1,500 bail for trial.

The Dream Gown of the Japanese Ambassador

By BRANDER MATTHEWS.

Author of "Vignettes of Manhattan."

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SYNOPSIS.

Cosmo Waynefiete, a young American traveler, returns to New-York on Christmas morning. A friend has engaged rooms for him and he unpacks his things. Among them are a crystal ball and a Japanese dressing gown, curiously embroidered, and having three strange coins serving as buttons. Putting on this gown and gazing into the crystal, Cosmo falls asleep and dreams that he is a Samurai in Japan, pretending to be intoxicated in order to throw an enemy off guard. Then his vision changes, and he finds himself in Persia attacked by a hideous monster and able to kill it only by the aid of his trusty steed.

PART II.

Only a few minutes after, so it seemed to him, at least, Cosmo Waynfiete became doubtfully aware of another change of time and place—of another transformation of his own being. He knew himself to be alone once more, and even without his trusty charger. Again he found himself groping in the dark. But in a little while there was a faint radiance of light, and at last the moon came out from behind a tower. Then he saw that he was not by the roadside in Japan or in the desert of Persia, but now in some unknown city of Southern Europe, where the architecture was hispano-mpresque. By the silver rays of the moon he was able to make out the beautiful design damascened upon the blade of the sword which he held now in his hand ready drawn for self-defense.

Then he heard hurried footfalls down the empty street, and a man rushed around the corner pursued by two others, who had also weapons in their hands. For the moment Cosmo Waynfiete was a Spaniard, and to him it was a point of honor to aid the weaker party. He cried to the fugitive to pluck up heart and to withstand the enemy stoutly. But the hunted man fled on, and after him went one of the pursuers, a tall, thin fellow, with a long black cloak streaming behind him as he ran.

The other of the two, a handsome lad with fair hair, came to a halt and crossed swords with Cosmo, and soon showed himself to be skilled in the art of fence. So violent was the young fellow's attack, that in the ardor of self-defense Cosmo ran the boy through the body before he had time to hold his hand or even to reflect.

The lad toppled over sideways. "Oh, my mother!" he cried, and in a second he was dead. While Cosmo bent over the body hasty footsteps again echoed along the silent thoroughfare. Cosmo peered around the corner, and by the struggling moonbeams he could see that it was the tall, thin fellow in the black cloak, who was returning with half a score of retainers, all armed and some of them bearing torches.

Cosmo turned and fled swiftly, but being a stranger in the city, he soon lost himself in its tortuous streets. Seeing a light in a window and observing a vine that trailed from the balcony before it, he climbed up boldly, and found himself face to face with a gray-haired lady, whose

Cosmo Ran the Boy Through.

visage was beautiful and kindly and noble. In a few words he told her his plight and besought sanctuary. She listened to him in silence, with exceeding courtesy of manner, as though she were weighing his words before making up her mind. She raised the lamp on her table and let its beams fall on his lineaments. And still she made no answer to his appeal.

Then came a glare of torches in the street below and a knocking at the door. Then at last the old lady came to a resolution; she lifted the tapestry at the head of her bed and told him to bestow himself there. No sooner was he hidden than the tall, thin man in the long black cloak entered hastily. He greeted the elderly lady as his aunt, and he told her that her son had been set upon by a stranger in the street and had been slain. She gave a great cry and never took her eyes from his face. Then he said that a servant had seen an unknown man climb to the balcony of her house. What if it were the assassin of her son? The blood left her face and she clutched at the table behind her as she gave orders to have the house searched.

When the room was empty at last she went to the head of the bed and bade the man concealed there to come forth and begone, but to cover his face that she might not be forced to know him again. So saying, she dropped on her knees before a crucifix, while he slipped out of the window again and down the deserted street.

He sped to the corner and turned it undiscovered and breathed a sigh of relief and of regret. He kept on steadily, gliding stealthily along in the shadows, until he found himself at the city gate, as the bell of the cathedral tolled the hour of midnight.

* * * * * * *

How it was that he passed through the gate he could not declare with precision, for seemingly a mist had settled about him. Yet a few minutes later he saw that in some fashion he must have got beyond the walls of the town, for he recognized the open country all around. And, oddly enough, he now discovered himself to be astride a bony steed. He could not say what manner of horse it was he was riding, but he felt sure it was not the faithful charger that had saved his life in Persia, once upon a time, in days long gone by, as it seemed to him then. He was not in Persia now—of that he was certain, nor in Japan, nor in the Spanish peninsula. Where he was he did not know.

In the dead hush of midnight he could hear the barking of a dog on the opposite shore of a dusky and indistinct waste of waters that spread itself far below him. The night grew darker and darker, the stars seemed to sink deeper into the sky, and driving clouds occasionally hid them from his sight. He had never felt so lonely and dismal. In the centre of the road stood an enormous tulip tree; its limbs were gnarled and fantastic, large enough to form trunks for ordinary trees, twisting down almost to the earth, and rising again into the air. As he approached this fearful tree he thought he saw something white hanging in the midst of it, but on looking more narrowly he perceived it was a place where it had been scathed by lightning and the white wood laid bare. About two hundred yards from the tree a small brook crossed the road; and as he drew near he beheld—on the margin of this brook, and in the dark shadow of the grove—he beheld something huge, misshapen, black, and towering. It stirred not, but seemed gathered up in the gloom like some gigantic monster ready to spring upon the traveler.

He demanded, in stammering accents, "Who are you?" He received no reply. He repeated his demand in a still more agitated voice. Still there was no answer. And then the shadowy object of alarm put itself in motion and, with a scramble and a bound, stood in the middle of the road. He appeared to be a horseman of large dimensions and mounted on a black horse of powerful frame. Having no relish for this strange midnight companion, Cosmo Waynfiete urged on his steed in the hope of leaving the apparition behind, but the stranger quickened his horse also to an equal pace; and when the first horseman pulled up, thinking to lag behind, the second horseman did likewise. There was something in the moody and dogged silence of this pertinacious companion that was mysterious and appalling. It was soon fearfully accounted for. On mounting a rising ground which brought the figure of his fellow-traveler against the sky, gigantic in height and muffled in a cloak, he was horror-struck to discover that the stranger was headless! —but his horror was still more increased in observing that the head, which should have

His Own Horse Plunged Headlong Down the Hill.

rested on the shoulders, was carried before the body on the pommel of the saddle.

The terror of Cosmo Weynfiete rose to desperation, and he spurred his steed suddenly in the hope of giving his weird companion the slip. But the headless horseman started full jump with him. His own horse, as though possessed by a demon, plunged headlong down the hill. He could hear, however, the black steed panting and blowing close behind him; he even fancied that he felt the hot breath of the pursuer. When he ventured at last to cast a look behind he saw the goblin rising in the stirrups and in the very act of hurling at him the grisly head. He fell out of the saddle to the ground, and the black steed and the goblin rider passed by him like a whirlwind.

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How long he lay there by the roadside, stunned and motionless, he could not guess; but when he came to himself at last the sun was already high in the heavens. He discovered himself to be reclining on the tall grass of a pleasant graveyard which surrounded a little country church in the outskirts of a pretty little village. It was in the early Summer, and the foliage was green over his head as the boughs swayed gently to and fro in the morning breeze. The birds were

NEW PUBLICATIONS

THE INDIAN OF THE AGENCY.

FORT RENO; or, Picturesque Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Army Life Before the Opening of Oklahoma. By Mrs. D. B. Dyer. New-York: G. W. Dillingham.

The Indian question appears to be everlasting. It will certainly continue to be discussed until the Indians are exterminated or merged in the white population of the country, and under the present system of Governmental care of them neither issue seems within the realm of the possible. It is a significant fact that every person who has gained intimate acquaintance with the typical agency Indian of our Western reservations forms precisely the same opinion of him. He is an ignorant, lazy, low, cunning, treacherous savage. The aim of his life is to get all the whisky, tobacco, and food that he can without paying for them in either labor or money. A refusal to support him in indolence and keep him comfortably intoxicated is an insult to his dignity; and that must be wiped out in paleface gore. There are no words to express the full measure of dislike, distrust, and contempt with which the agency Indian inspires an unprejudiced white man. Army officers are unanimous in their condemnation, and they have been supported by every close observer from Henry M. Stanley, who went out with the great peace commission thirty years ago, to the writer of the volume before us.

Mrs. Dyer's book is of absorbing interest and of substantial value as a study of the results of a system which makes the Indian a pauper ward of the Nation. She has met, as others have met, men of splendid natural gifts; but after all they were only savages, and some dabs of paint upon their cheeks or a pair of cavalry shoulder straps or an old waistcoat were in their eyes trappings of glory. The women were, of course, hopeless, prematurely aged drudges. There is nothing new in the conditions which this book discloses, but it is a valuable contribution to a large mass of records of observation of Indian life, and of the peculiar class of discomforts and hardships undergone by the army guardians of the savages.

On the other hand, Mrs. Dyer is plainly of the opinion that the Government school system is a failure. It will be somewhat difficult to convince Eastern readers of this. We have seen the products of the Hampton and Carlisle schools, and they are potent arguments in favor of the system. The trouble seems more likely to be that the facilities for educating the Indians are not large enough. If every Indian child could be put to school and thoroughly educated, the savage would in a generation or two be supplanted by the civilized Indian, who is, on the whole, a pretty good specimen of humanity. But, so long as there is not room for all, and bull-headed chiefs can continue to refuse to have their children taught the white man's lore, the agency type of Indian will continue to exist. Mrs. Dyer declares that the so-called Christian Indian in time of need or trouble always reverts to his old faith. But, suppose he had never known any faith but Christianity from his childhood up; what then?

THE PHILOSOPHY OF KARMA.

EIGHT LECTURES BY THE SWAMI. Vivekananda on Karma Yoga. New-York: Brentano's. $1.

This volume, published under the auspices of the Vedanta Society, explains what Karma Yoga may mean, and for the elucidation of Karma there are a number of long chapters. It is highly satisfactory to learn that Karma is derived from the Sanskrit "Kri," to do, and also "that everything that is done is Karma." That fact being clearly established, or these premises granted, you are then quite prepared to be engulfed in Karma Yougi. When you talk, "that is Karma"; when you listen, breathe, walk, sneeze, "that's Karma." Get Karma, good—well rubbed into you—absorb it, wallow in it, and then you will batter down all the obstacles of life. When you pin your faith to "Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas," then only you will become a first-class Sanyasis. Sanyasis might have married a lovely Princess and shared a kingdom with her, but he tossed back to her the crown or the handkerchief she wanted to give him, for he wouldn't even look at her. And why this strange resolve? Because once, in the woods, he had seen a mother bird and her little ones absolutely throw themselves into a fire so as to furnish broiled birds on toast to a hungry traveler—but the traveler, chockful of Sattva, Rajas, and Tamas, disdained the roasted birds, and went on his way famished. That was the reason why the Sanyasis turned up his nose at the Princess's offer. If you do not see the point or catch the comparison, it is because you haven't got Gita enough into you, and, what is worse, have no comprehension about what it is to be a Yogi of the first class.

Vainly you wander through the many pages found in this volume, which has no possible connection of thought, which teaches nothing, which maunders on in a swash of words, and lands you nowhere. Why should anybody read such drivel? You can blow soap bubbles, and that is a harmless occupation, and such is the function of the Vedanta Society.

THE VOICE OF THOSE WHO SING.

VOICE BUILDING AND TONE PLACING. By H. Holbrook Curtis, Ph. B., M. D. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Dr. Holbrook Curtis is curator of voices at the Metropolitan Opera House. For many years he has gazed at the vocal apparatus of famous singers and has written the unpopular certificates of indisposition which have compelled unhappy impresarii to change the opera and refund large sums at the box office. Dr. Curtis has aspired to be an American Morell Mackenzie, and it became a matter of necessity that he should write a book. In the ethics of the medical profession advertising is a sin; but one may write a book and thus make himself known to a circle larger than that of his patients. If a physician sets out to write a book, it is presumable that he aims at imparting to the profession some new methods of his own, or of giving to the general reader information which may guide him in the hygiene of his daily life.

Dr. Holbrook Curtis's book appears to have for its especial purpose the exploitation of a new method of relieving injured vocal chords by tone exercises. This is not the place for a critical discussion of Dr. Curtis's method. That must be left to the medical fraternity. It may be said that the method looks very simple, and if it is efficacious it will certainly prove to be of inestimable value. Dr. Curtis's remarks about breathing contain nothing new. The most enlightened theory and the leading practice of to-day alike discard the old-fashioned abdominal breathing as opposed to nature.

The greater part of Dr. Curtis's book is of no value. All that is new in it could have been put into a pamphlet. The introductory chapter on the origin of music has nothing to do with the subject. The long account of the anatomy and physiology of the vocal organs is too technical for the lay reader. The matter has been better set forth by other writers. The volume in its entirety shows a plentiful lack of literary skill. Dr. Curtis has not planned his book well, and he has not written it in smooth English. Mme. Melba is said to have contributed valuable advice. It would be interesting to learn what she knows that her teacher, Mme. Marchesi, does not know much better.

A LIBRARY ON ARCHITECTURE.

CATALOGUE OF THE AVERY ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARY. A Memorial Library of Architecture, Archaeology, and Decorative Art. Large Quarto. New-York: Library of Columbia College.

Printed from type by the De Vinne Press, in 1,000 copies, with a precision of utility that amazes one, the catalogue of the Avery Architectural Library is a distinguished work of art. It is emblematic. The well-composed pages have names of authors and titles of classes in alphabetical order in brilliant black letters; under these dre the book titles in smaller letters, as distinct and lighter, with classic economy of capitals; in the margins are shelf numbers and letters. The frontispiece is an etching by Toussaint of the bronze panel modeled by Chaplain, which records on a wall of the library room the formation of the library by Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Avery in memory of their son, Henry Ogden Avery, an architect of New-York, whose death at thirty-eight years of age, in 1890, is deeply lamented.

Exact knowledge of the requirements of a reference library of art, sincere love of the beautiful, anxiety to supply in advance an answer to every intelligent question that students of architecture have to ask and solve, an unremitting zeal in book hunting with not an instance of hesitation in choosing the best edition and the most valuable copy, are characteristics of the Avery Architectural Library that instantly impress one. The work was a book lover's. The catalogue accentuated this impression infinitely. There are volumes and volumes described in it which have been inaccessible for years, which it was folly to hope to possess, which are jealously guarded treasures of museums. They are here as naturally as the latest inventions of artists and critics; present as significantly as annals of academies and periodical publications, because they are useful. Theorists on art for art's sake may be persuaded here that there is no art without utility.

There are the works of Vitruvius, Alberti, and Serlio in their original editions and in the interpretations of the ages; all the valuable treatises and historical studies on architecture from the fifteenth century to contemporary days; monographs on the architecture of certain towns in every country and on the great buildings, ancient and modern; works on archaeology; works on ornament; publications of societies; books on playhouses, bridges, fortifications, machinery, acoustics, ventilation, numismatics, glass, tapestry, ironwork, woodwork, furniture, ceramics, costume, armor, landscape gardening, heraldry—in fine, everything that may be impressed into the architect's realm.

The Avery Architectural Library is an irresistible temptation to reiterate the well-worn commonplace about the excellence of individual undertakings for the public good in countries where the Government is not paternal.

SCIENCE AND GOD.

OLD FAITHS AND NEW FACTS. By William W. Kinsley. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

Our author holds that the three most vital questions that in every age press upon human thought for settlement are: "Does prayer avail?" "Was Christ divine?" "Is man immortal?" and in connection with them and the new facts that have been made known to believers through the great scientific research that has been going on for years, says:

The eager, fearless spirit of scientific investigation abroad to-day has unearthed such a vast multitude of facts in every conceivable department of inquiry and such interlacing systems of law that thinkers in their attempted solution of these questions encounter new and most formidable difficulties and also most unexpected and valuable helps. The modes of solution that satisfied former centuries prove wholly inadequate to meet the demands of these modern times. There is not now that overmastering awe and reverence that once quite effectually barred out investigation.

Knowing that there is a public, rapidly enlarging, made up of vigorous, progressive inquirers, eager after truth and willing to follow it wherever it may lead, to which the old proofs appear wholly inadequate, and consequently the old beliefs to be shrouded in the gravest doubt, it is to such inquirers that Mr. Kinsley addresses his arguments, and it is therefore from their standpoint that he aims to carry on his discussions.

He assumes as settled the truth of theism and presents his discussion on that basis; yet the soundness of the current conceptions of the attributes of the personal God and of His modes of thinking and working he has ventured to place in issue, such as His being unconditioned, omnipotent, omniscient, and omnipresent. He then makes most striking and forceful arguments, in which he proves the issues, and so gives his findings greater and more convincing weight.

The three arguments or essays of which the book is composed are entitled "Science and Prayer," "Science and Christ," and "Science and the Life Beyond." They are wonderfully strong arguments and show conclusively that a belief in Christ has nothing to fear from the developments of science. He says:

The first effort of modern scientific inquiry has been to weaken faith and make God seem simply an impersonal great First Cause rather than a present loving Father, and ourselves but processes in a vast evolution, parts of an unchangeable order, wheels and pinions, merely, in a mechanism whose movements reach from motes to sun-clusters.

A reaction from this paralyzing skepticism has already set in. A faith fervent as that felt before science had birth seems destined again to prevail and to be the outcome of this very spirit of inquiry which for the past few decades has threatened to relegate it forever to the limbo of the worlds outgrown and discarded thought. Reappearing this time as the ripe result of this nineteenth century's tireless and fearless research into time's deepest mysteries, I cannot see how ever again it can lose its hold on the hearts of men.

Christianity will some day summon science to the bar of the world's judgment as her strongest witness and most helpful ally.

DR. HEPWORTH'S EXCELLENT VOLUME.

THE FARMER AND THE LORD. By George H. Hepworth. 16mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 75 cents.

This is the simplest of stories, naturally conceived, and when the climax is reached the moral is driven home. If there be argumentative matter, it has not anything akin to theological polemics in it. There is nothing doctrinal. The creed it teaches is a universal one, the love of God and His beneficent kindness. Dr. Hepworth's manner is the winning one, and sure of making converts. He has no harsh upbraidings for those who are independent or put little of any faith in God. He does not score them. The author believes that there are many men and women in this world, agnostics, atheists, if you call them so, who are excellent and worthy persons, who lead strictly honest lives; but he shows, too, when the time of trial comes, how great are their sufferings, for then they are at sea and can find no harbor of refuge. Supposably, the moral in the story is mainly this. The father doubts, but may have force of character sufficient to keep on in a straightforward, honorable course, but what about his children? A son, because he notes the skepticism of his father, may not have the same powers of self-control, and, unrestrained by any moral force, the lad may lapse into vice and crime.

Mr. Hepworth takes for his leading character a sturdy American farmer who is a skeptic. Endowed with argumentative powers, he takes a keen pleasure in opposing all and any religious teaching. He has a son and a daughter. In the neighborhood there is a clergyman who understands exactly what is the situation. He never snubs Farmer Tomkins, but listens quietly to his objections. If Mr. Jessig differs from Tomkins, he never browbeats him, nor assumes an air of higher and superior knowledge. The Rev. Mr. Jessig bides his time.

Sam, who is really a brave boy, stumbles into one of those many pitfalls which are found in a village. He drinks, he gambles. It is Sam's reform that Mr. Jessig is eager for, and to lead the boy away from bad company he tries to interest him in other topics. The clergyman gets up a class of astronomy. There is no study which so impresses one as the immensity of the heavens, and there always does come with amazement the conception that there is no chance here, but that Deity rules over the course of the celestial spheres. It is from the stars that Sam first conceives his idea of God. The old father, whose heart has been broken by his son's folly, sees himself that it is the force of the clergyman's influence. But there is greater trouble in store for the father. His much beloved daughter Mary falls ill and dies. Then the father finds consolation and a hope of a future when he listens to the last words of his Mary.

"The Farmer and the Lord" may be a homily. Then, we say, may there be many more like it, for the good such a book actually does can hardly be measured. There are many volumes published with religious teachings. Respected as may be the subjects, the serving of them up is crude and unpalatable. Then, on the other hand, there are books on sacred subjects so draped with flowers and hung about with ribbons that to an educated reader the whole guise of the thing becomes meretricious. Mr. Hepworth's story, for a story it is, is to be commended for its extreme decorum. The literary art is conspicuous and the more impressive because it seems unstudied. "The Farmer and the Lord" deserves many readers and the widest publicity.

JEWS IN OUR WARS.

THE AMERICAN JEW AS PATRIOT, SOLDIER, AND CITIZEN. By Simon Wolf. Edited by Louis Edward Levy. 8vo. Philadelphia: The Levytype Company.

There having appeared some years ago in an American review a very silly statement that there never was a Jew who had taken up arms in the service of his country, the Hon. Simon Wolf shows how logically inconclusive and practically absurd was this, and how "it was a tissue of misstatements."

It was not alone in the war of the rebellion that the Jews shed their blood, but the data shows that in the Revolution they risked their lives for the cause of independence. Some of the bravest of naval officers in the war of 1812 were Jews. Many Jews did good service during the Mexican war. As to the fight in the Jew, the best records of gallant service are the number of medals of honor given by Lincoln, with the approval of Congress, to those who had shown distinguished bravery in the strife, and among the recipients of these titles of honor were many Jews. On the Confederate side it may be insisted that the Jew who was not in active service was exceptional.

In the United States and Confederate services Mr. Wolf presents the entire lists of soldiers who were Jews, and the regiments they belonged to, and there are thousands of these soldiers.

LITERARY NOTES.

—The following books are among the Spring announcements of the Messrs. Appleton: "The Warfare of Science with Theology in Christendom," in two volumes, by Andrew D. White; "Genius and Degeneration," by Dr. William Hirsch; "With the Fathers," studies in American history, by Prof. John B. McMaster; "Wages and Capital," an examination of the wages fund doctrine, by Prof. F. W. Taussig; "Our Juvenile Offenders," a new volume in the Criminology Series, by W. Douglas Morrison; "What Is Electricity?" by Prof. John Trowbridge; "The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Child," by Gabriel Compayré, and "A B C of Sense Perception," by William J. Eckoff, new volumes in the International Education Series; "Ice Work, Present and Past," by T. G. Bonney, in the International Scientific Series; "Familiar Trees," by F. Schuyler Mathews; "The Reds of the Midi," an episode of the French Revolution, by Félix Gras, translated by Mrs. Catharine A. Janvier, with an introduction by Thomas A. Janvier; "His Honour, and a Lady," by Mrs. Everard Cotes, (Sara Jeannette Duncan,) illustrated; "Maggie," by Stephen Crane; "Green Gates," by Mrs. K. M. C. Meredith; "The Statement of Stella Maberly," by herself; "Sir Mark," by Anna Robeson Brown; "In the Blue Pike," by Dr. Georg Ebers; "The Madonna of a Day," by L. Dougall; "The Picture of Las Cruces," by Christian Reid; "An Outcast of the Islands," by Joseph Conrad; "The Dancer in Yellow," by W. E. Norris; "The Chronicles of Martin Hewitt," by Arthur Morrison; "A Winning Hazard," by Mrs. Alexander; "The Riddle Ring," by Justin McCarthy, and "McLeod of the Camerons," by M. Hamilton.

—The full title of Gilbert Parker's Atlantic story will be given in the edition in book form that is soon to be issued by the Messrs. Appleton. The title is "The Seats of the Mighty: Being Memoirs of Capt. Robert Moray, Some Time an Officer in the Virginia Regiment and Afterward of Amherst's Regiment." The story begins at the defeat of Braddock and ends after the victory of Wolfe.

—F. Hopkinson Smith's dramatic and humorous story, "Tom Grogan," will be issued soon in book form by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It will be illustrated by C. S. Reinhart.

—The Century Company announces as in preparation "The Puppet Booth," twelve plays by Henry B. Fuller, the author of "With the Procession"; "The White Pine," by Gifford Pinchot and Henry S. Graves, a systematic study of the American tree; an international novel by Molly Elliot Seawell, "A Strange, Sad Comedy," and "Notes of the Night," a group of essays and sketches by Charles C. Abbott.

—A London paper announces that the long-promised life of Cardinal Wiseman, which Mr. Wilfrid Ward undertook to write on the death of the Rev. John Morris, is rapidly nearing completion, and "may be looked for in the early Autumn. The attitude taken up by Mr. Purcell in his biography of Cardinal Manning in regard to the Errington episode has necessitated Mr. Ward dealing at greater length than he originally intended with the history of the interregnum between the death of Wiseman and the appointment of Manning as Archbishop of Westminster."

—The sixth volume of Macmillan & Co.'s series devoted to "Periods of European History," written by Arthur Hassall, deals with the years 1789 to 1815.

—Motley's "Dutch Republic" is about to be issued in London by the Messrs. Bell, with an introduction, mainly biographical, by Moncure Conway, fifty pages in length.

—John Oliver Hobbes is writing a long novel, the title of which has already been chosen—"A School for Saints." It will not be ready before Autumn.

—Katrina Trask, whose volume of verse, "Under King Constantine," is now in its fourth edition, will publish, through Messrs. A. D. F. Randolph & Co., a short novel, with the title, "White Satin and Homespun." Mrs. Trask has written short stories for the magazines, but this is her longest work in prose. It will be ready very soon.

—The Athenaeum, in its notice of the death of Lady Burton, the widow of Sir Richard Burton, says: "From the moment she lost her husband she began to droop. Richard Burton was a most remarkable man, but of his many achievements perhaps the most remarkable was his subjugation of his wife. A woman of distinct individuality, as strong-willed and as fearless as he, she from the time of her marriage merged herself in him, and in every matter except religion she molded herself upon him. She was his most devoted admirer and unfailing champion against all manner of foes, even down to reviewers; and after his death she was a yet more eager believer than before in his greatness. She was a woman of much natural ability, but from lack of training she did not show to so much advantage as she should have done when she wrote. She had caught, too, some share of the diffuseness which was her husband's weakness as a man of letters, and her life of him, interesting as it was, and inspired by the most entire devotion, was hardly what it might have been. Fortunately for her peace of mind, she never realized this."

—"Tartarin of Tarascon," the first volume in the Dent edition of Daudet, will be ready soon.

—Olive Schreiner, who made a reputation with her "Story of an African Farm," has arranged to contribute to The Fortnightly a series of articles on "The Boers of the Transvaal."

—The Rev. Dr. A. K. H. Boyd, who has just brought out a new volume, "The Last Years of St. Andrews," gives in that work details of the popularity of his previous volumes on St. Andrews. The first edition of "Twenty-five Years of St. Andrews" was published a few years ago, on Jan. 20. The second was wanted on Feb. 12, the third on March 26, and the fourth on Dec. 31. The first and second editions comprised each 1,000 copies, and the third and fourth 500 each. The second volume of "Twenty-five Years" was issued at 15s. The first edition of 1,500 went on Oct. 6, the day of its publication; the second was wanted on Oct. 7; the third appeared on Oct. 28, and the fourth on the following Feb. 1. The reviews of Vol. I. numbered 130, not counting short notices, and those of Vol. II. were 170, and they seem to have been nearly all favorable. They formed "specially cheering reading for the humble author."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BEAHMAN. A Novel. By Richard Garbe. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Company.

OCEAN ROVERS. By William H. Thomas. 12mo. Chicago: Laird & Lee.

THE LAST YEARS OF ST. ANDREWS. September, 1890, to September, 1895. By the author of "The Recollections of a Country Parson." 8vo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $4.

MEMOIRS OF FREDERICK A. P. BARNARD, Tenth President of Columbia College. By John Fulton. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

THE GLACIERS OF THE ALPS. Being a Narrative of Excursions and Ascents, &c. By John Tyndall. With illustrations. New edition. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.50.

THE FABLES OF FLORIAN. Done into English Verse. By Sir Philip Perring, Bart. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE'S THE MERCHANT OF VENICE. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by Francis B. Gummere, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

THE EBBING OF THE TIDE. South Sea Stories. By Louis Becke. 12mo. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company.

CONCILIATION WITH THE AMERICAN COLONIES. By Edmund Burke. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company. 20 cents.

A ROMAN SINGER. By F. Marion Crawford. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 50 cents.

SHAKESPEARE'S A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Edited, with Notes and an Introduction, by George Pierce Baker. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

AMIEL'S JOURNAL. The Journal Intime of Henri-Frederic Amiel. Translated, with an Introduction and Notes, by Mrs. Humphry Ward. Vol. II. 24mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

THE BROWNINGS FOR THE YOUNG. Edited by Frederic G. Kenyon. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 40 cents.

THE PILGRIMS, AND OTHER POEMS. By Sophie Jewett, (Ellen Burroughs.) 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

SHAKESPEARE'S AS YOU LIKE IT. With an Introduction by Barrett Wendell and Notes by William Lyon Phelps. 16mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co.

REVOLT OF THE TARTARS; OR, FLIGHT OF THE KALMUCK KHAN. By Thomas De Quincey. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company.

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON. By Lord Macaulay. 16mo. New-York: American Book Company.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER. By S. T. Coleridge. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company.

A HOUSE OF CARDS. By Alice S. Wolf. 18mo. Chicago: Stone & Kimball. $1.25.

SELECTIONS FROM EPICTETUS. George Long's Translation, Abridged. By Edwin Ginn. Boston: Ginn & Co.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE. By Edith Carpenter. 16mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

TONAWANDA MURDER TRIALS.

The Defendants Plead Guilty to Manslaughter in the Second Degree.

BUFFALO, April 7.—The Tonawanda murder trials came to a sudden end to-day. Capt. Jesse Graves, for whose trial a jury was secured yesterday afternoon, withdrew his plea of not guilty to the indictment of murder in the first degree, and pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree. Irving Collins and John Quirk, who were indicted with Capts. Hyde and Graves for murder in the first degree, also pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the second degree, and sentence will be passed on all four Friday afternoon.

Hyde stood trial, and was convicted last Wednesday of murder in the second degree. There are ten men under indictment for riot, and it is understood that all will plead guilty when their cases are called. Sixteen men were arrested for the Tonawanda boatmen's riot, which resulted in the death of Capt. Phillips and his son Charles. One of them, James Dixon, committed suicide in jail on Oct. 17; four, Hyde, Graves, Quirk, and Collins, were indicted for murder in the first degree, and the other eleven were indicted for riot. Archibald Lough, one of the latter, ran away after being released on bail, and is still at large.

AT THE NEWPORT COTTAGES.

Ex-Speaker Crisp Will Pass the Summer at the Seaside.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 7.—William Smith Hills of New-York took a cottage in Conanicut to-day for next season. It is the Alvin Chaplin place, on Green Lane.

Charles F. Crisp, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, has taken apartments at the Ocean House, where he and his family will pass the season.

Mrs. William S. Wells will arrive from New-York to-morrow, to pass the week at her villa, on Bellevue Avenue.

James M. Wainwright, Henry Bedlow, Miss Beecher, Dr. D. H. Hayden, Miss Hayden, Mrs. George L. Rives, and Dr. S. S. Burt arrived at the cottages to-day from New-York.

Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The President has approved the joint resolution for the improvement of Providence River and Narragansett Bay; the joint resolution making Stamford, Conn., a subport of entry; the joint resolution providing for a lighthouse and fog signal at the entrance of Maurice River, N. J.; the joint resolution providing for the immediate destruction of income tax returns; the act authorizing the sale of title of the United States to certain tracts of land in the District of Columbia to Margaret Shugrue, Caroline Lochbechler, and John H. Scott; the joint resolution authorizing the immediate use of the unexpended appropriation for the canal at the Cascades of the Columbia for protecting works. The act authorizing the Arkansas Northwestern Railway Company to construct and operate a railway thereon through Indian Territory has become a law without the President's approval.

TO SAVE MARIA BARBELLA

HER CASE ARGUED BEFORE THE COURT OF APPEALS YESTERDAY.

Frederick C. House Made a Long and Strong Argument in Favor of the Convicted Woman—Recorder Goff Charged with Making Many Errors—Important Rulings Declared to Have Been Without Warrant of Law.

ALBANY, April 7.—The appeal from the judgment of the General Term of conviction of murder in the first degree against Maria Barbella was the first case called when the Court of Appeals met at 10 o'clock this morning. Frederick C. House and Edward Hymes were present to argue in favor of the appeal, and Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay represented the People.

This is one of the most celebrated cases in the criminal annals of the State. It has attracted almost world-wide notoriety, from the fact that the attempts to liberate the prisoner have been numerous on the part of philanthropic people. These made application to Gov. Morton, who refused to interfere in the matter, on the ground that he could not move until a decision had been reached by the court of last resort. Thousands upon thousands of petitions and letters have poured into the Executive Chamber ever since the decision of the trial court was reached, and they have been carefully filed away for use when the Governor shall finally be called upon to dispose of the application to either pardon Maria or commute her sentence to imprisonment for life.

Mr. House opened the argument, and after reviewing the circumstances which led up to the murder of Demencio Cataldo, in New-York City, by her cutting and stabbing him in the throat with a knife for refusing to marry her after having ruined her, he argued at length that the evidence was not sufficient for the case to be sent to the jury with a recommendation for a judgment of murder in the first degree; that Recorder Goff had erred in excluding evidence that was thoroughly competent and material, and that he was also wrong in his charge to the jury, both as to the facts and the law.

Mr. House made various points in his arguments, prefacing them with this statement of fact:

On the day of the homicide Maria had followed Cataldo into the saloon, and there renewed her request that he should marry her. Cataldo was occupying his hands with shuffling a pack of playing cards; she, in the face of his violent refusals, had recourse to the razor. Grabbing his head with one hand she slashed him in the throat. Cataldo ran out of the barroom and fell in the street; she took the direction toward her home. She had felt the impulse to kill Cataldo on the eve of the day before the homicide, and, according to her statement, Cataldo had overcome her with a manufactured drink in a Canal Street barroom.

The main point of Mr. House's arguments were as follows:

First—The people offered no evidence of deliberation and premeditation, and, therefore, the court should have taken away the count of murder in the first degree from the consideration of the jury. It is fundamental that, in order to justify the Court in submitting the count of murder in the first degree to the consideration of the jury, there must be some evidence, not only of the intent to kill, but that the intent was supplimented by deliberation and premeditation.

Second—The Court erred in excluding the evidence of Vincenzo Manduso, who was called by the defense to testify to the character of Cataldo.

Third—The failure of the Recorder to show what testimony was excluded at the trial, and the Recorder's denial of the motion to restore the excluded testimony to the record, constitute reversible errors.

Fourth—The Court committed reversible errors in that it misstated the facts to the jury and expressed opinions regarding these facts tending to influence and mislead.

Fifth—The Court erred in that portion of the charge where it said: "You are only called upon and expected to determine, by your verdict, what was the condition of the defendant's mind at that time, and the only way in which you can determine a condition, and the only way know to law and reason, is by the acts of the defendant at that time; and by these acts and from these acts you may infer the operations of this defendant's mind. That is the only method known to human wisdom and intelligence, and that is the method by which you must be governed."

Sixth—The Recorder erred in that portion of the charge where he said: "There are three mental operations or elements of that crime. These must be, first, the design to kill—that design must be a premeditated design; and, even after premeditation, there must be deliberation. You may infer all of these elements from the facts of the case, and the acts of the defendant. All of these elements and operations of the mind are embraced, to a certain extent, in the intent formed in the mind." In substance, this part of the charge is a direct instruction to the jury to find the defendant guilty of murder in the first degree.

Seventh—The Court erred in that portion of its charge where it said: "It is, in my opinion, futile to claim before any sensible men, constituting a jury, that she intended to use that razor at the time for some purpose not disclosed, that is for some harmless purpose; and after she took that razor, she secreted it, and followed Cataldo to the saloon. That required thought. It is for you to say whether that was an act of deliberation, and whether it was the result of a premeditated design. Having possession of that razor, and then going down stairs, was there sufficient time for her to deliberate and premeditate in her own mind as to what she was going to do with the razor?"

Eighth—The Court erred in that portion of its charge where it said: "In this State it has been many years since a woman has been executed. The sentiment of humanity, which has generally exemplified itself in the pardoning power of the State has taken care of that; but with that you have nothing to do. Our duty is plain. If we had it in our power we might say that we would make some provision for this defendant, in compassion for her; but we have no such power."

Ninth—The Court erred in that portion of its charge where it said: "On another phase of this case, it is but proper for me to say that, in this narration, which, if true, would put Cataldo in a bad and an unenviable light, but one being has given the narration, and that is the defendant. She is vitally interested in this case, &c., whether she would have a motive in so testifying to affect your verdict, in order to escape the legitimate consequences of her act."

Tenth—The Court erred in its refusal to charge as requested by the defendant below, "That the mere proof of the killing raises no implication that murder, either in the first or second degree, has been committed by the defendant."

Eleventh—The Court erred in its refusal to charge as requested by the defendant below, that "The prosecution must prove the grade of the offense; it cannot be legally implied, from the fact of the killing, that the act was murder."

Twelfth—The Court erred in its refusal to charge as requested by the defendant below, "That if the jury find from the evidence that the defendant had entertained a design to kill the deceased, and that it had passed from her mind at any time prior to the fatal act, and had not returned, any premeditation or deliberation connected with that design cannot be considered by the jury as constituting the premeditation and deliberation necessary to establish the crime of murder in the first degree."

Thirteenth—The Court erred in its refusal to charge as requested by the defendant below, "That if the jury find from the evidence that at the very moment of committing the fatal act, the defendant was laboring under such defect of reason, either not to know the nature and quality of the act she was doing, or not to know the act was wrong, they must acquit her, no matter what the condition of her mind may have been prior to that time, and has been since that time."

Fourteenth—The Court erred in its refusal to charge as requested by the defendant below, "That if the jury find from the evidence that at the moment of committing the fatal act, the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason through the influence of passion, or from brooding over her lost honor, as not to know the act was wrong, they must acquit her."

Fifteenth—The Court's general attitude throughout the trial, particularly as evidenced by the biased tenor of its charge, entitles this appellant to a reversal.

Mr. House argued, in conclusion, that on all the facts the judgment of murder in the first degree should be reversed and a new trial ordered.

Mr. Lindsay claimed the verdict of the jury was amply supported by the evidence, and that there was no room for the argument that the facts did not justify their finding. The exceptions taken in the course of the impaneling of the jury, he said, presented no questions for appellate review, and the exceptions to the rulings of the trial Judge upon the admission and exclusion of evidence were untenable.

The trial Judge, Mr. Lindsay argued, did not err in charging the jury that there was no evidence in the case to show that at the time of the commission of the homicide the defendant was laboring under such a defect of reason as relieved her of criminal liability therefor, nor in refusing, by reason of the absence of any such evidence, to charge the propositions stated in the requests to charge. The charge was free from error, Mr. Lindsay said, and the other exceptions to it were untenable. The exceptions to the Court's refusal to charge the propositions of the law requested by the defendant, other than those discussed, also were not well founded.

New Trial for Gallo.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Court of Appeals to-day gave a judgment of reversal in the case of Frank Gallo, the Rochester murderer. He was indicted for murder in the first degree, for killing James Bovenzo, Aug. 26, 1894. The killing was the result of a drunken brawl in one Lorenzo's saloon. Judge Martin, who writes the opinion, says that it is plain that all the story of the killing has not been told. He feels satisfied that justice requires a new trial.

HIPPOLYTE'S SERVICES TO HAITI.

The Death of the Good President Prevents Another War.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, March 31.—Recent events in Haiti exemplify the proverb that man proposes, but God disposes. In the early days of the present month the police authorities of Port au Prince discovered a conspiracy that had been hatched by the Manigatist Party to assassinate President Hippolyte in cold blood and start an insurrection in the capital, for which preparations had been made in all the principal centres of the republic. The movement had been timed to correspond with the arrival of a filibustering expedition with Manigat himself at its head. Gen. Merisier, an ex-Lieutenant of Manigat, and now an outlaw, was suddenly to attack the southern port of Jacmel, and there receive Manigat's party.

Witless of the discovery and arrests made at the capital, but acting prematurely through an error as to time, Merisier attacked Jacmel, but was repulsed with great loss. Of his following some 340 were killed and fifty wounded and made prisoners. The news of these happenings reached Jamaica in time to prevent Manigat's party joining the expedition that was to take it off from the Jamaica coast. While this well-planned but ill-fated attempt to plunge the country into the horrors of another civil war was thus hanging fire, the sudden death of President Hippolyte occurred and opened up the very opportunity that the conspirators had sought to compass by cowardly assassination.

But it was too late. The very event most earnestly desired by the conspirators—the death of the alleged tyrant—has had the effect of changing the political destinies of the republic for the time being and minimizing the influence of the Manigatist Party. The fortunate course that events are now taking was brought about by the Council of State's success in keeping the death of the President a secret for twenty-four hours, until Constitutional arrangements had been made for continuing the Government quietly.

The fact seems to be very well established that during the night preceding the day on which the news of the death of Hippolyte first reached Kingston, Manigat succeeded in getting off a small sailing boat to find the filibustering vessel that was awaiting him outside the three-mile limit, sending instructions that the war munitions were to be disposed of to the best advantage by concealing them on some little uninhabited island and the vessel to return to her ostensible port of destination to await orders. Had the news of Hippolyte's death got here the day previous day, it is most probable that Manigat would now be in Haiti and the whole country in a state of war.

As matters now stand, however, Manigat's opportunity has passed away. There is little likelihood of a revolution being effected. The reason for this is that a Constitutional election must be held, and the most prominent candidate is M. Fouchard. The majorities of all the leading factions in the republic will agree to support him. Most of the exiles in Jamaica even, who supported Manigat's pretensions against Hippolyte's régime, more because under the circumstances there was nothing else to be done than through real adherence to Manigat, have dropped away from his personal party and enthusiastically favor Fouchard.

Fouchard is a celebrated financier. As Minister of Finance under Hippolyte he contributed largely to the astute chief's progressive policy. Although a strong adherent of Hippolyte, Fouchard seems to have succeeded in retaining the esteem and confidence even of those who were opposed personally to Hippolyte. It was perfectly well understood that during the lifetime of Hippolyte, Fouchard would faithfully have supported him to the utmost, so that the more hotly disaffected Haitians determined to cast in their lot with either Manigat or Canal—whichever first succeeded in effecting a revolt. The turn affairs have taken discounts the ambitions of both these conspirators, and leaves the course open for Fouchard to carry the coming election by an overwhelming majority.

There will, of course, be an opposition. In Haiti personal ambitions are ever on the alert for opportunities, without reference to any questions of mere sentimental patriotism, and more or less serious conspiracies may be looked for in the future. But so far as can be foreseen, the coming administration will prove as strong as that of Hippolyte, if not stronger, in so far as the support of men of standing and patriotism is concerned. It is quite certain that Canal will, and even the irrepressible Manigat must, be quiet for some time to come.

It would be impossible in the limits of a short news dispatch to say what Haiti has gained by the way in which events have shaped themselves. Obvious as is the good that Hippolyte effected for the country during the six years of his rule, the effects of his work are too far-reaching for any justly approximate estimate. But more than enough is already apparent to indicate what the verdict of history must be on the great and good man who has just laid down his life, without warning, in the midst of the patriotic work to which he had devoted his last years.

There is every promise that that work will go on uninterruptedly for some time to come. Had Hippolyte a longer term of life, although he would soon have retired from active administration, his personal influence would have made itself felt in his country's destinies. It is certain that the revolt against him would have proved abortive. He was too strong to be overthrown in battle.

Three or four consecutive administrations like that of Hippolyte, covering at least a full generation of Haitians, would teach the people the advantages of peace and the disadvantages of civil war.

WILLIAM Q. JUDGE'S SUCCESSOR.

Dr. J. D. Buck of Cincinnati Will Accept on One Condition.

CINCINNATI, April 7.—Theosophists of Cincinnati are making preparations for the annual convention to be held in New-York April 16 and 17. The delegates who will attend from this city are Dr. T. W. Thompson, Artist J. A. Knapp, and Dr. J. D. Buck, Acting President of the society.

The important feature of the convention will be the election of officers. By the constitution, the President is permitted to suggest a successor before his death. This Mr. Judge did by mentioning a member for the office in his will. It is a matter of speculation who this person is, but it is said by those who know that Dr. Buck is the one nominated.

Dr. Buck said yesterday: "I will take

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

THE QUESTION OF THEATRICAL PARTY PASSENGER RATES.

Reports from the West Indicate that the Agreement to Charge Full Rates for Theatrical Companies Will Be Abandoned—Two or Three Roads Said to Have Already Given Notice of Withdrawal—President Van Horne Accused.

It is probable that the agreement between the railroads running west out of Chicago to charge theatrical parties full rates for transportation will be abandoned. This question of theatrical rates is now the chief one under consideration by Western passenger agents.

An agreement to sell no party rate tickets of any kind was adopted about two months ago. Several of the roads were unwilling to join the agreement unless rates for theatrical parties were excluded. The Wisconsin Central claimed to have been advised by its legal department that it could not legally stop selling party rates unless theatrical rates were included, as the law does not permit of discrimination in favor of a certain class. Finally it was agreed to stop the sale of the party rates, including rates for theatrical parties, as the Wisconsin Central refused to join under any other conditions.

A Chicago newspaper now announces that it is authorized to state that the Chicago Great Western and two other roads, rather than "kill the goose that lays the golden egg," will withdraw from the party rate agreement and make the regular theatrical rate good for all parties of ten or more. It is predicted that this move will be hailed with joy by the scalpers, who can manipulate this class of tickets regardless of all checks put about them.

President Van Horne Accused.

DULUTH, Minn., April 7.—A sensational suit in equity was begun in the Federal court yesterday by Foley Brothers & Guthrie, in which grossly irregular manipulation of the Duluth and Winnipeg Road, in the interest on the Canadian Pacific, is charged. The bill recites that President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific promised to take care of a floating debt of $600,000, and in ostensibly doing so turned over to a "straw man" a million and a half in securities, which, as alleged, he afterward secured for one-fifth their value. Other charges are made, and some private letters of Van Horne's, which accompany the affidavit, throw light on the Rockefeller-Merritt iron deals, as well as on Duluth and Winnipeg matters.

Peoria, Decatur and Evansville.

E. O. Hopkins and E. P. Hudson, receivers of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railroad, have filed their third annual report in the Federal court at Indianapolis. The report shows that for the year 1895 the gross earnings were $911,776.62, as compared with $860,998.48 for the year 1894. Although the increase in the gross earnings over the previous year amounted to $50,778.14, the receivers show that the road was operated at a much less expense, a statement of the operating expenses shows a decrease of $33,268.24. These expenses including betterments for 1895, were $618,609.84. The net earnings of the road show an increase of $84,046.38, or 40.19 per cent.

Southwestern Traffic Agreement.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 7.—Executive officers of all the railways engaged in interState traffic to and from Texas, as well as of the steamship lines running between the Atlantic coast points and Texas, met here yesterday and to-day in the offices of the Southwestern Traffic Association and adopted an iron-clad agreement for the maintenance of rates and the division of competitive traffic. The agreement is modeled closely upon that of the now famous Joint Traffic Association. It provides for a Board of Administration and an Executive Board.

L. F. Day was elected Commissioner and Chairman of the new association.

Houston and Texas Central.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Houston and Texas Central Railroad, held in Houston, Texas, last Monday, the following officers were elected: President—Thomas H. Hubbard of New-York; Vice President—G. A. Quinlan of Houston; Secretary and Treasurer—E. W. Cave of Houston; Assistant Secretary and Treasurer—L. F. Day of New-York; Directors—Thomas H. Hubbard, I. E. Gates, J. Kruttschnitt, G. A. Quinlan, T. W. House, A. P. Root, C. W. Bein, J. M. Lee, and E. W. Cave.

Oregon Short Line Plan.

Holders of certificates for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern consolidated first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds and collateral trust bonds met in this city last Monday and unanimously approved the plan of reorganization, dated Feb. 20, 1896, proposed by the committee of which Samuel Carr is Chairman. The bondholders' committee was authorized to deposit all bonds held and represented by it with the reorganization depositaries.

Word from Mr. Depew.

In reply to a query regarding the recently published cock-and-bull-story about a plan to kidnap Cornelius Vanderbilt in California, Mr. H. C. Du Val yesterday received a dispatch from Chauncey M. Depew reading as follows: "We do not believe the story. The Southern Pacific people have taken the best of care of us everywhere."

The Messrs. Vanderbilt and Depew are expected to arrive in New-York on next Saturday.

A Sunday Resort Road.

ALBANY, April 7.—An application has been made to the State Railroad Commission for permission, under Section 59 of the railroad law, to build a railroad on Windsor Beach, Lake Ontario, from Sea Breeze to Forest Lawn, a distance of four miles. It is thought that the effect of the liquor tax law will work badly with the project, for the proposed road expected large travel on Sundays.

Railroad Men and Matters.

—Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has asked of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic an explanation of a recent notice it has sent out to agents authorizing them to make a rate of $19 on transatlantic steamship business from Michigan points to Boston in connection with the Cunard Line. In quoting this through tariff, the steamship rate is cut $1. Other lines, competitors of the South Shore, want to know upon what basis the through rate is made.

—Chairman J. W. Midgley is out with a letter explaining to the managers that there is no truth in the report published in the representative of Chairman Morrison of the Inter-State Commerce Commission investigated some of the data on file at his office last week. It is understood that Mr. Midgley will shortly go away for a few months for the benefit of his health, which is impaired.

—At the meeting of the Southern States Passenger Association in Atlanta yesterday a rate of 1 cent a mile was made for the Confederate reunion to be held in Charleston, S. C., on the 22d to 25th. A special rate of one fare for the round trip was granted for the South and West grain and trade congress to be held in Charleston, S. C., April 29.

—The Santa Fé officials have at last decided to discontinue their fast limited California train, which now leaves Chicago daily at 6 P. M., the traffic being considered too light during the Summer to warrant the expense. In order to accommodate those who wish to go through on fast time the company will, however, run the limited train once a week.

—Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad held their thirty-third annual meeting in Chicago last Monday. Charles H. Chappell, Vice President and General Manager, was elected a Director. This was the only change in the Directory, and the former officers were re-elected at the meeting of the Directors.

—Post C, Chicago Travelers' Protective Association of America, has indorsed the efforts made by the Hon. John B. Corliss in the House of Representatives to amend the inter-State commerce laws so as to require a discrimination of 25 per cent. in the cost of the lower and upper berths in sleeping cars,

—Robert G. Stevenson, Commissioner of the Cincinnati and St. Louis Passenger Association, Cincinnati and Columbus Passenger Association, and Cincinnati and Cleveland Association, has advised that all these be merged in the Central Passenger Committee, which has headquarters in Chicago.

—The Reorganization Committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, consisting of J. G. McCullough, J. D. I bat, Francis S. Bangs, G. Wetzler, and Otto T. Bannard, left here last night over the Erie for Albuquerque, New-Mexico, on a tour of inspection of the property.

—After a long conference between the Denver & Gulf and the Santa Fé officials, in Chicago, the coal rate dispute between these two roads was settled last Monday. As a result, passenger rates in Colorado, which have been greatly demoralized, have been restored to a normal condition.

—A circular has been issued from the office of President H. B. Ledyard of the Michigan Central announcing the appointment of Robert Miller as Superintendent of Motive Power and Equipment and R. H. L'Hommedieu as General Superintendent of the Michigan Central.

—A dispatch from Fort Worth, Texas, announces that B. F. Yoakum, General Manager and Vice President of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé, has been tendered the Presidency of the Houston, East and West Texas, and says he has the matter under consideration.

—The sale of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key Wes. Railroad, which was to have taken place Monday under a decree of foreclosure made by the United States Supreme Court, in favor of the second mortgage bondholders, has been postponed until the first Monday in May.

—Western passenger business is again disturbed by the Soo Line, which has instructed its agents to sell cut-rate tickets to Boston from Michigan points in connection with the Cunard steamship business, and the Chairman of the association has asked for an explanation.

—It is said that John Bradshaw, lumber purchasing agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, one of the oldest officers of that company, has retired from its service, and will return to his home, near Grafton, West Va.

—William Green, General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio lines, gives notice by circular that A. H. Johnson, engineer of maintenance of way, has been relieved of active duty and granted a leave of absence to July 1.

—Contracts for forty new locomotives have been let by the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Company. Thirty are to be built by the Schenectady Locomotive Works, and ten will be built by the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

—Authority has been given to the Old Colony Railroad Company by the Massachusetts Railroad Commissioners to refund at 4 per cent. $250,000 6 per cent. bonds about to mature.

—Joseph H. Choate is to deliver an oration on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Philadelphia on the 13th inst.

—An order has been made in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals permitting the sale of the Green Bay, Winona and St. Paul Railroad to proceed.

—Several thousand tons of heavy steel rails have been purchased by the Nickel Plate management to be laid on the Western Division.

—J. E. Turner, District Passenger Agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad, reports a heavy revival of railroad business in the Northwest.

—Within the week ended April 4 there were received and recorded in Indianapolis 23,001 freight cars, of which 17,230 were loaded.

The annual meeting of the Jersey Central stockholders will be held in Jersey City on Friday, May. 8.

PLAYED POKER BY TELEPHONE.

A Comedian's New-York Luck Clung to Him in Brooklyn.

"Dan" Daly of "The Lady Slavy" company at the Casino tells a story of a poker game in which he played Monday afternoon, in which he was a big winner, and part of which was played by the aid of a telephone.

The game took place in the room at the Casino that is used as an office by the managers of other than regular attractions of the lessees of the house. In the adjoining room is a telephone.

Daly announced when play began that he had to go to Brooklyn in an hour or so. From the very first fortune favored him, and "fours" and full hands came fast. His last hand was for a jack-pot, which contained nearly all the chips in sight. He won with four queens. Quickly cashing in, he hurried away to Brooklyn, where he had an appointment at a hotel.

He had been but a few minutes at his destination when a bell-boy announced that Charles Dickson wanted to talk to him by telephone.

"Walter Jones took your seat," announced Dickson, "and has just won a jack with four queens."

"Deal me a hand for the next jack, and back me," shouted Daly excitedly.

A jack-pot was just on and a hand was dealt for the lanky comedian. The pot was opened by Henry Norman with a "pat" hand.

"I'm afraid of Norman's 'pat' hand," whispered Dickson. "Will you draw four aces?"

"The draw was made and the hand of the absent player placed in a sealed envelope.

"Bet your pile for me," was Daly's message.

"See your pile and raise you my trunk," was Norman's answer, as conveyed by Dickson.

"See your trunk with my trunk and raise you my gold-headed cane," shouted Daly.

"See your gold-headed cane and raise you my new umbrella."

"I call," announced Daly.

"What have you got?"

"Show you to-night at the theatre."

The members of the party, amazed at Daly's staying powers, unknowingly awaited that evening in the comedian's dressing room, confident that he would lose all he had won by his wild and reckless playing. When he entered, Norman laughingly said:

"You've got an ace full to beat. Hand over that umbrella."

The sealed envelope was given to Daly. Hastily breaking the seal, he replied:

"Give me the key of that trunk! Here are four deuces."

NATIONAL LEAGUE OF MUSICIANS.

Gathered in Annual Convention in the City of Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The National League of Musicians began its eleventh annual convention here to-day, Alexander Brewer of New-York presiding. Since its formation, the league has presented petitions to Congress asking the enactment of statutes forbidding Government bands from competing with civilian musicians, and has succeeded in collecting over $10,000 from delinquent theatrical managers who failed to keep contracts with their orchestras.

Among the more important propositions to come before the present convention, which is to last five days, is that of adding life insurance to its business and extending its membership to foreign countries. The membership now exceeds 15,000 and was well represented at this morning's meeting.

The most important business of to-day's session was the presentation of the report of the Committee on Army and Naval Bands. The report, which was read, protests against Government bands competing with civilian organizations and discusses at length why such competition should not be allowed. Petitions embodying the reasons given by the report against Government bands competing with civilian organizations will be drawn and presented to Secretaries Lamont and Herbert. A memorial on the subject, signed by all members of the order, will be presented to Congress, and a special committee will be appointed to lay the matter before the President. The league has been striving for years to have this matter righted, and will make a special effort at this session to obtain this end. To-morrow the members of the league will be received by President Cleveland.

May Attend the Naval War College.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—The regular navy and the Navy Reserve are to be drawn into closer relations by a privilege which has been extended to members of the volunteer force. It has been decided to permit a limited number of Naval Reserve officers to attend the lectures at the Naval War College, at Newport, next Summer. They will join the classes with the regular naval officers and partake of all the advantages of the technical training, the experiments, and the association. The commanding officers of the reserves have been invited to furnish the names of the officers who can and should attend, and each reserve is expected to name at least two men.

Commander Bishop's Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Commander Joshua Bishop was out of the service three years by sentence of a court-martial in 1868. He has appealed to Congress to reopen his claim. The House Committee on Claims has reported in his favor, and Secretary Herbert has no objection to the measure, which simply allows the Court of Claims to take up the legal question of Bishop's claim. Some doubt exists as to the correctness of the proceedings and findings of the court-martial before which Commander Bishop was tried.

Why Smith Tried to Kill Himself.

The man who attempted to commit suicide Monday night by jumping off the seawall at the Bellevue Hospital grounds is in the prison ward at that institution, and is threatened with pneumonia. After being rescued he said his name was Joseph J. Smith, thirty-eight years old, and a weaver. Smith said his wife was dead, and that he has been out of work for more than a year. This, he said, had driven him to despair.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

INCREASED SPECULATION WITH HIGHER PRICES.

Crop News on Grain Again Bullish and Foreign Houses Bought Freely—Wheat at the Close Was Firm —Corn Was Higher—Provisions Were Nominal—Cotton Was Steady and Quiet—Coffee Dull and Very Regular.

Additional reports of crop damage, together with free foreign buying, caused an early rise in wheat of ⅞@1⅛c., and brought considerable speculation, but free realizing by scalpers led to a reaction, with a firm close. Provisions were neglected, owing to the Chicago elections. Cotton was quiet and hardly changed in price. Coffee was dull and very steady.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	82¾@	83
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator	25¼@	25½
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38½@	...
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00 @	$3.60
Flour, straights, Winter	3.60 @	3.75
Cotton, middling uplands	7⅞@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.00 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	@	5.35
Beef, family	10.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18 @	...
Sugar, granulated	5¼@	5⅝
Coffee, Rio	19¼@	19¾
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	10¾
Copper, lake	10.75 @	11.00
Lead	3.07½@	3.10

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and excited, with prices advancing ⅝@1⅛c on continued unfavorable crop reports, higher cables, good foreign buying, and free local covering; declined ½c through realizing by scalpers, and closed firm at ½@⅝c advance, with an increased speculation. Bradstreet's reported a decrease of 1,286,000 bushels east of the Rockies, and an increase of 2,000 bushels afloat and in Europe. Spot was ½c higher and in moderate demand. Sales, 24,000 bushels, including 12,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring, 8,000 bushels ungraded Spring, and 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard Spring on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, spot, at 11c over May, free on board, afloat, and to arrive at 5c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, 2⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 5½c over May; No. 2 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 5½c over May price, free on board....Clearances hence, 175,950 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 296,915 bushels; receipts, 10,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 15,951 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@½c, with wheat and on local covering, fell ½@¾c, and closed firm at ¼c gain, with a moderate trade....Spot was scarce and firm, with a light demand. Sales, 59,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, for export, on private terms; the trade bought 30,000 bushels No. 2 white to arrive, cost, freight, and insurance, New-York, on private terms; 3,000 bushels steamer white at 38¼c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 38¼c, elevator, and 50,000 bushels traded white at 38½c, elevator....Receipts, 7,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 114,961 bushels....Clearances hence, 10363 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 45,730 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull, but closed firm at unchanged prices. Spot were in fair export demand at ¼c advance. Shippers bought 40,000 bushels No. 2 white, clipped, at 27¾c, free on board, afloat. Sales, 71,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 26½c; No. 3 white at 25½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 27c; No. 3 white, clipped, 26¼c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼@25¾c for 4,000 bushels; No. 3, 24¼c for 2,000 bushels; rejected white, 24½c for 2,000 bushels; rejected mixed, 22c; No. 2 Chicago, 26½c; track mixed, 25@26½c; track white, 26@28¾c for 22,000 bushels....Receipts, 139,700 bushels; exports, 10 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
April		@	73½
May	4,560,000	73 9-16@74¾	73¾
June	210,000	73⅛@74	73½
July	3,580,000	73¼@74	73½
September	105,000	73 7-16@74	73⅝
December	65,000	75½@76	75½
Total	8,520,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	160,000	36¼@36 7-16	36¼
July	55,000	37¼@37½	37⅜
August	45,000	38 @38⅛	38
September	70,000	38½@38¾	38¾
Total	330,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
May	40,000	25½@25¼	25¼
No. 2 white—	....	.. @..	26½
May			
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—Business fairly active, with prices generally 5@10c higher; sales, 39,000 bbls, including City Mills 12,500 bbls patents, 5,000 bbls clear, 875 bbls extra, and 600 bbls fine at advanced quotations; 1,500 bbls Winter clear at $3.25@$3.70, 3,000 bbls patents at $4, 4,700 bbls straights at $3.70@$3.90, 600 bbls supers at $2.25, 10,400 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$3.95, and 150 bbls bakers' extra, at $3, on arrivals, 8,258 bbls and 7,867 sacks; exports, 7,163 bbls and 9,723 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 25,315 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—More active and steady at $2.65 @$2.80.

CORN PRODUCTS—Firm and quiet. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $2.20; granulated yellow meal, $1.80@$2; white do, $2@$2.10; chops, 62½c; coarse meal, 75c; fine white, 85@90c.

OATMEAL—Dull and unchanged. We quote: Rolled oats, $2.70@$2.90; cut, $3.25@$3.60; ground, $2.85@$2.90; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.35@$1.40.

FEED—Quiet and steady. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There were slack demands; it was not possible to sell at over 25¼c for prime yellow, and only small quantities wanted at that, with 150 bbls taken in lots, and good off grade at an equal price; exporters had set their views upon a lower basis, and appeared determined to await the effect of indifferent demand to the large supplies; crude in barrels was offered at 21¾c, and 40 bbls taken at that; there was nothing new from the South, where some inquiry continued from the West, but at a lower basis than the mills could afford to pay. LINSEED OIL was at steady prices on moderate demand; American at 40c; boiled at 43c; Calcutta at 52c....LARD OIL was quiet and easy; quoted at 50c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, April 7.—Oil opened, highest, lowest, and closed 120. Standard's price, 122. The Independent Pipe Lines are still paying 127, and have done so since Thursday, Standard reducing to 125 on Saturday.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The closing of the Chicago markets over the day, on account of the city elections, left the position throughout wholly nominal; there was absence of cash demand here.

LARD—The West was without open markets for the day by reason of the holiday in Chicago, and there was as well a dull, dragging trading here; cash lots were offered here at 5.35c, without bidding; May option was nominal, 5.35c; city steam was quiet; sales of 50 tcs at 4.90c, and 100 tcs, for export, on private terms; refined was dull; Continent at 5.65c; South American at 6c; compound at 4¾@4¾c.

PORK—There was little demand here, but a few lots taken for export showed steady prices, 200 bbls....Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $9@$9.50 for old, and $10@ $10.25 for new; family mess, $10; short clear, $11@$12.

CUTMEATS—There was moderate trading in city meats at about steady prices. Sales of 75 tcs clear bellies at 4¾@5c, chiefly at 5c, and generally 5c asked; also 1,300 pickled shoulders at 4½@4¾c....City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 4¾c; 10-lb average, 5@5½c; pickled hams, 8¾@9c; pickled shoulders, 4½@4¾c.

BACON—There was nothing done here, and orders from the other side to the West were chiefly for a few lots of fancy cuts.

BEEF—Exporters bought small lines, and for desirable grades met steady prices....Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; city extra India mess, $11@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@ $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15@ $15.50 for the best and $13@$14 for good second grade.

BEEF HAMS—Demands were slack, while there was an unsettled, easy market. Quoted at $14.50 @$15 here, and $14 at the West.

HOGS—Were at ¼c higher prices....Bacon at 4¾c, 180 lb at 5c, 160 lb at 5¼c, 140 lb at 5½c, 120 lb at 5½c, pigs at 5½@5¾c. Receipts at the West, 41,389 head; same time last year, 41,487 head. Chicago—Receipts, 12,000 head; opened higher; closed weak; early advance lost; $3.50@ $3.95; left over, 200 head. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $3.70@$3.95. Kansas City—Receipts, 11,000 head; firm; $3.40@$3.70. Omaha—Receipts, 3,800 head; strong; 5c higher; $3.50 @$3.65. Pittsburg—Slow; $3.90@$4.10. Cleveland—Yorkers and lights at $4.05@$4.10. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,858 head; opened strong; closed easy; $3.25@$3.90. St. Louis—Receipts, 8,181 head; steady; $3.40@$3.80.

TALLOW—Trading was at a standstill, with 3⅝c bid and 3 11-16c asked for city and 3 21-32c about the trading basis. It was hard to sell country made at weak prices. There were 40,000 lb taken in lots, at 3½@3⅝c.

STEARINE—For oleo stearine the market continued quiet and rather easy, with 4½c bid and 4 9-16c asked, while at Chicago offers to sell at 4¼c. In lard stearine absence of business and 6c a nominal market for city.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged to 5 points higher, with trading only on local account. Havre was steady, and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig advance....Spot Rio dull and steady at 13¾c for No. 7. Sales, 800 bags Central American, 100 bags Maracaibo, and 100 bags Savanilla, on private terms....Opening Call—11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close.—April, 250 bags at 13c; May, 2,000 bags at 12.70c; June, 250 bags at 12.15c, and 250 bags at 12.20c; July, 1,500 bags at 11.80c; August, 500 bags at 11.35c; September, 1,500 bags at 10.95c; November, 500 bags at 10.50c; December, 500 bags at 10.45c; March, 250 bags at 10.25c; total, 7,500 bags. Exchange—75 points paid to exchange 250 bags September for March; total for day, 8,000 bags. Closing prices: January, 10.25@10.35c; February, 10.20@ 10.30c; March, 10.15@10.25c; April, 12.90@12.95c; May, 12.65@12.70c; June, 12.15@12.25c; July, 11.75@11.80c; August, 11.30@11.40c; September, 10.90@10.95c; October, 10.70@10.80c; November, 10.50@10.55c; December, 10.40@10.45c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened very dull, but gained 3@4 points on local covering, only to react, and closed easy at unchanged prices to 1 point gain....Spot was steady and quiet. Sales, 105 bales to spinners....Middling Gulf, 8⅛c; middling uplands, 7¾c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day, are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
April	7.63@7.64	...	...	...
May	7.67@7.68	7.72	7.68	11,700
June	7.68@7.69	7.72	7.69	5,000
July	7.70@7.71	7.74	7.71	3,400
August	7.69@7.70	7.74	7.69	38,000
September	7.35@7.37	7.40	7.35	4,600
October	7.25@7.26	7.29	7.26	3,300
November	7.18@7.19	7.21	7.21	300
December	7.21@7.22	7.24	7.22	2,900
January	7.26@ ..	7.28	7.26	1,900
Total				71,300

Net receipts at the ports to-day, 12,281 bales, against 26,233 bales same day last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Receipts for week: Beans, 4,833 bbls; peas, 424 bbls. Exports: Beans: 1,379 bbls; peas, 786 bbls. Soon after our last weekly review the market began to develop a little steadier tone, and there has since been slight recovery in the price of most varieties. Demand has not materially improved as yet, but supplies are coming forward more moderately, and the tenor of interior advices is a little stronger. Sellers are not slow to take every advantage which the situation offers, feeling that prices have been too low to give any margin to shippers. At the close there is an effort to reach $1.80 in some of the finest marks of marrow, but this is still an extreme price, very little business having been done as yet above $1.25. Some fair lots offering at $1.15@$1.20, and sell slowly. Medium had few sales as low as $1.15, but are not now obtainable below $1.17½@ $1.20, and special lots are held at $1.20. Pea continue to sell moderately at $1.12½; the quantity of stock here is small, but there is a light movement in them. White kidney have fallen another 5c, under a sluggish trade, a recent sale for export reported at $1.25. Quite a good many red kidney have been moved during the week, a large part of which went to local dealers, on the basis of about $1 for choice stock. It is possible that some lots could still be obtained at that rate, but holders are endeavoring to establish a little higher price, say $1.02½@$1.05. Export orders so far this week are light, and the outlook four future business uncertain. Turtle soup dragging; yellow eye about steady; a sale of 15 bbls reported at $1.25. California limas are much more plenty and lower; can be bought in round lots on the dock at $1.80, but 5c more is obtained in a jobbing way. Green peas quiet and in buyers' favor. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.25@$1.27½; do, medium, $1.17½; do, pea, $1.12½@; do, white kidney, $1.25; do, red kidney, $1@$1.02½@; do, turtle soup, $1.30@$1.35; do, yellow eye, $1.20@ $1.22½; do, limas, California, $1.80@$1.85; do, foreign pea, old, 90@95c; do, foreign, medium, old, 80@90c; green peas, bbls, 80c; do, bags, 75@77½c; do, Scotch, 77½c.

BUTTER—Liberal offerings; moderate demand; lower. Western creamery, 12@18c; extra, 18c; State dairy, 9@17½c; Western imitation creamery, 11@13½c; do, factory, 8@12c.

CHEESE—Fair home demand; unchanged.... State, full cream, large, 6@10½c; do, fancy, 10@ 10¾c; do, small, 6@10¾c; fancy, 10¾c; part skims, 3¼@7c; do, full skims, 2@2¼c.

EGGS—Firm; good demand....Pennsylvania and Maryland, country marks, fancy, fresh, 13c; Western, fresh-gathered, 11¾@12c; Southern, fresh collections, 11@11½c; duck, 20@23c.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples for week, 7,055 bbls. Receipts have continued light and the market, on higher grades, has made still further advance during the past week, and the tone is firm at the close. Jersey cranberries are in small supply and have a light inquiry at about former prices; offerings are now generally below choice quality and fancy fruit would perhaps command a slight premium. California oranges have moved rather slowly and are quite irregular in quality; value as to quality. Florida strawberries are in large supply and lower. At the close we find rare lots of extra large Hoffman seedlings still selling as high as 35@40c, and a few choice lots, by refrigerator car, of mixed varieties, sold to-day at 30@35c, but the great bulk of the stock offerings is of good and lower quality, and selling from 25c down, some very inferior ranging down to 10@15c. We quote: Apples, extra fancy varieties, per bbl, $5@$6; fancy do, $3.50@$4.50; Baldwin, $3@$4; Greening, $3.50@$4.50; Russet, $2.25@$3.25; cranberries, Jersey, per crate, $1@$2; grapes, State, Catawba, per small basket, 7@15c; do, per case, $1@$2.25; oranges, California, per box, $2.25@ $3.75; strawberries, Florida, fancy, per quart, 30@35c; do, average best, 20@25c; do, to fair, 10@18c. DRIED—Receipts for week, 9,382 pkgs; exports, 3,295 pkgs. Under some urgency to sell, evaporated apples have further declined, but at the close the market is fairly steady. The business is now confined closely to jobbing trade, but if there was effort to move round lots it is probable that further concessions would have to be made; 6¼c is now an extreme price for extra fancy fruit, average fancy lots going at 6@6¼c, choice at 5¼@5¾c, and prime at 4¾@5c, generally. Exporters have been trying to draw orders on the basis of 4¾c, but 4⅝c seems to be the best bids. Southern sun-dried sliced apples of fancy quality are having a little jobbing demand at 3@3¼c, but for the class of stock that forms the bulk of the holdings, both of sliced and coarse cut, the market is still very dull and weak. Not much doing in chops or cores and skins. Southern peeled peaches held about steady, but without demand and the market is practically absolutely unsalable. Small fruits are ruling quiet and favoring the buyer. Considerable movement in California fruits, and, while former prices are obtained on jobbing sales, concessions would be made to move round lots. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy to extra fancy, 6@6¼c; do, prime to choice, 4¾@5¼c; do, common to fair, 3@4¼c; do, sun dried, sliced, Southern, choice, 2¾@3c; do, common to prime, 1¾@2½c; do, coarse cut, Southern, 1¾@2½c; do, Southwestern, 2@2¾c; do, Western, 2¼@3c; do, State, 2¾@3¼c; chops, 2@2¼c; cores and skins, 2¼@2½c; peaches, Southern, peeled, 4@7c; do, unpeeled, 2½@3c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 8@10c; huckleberries, 5@5½c; blackberries, 5@5¾c; plums, Southern, Damson, 4½c; apricots, 8@12c; peaches, California, peeled, 10@14c; do, unpeeled, 2¾@3½c; prunes, 1½@6½c.

HAY AND STRAW—There is no surplus of best grades of hay and straw and such are firm and higher, but medium and low grades barely steady. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, $1@$1.05; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 70@95c; do, clover, and clover mixed, 60@80c; do, salt, 45@50c. Straw—Long rye, per 100 lb, 75c@$1; do, short rye, 50@65c; do, oat, 50@60c; do, wheat, 40@45c.

POULTRY—Receipts have been more moderate this week, and with demand fair the accumulation has been reduced and market is advancing again at the close. Fowls fell to 10c for Western and 9c for Southern, but have worked up to 10@10½c for Western and 9@9½c for Southern, with tone quite firm at the close. Chickens scarce and nominal. Roosters steady. Turkeys more plenty and easier at the close. Ducks have shown no material change, but geese are plenty and very weak at the lower prices quoted. Not many pigeons arriving and market remains quiet and without special change. We quote: Fowls, per lb, 9¼@10c; chickens, per lb, 9¼@10c; roosters, per lb, 5c; turkeys, per lb, 11c; ducks, per pair, 60@80c; geese, per pair, 75c@$1; pigeons, per pair, 30@40c.

POULTRY AND GAME—Receipts for week, 5,679 pkgs. Fresh fowls have been in moderate supply, but quiet and barely steady. This week, however, the arrivals have run light, and while sales of average prime lots are still generally at 10c, a few fancy light weights are held a shade higher. Fresh turkeys dull; quality generally poor. Selections of choice would sell fairly. Philadelphia broiling chickens firm for fancy small sizes, but above 3 lb to pair they move slowly. Frozen poultry very quiet. We quote: Chickens, fresh, per lb, 12@14c. Fowls, fresh, per lb, 10c; do, common to fair, 8@9c; chickens, Western, mixed, 9@10c; do, stags, 7@ 8c; old cocks, 6½@7c; chickens, Philadelphia broilers, under 3 lb to pair, per lb, 30@35c; do, over 3 lb, 20@25c; chickens, Philadelphia, yearling, 12@17c. Capons, Philadelphia, as to size; 15@20c; do, Western, 12@18c. Squabs, per dozen, $2@$2.75. Turkeys, frozen, Western, 12@ 15½c. Chickens, Western, frozen, 9@11c. Fowls, Western, frozen, 7@10c. Ducks, frozen, 15@17c. Geese, 9@11c. Very little game offering. Fresh wild ducks and plover are mostly poor and offered low. Wild ducks range 20c@$1.50 per pair. Snipe and plover, 75c@$2 per dozen.

SUNDRIES—Beeswax firm at 30@31c per lb. Maple sugar scarce and firm at 10@11c per lb. Maple syrup slow at 65@85c per gallon. Honey in moderate supply and steady. State comb, per lb, 7@9c; do extracted, 4@6c; California comb, 12@14c; do extracted, 5@5½c; Southern, per gallon, 45@55c. Peanuts in light jobbing demand from store at former prices. We quote: Fancy, hand-picked, per lb, 4¾@5c; No. 1 Spanish shelled, 6@6¼c; No. 1 Virginia shelled, 5@5¼c.

VEGETABLES—Potatoes dull and easy for old; new moderately active; Maine, 75c@$1.50; Long Island, 90@90c; State, 50c@$1; Jersey, 50@75c; Bermuda, $4@$7.50; sweets, $1.50@$4.50; cabbage, per crate, $2.50@$2.75; celery, per dozen stalks, 10@75c; onions, white, per bbl, $1@$2; do, red, 75c@$1.25; do, yellow, 50c@$1.50; tomatoes, per carrier, $1@$3.50; kale, per bbl, $1.50@$1.75; string beans, per crate, $1.50@$3; spinach, per bbl, $1@$1.50.

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Moderate demand at firm prices. New-Orleans centrifugal, ordinary to fair, 12@ 20c; do, open kettle, fair to prime, 27@24c; Puerto Rico, 25@38c; Barbadoes, jobbing, 26@29c.

RICE—Market firm and demand fair....Domestic, ordinary to prime, 2¼@4¼c; choice to fancy, 5@5¾c; head, 6c; Patna, 4@4½c; Japan, 4@4¼c; Java, 3¼@3¼c; rice bran, 50@60c.

SUGAR—Raw was held firmly on a fair demand. Sales, 5,350 tons muscovado, 89° test, at 3⅝c....Refined more active and 1-16c higher.... Raw sugar, muscovado, 89° test, 3¾c bid; molasses sugar, 89° test, 3¼c bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 4 3-16c bid....Cutloaf, 5⅞c; powdered, 5¼c; granulated, 5¼@5⅝c; standard A, 5¼c; off A, 4 11-16@4 15-16c; softs, 3⅞@4⅛c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Haverstraw hard bricks, afloat, are worth $5.25@$5.50 per 1,000; Jersey, $4.50@$5; pale, $2@$2.25; Croton, dark and red, $12; Croton, brown, $10.50@$11; Philadelphia, front, $22; Trenton front, $19@$20....Rosendale cement is worth $1 per bbl; American Portland, $2; Belgian Portland, $1.85@$2.10; English Portland, $2@$2.15; German Portland, $2@ $2.65....Rockland common lime is worth 80c per bbl, and do, finishing, 90c; State common lime, 70c, and do, finishing, $1....Laths are worth $2@$2.10 per 1,000....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c per bbl; cattle hair, 15@18c.

HOPS—Demand moderate, with prices steady....State, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5@8c; Pacific coast, crop of 1895, medium to choice, 5 @8c.

HID

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FOREIGN MARKETS NOT DISTURBED BY THE CUBAN RESOLUTIONS.

London Prices Come Higher, Although Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific Were Sold on Orders from That Centre—Tobacco Breaks Nearly Five Points on a Rumor that the Scrip Dividend Is to be Enjoined.

TUESDAY—P. M.

London resumed business to-day, the exchange in that city having been closed since last Thursday. The passage of the Cuban resolutions had less unfavorable influence abroad than had been expected, first prices from London being considerably above our closing yesterday. Foreign houses, nevertheless, were sellers of Louisville and Nashville and Union Pacific, but their offerings were readily absorbed, and at the close Louisville was ¼ up, and Union Pacific a full point better.

Disagreeable weather had an adverse influence on sentiment, but there were few stocks pressed for sale. The Grangers showed considerable strength, and closed with fractional gains, although none of them was particularly active. Union Pacific led the railway list in activity, more than 20,000 shares changing hands. The buying was based on the agreement of the sub-committees of the House and Senate on a funding bill for the Pacific roads. There is considerable doubt about the passage of a bill at this session, but the basis for such a measure having been secured marks material progress toward the ultimate solution of the problem. Manhattan was strong in the morning, but on realizing sales closed a point lower than yesterday. The general list closed fractionally higher.

Tobacco developed marked weakness in the afternoon and closed 4⅝ points down, at 83⅜ on sales of 56,078 half shares. The selling was accompanied by a rumor that the papers had been drawn for an application to the courts to restrain the payment of the recently declared scrip dividend, on the ground that it would be a violation of the charter of the company. The decline in the stock, however, had no influence on the rest of the market. Sugar was strong all day and closed a point up, at 119¼. General Electric was quiet and firm. Other industrials were without feature.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3½@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4 per cent. for ninety days, 4 per cent. for four months, and 4½ per cent. for six months. Commercial paper quotations: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 5@5½ per cent; four months' acceptances, 5½@6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 6 per cent.; names of good calibre but less well known, 6 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $161,285,813; balances, $4,684,056; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $710,708.

Money on call in London, ½ per cent. Discount rate in the open market ⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 65¾@65¾c. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 65⅛c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 31¼d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1893:

Imports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date	$17,268,885
Exports for same period	18,406,016
Net imports	$862,869
Net exports to date, 1895	16,867,436
Net exports to date, 1894	5,218,407
Net exports to date, 1893	31,957,780

EXPORTS OF MERCHANDISE.

Exports of general merchandise from the Port of New-York for the week ending to-day were valued at $6,721,132, against $7,839,927 in the preceding week, and $7,332,345 the corresponding week of last year. Since Jan. 1, $106,097,134, against $95,481,843 in the corresponding period of last year.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

Chi. Gt. West.—	1896	1895.	1894.
Mileage	922	922	922
Month March	$444,295	$285,327	$337,857
From Jan. 1	1,190,102	780,006	808,918
C., C. C. & St. L.—			
Mileage	1,850	1,850	1,850
4th week March	$317,018	$354,895	$352,472
Month	991,175	1,102,301	1,055,342
From Jan. 1	3,064,183	3,126,846	2,871,947
From July 1	10,446,678	10,157,665	10,095,788
Evansville & Indianapolis—			
Mileage	156	156	156
4th week March	$8,726	$7,585	$9,851
Month	26,011	25,093	27,852
From Jan. 1	72,928	71,393	73,254
From July 1	230,483	227,960	255,391
Evansville & Terre Haute—			
Mileage	167	167	167
4th week March	$27,748	$26,034	$33,344
Month	93,118	85,731	101,203
From Jan 1	270,286	245,675	267,561
From July 1	866,188	795,993	958,655
Kan. City, Pitts. & Gulf—			
Mileage	230	230	230
4th week March	$18,028	$14,007	
Month	54,416	45,515	27,946
From Jan. 1	151,500	123,417	71,714
From July 1	437,861	361,302	227,924
New-Haven St. Ry.—			
Month, March	12,679	11,742	
From July 1	39,989	34,715	
Pitts., Shen. & L. E.—			
Mileage	183	183	183
4th week March	$14,231	$13,261	
Month	43,979	43,099	30,484
From Jan. 1	139,189	104,805	85,906
From July 1	490,144	405,842	
Allegheny Valley, for the year ended Dec. 31—			
Gross earnings	$2,569,072	$2,176,698	$2,436,816
Op. expenses	1,569,654	1,317,407	1,550,789
Net earnings	999,427	859,300	877,027
Interest and taxes	1,187,243	1,187,660	1,154,076
Deficit	187,816	328,360	277,049
Columbus Street Railway, for March—			
	1896.	1895.	Inc.
Gross earnings	$50,896	$47,827	$3,069
Op. expenses	25,742	23,481	2,261
Net earnings	25,154	24,346	807
Jan. 1 to March 31—			
Gross earnings	148,506	133,724	14,782
Op. expenses	78,547	69,571	8,976
Net earnings	69,959	64,153	5,806

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.—The market was devoid of interest. The tractions were quiet, and, as a rule, fractionally lower. The Storage Battery stocks and Pennsylvania Heat were firm. Choctaw touched the lowest price yet recorded for it. The close was dull a steady.

Dick Brothers & Rea, 10 Wall Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $25 paid	20	25	20	25
Baltimore Traction	17¼	17½	17¼	17½
Cambria	42½	43	43	43¼
Choctaw	5¼	5¾	6	6¼
Con. Trac. stock	22	23	22	23
Electric Storage	30¼	30½	30¼	30⅜
Electric Storage pf	31	31¼	31	31¼
Electro-Pneumatic	⅝	¾	⅝	¾
Hestonville		48		48
Hestonville pf	61	62	61	62
Hunt. & B. T.	30	40		40
Hunt. & B. T. pf	53	53	53	30
Indianapolis		25		25
Ins. Co. of N. A	21	21¼	21	21¼
Lehigh Navigation	42¾	43½	42	43
Lehigh Valley	34⅞	35	34¾	35¼
Metropolitan Traction	103¾	104½	103¼	103½
Northern Central	69½	70	69¼	70
Northern Pacific pf	15	15¾	14½	15
Pennsylvania	11½	12	11½	11⅞
Penn. L., H. & P.	53⅝	53¾	53¼	54
Penn. L., H. & P. pf	11⅝	11⅞	11¾	11¾
Penn. Steel	15⅛	15⅜	15¼	15½
Penn. Steel pf	28½	29½	29	30
Philadelphia Traction	59	58	58	60
Philadelphia & Erie	68¾	69	69	69½
Reading		20½		20⅝
Rochester Railway	5 7-16	5 9-16	5 5-16	5 7-16
Union Traction, $10 pd		25		25
United Cos. of N. J	238¼	239	238¼	
United Gas Imp	69	69½	69¼	70
W. N. Y. & P		3	2⅝	3
Welsbach	2⅝	3	2⅝	3
Welsbach of Canada	58	60	59½	59⅞
Welsbach Commercial	2	2¼	2	2⅛
Welsbach Com. pf	37	38	37	39
	69	70		70

BONDS.

Indianapolis 5s				
N. J. Con. 5s	81		81	
Newark Pass. 5s	83¼	83¾	83	83¾
People's Trac. 5s	103	103¼	103	103½
Union Trac. 4 p. c	92½	92⅞	92½	93
	71	71¾	71⅜	71¾

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
*American Sugar Refineries	118⅝	119¾	118½	119¼	+1	119	119¼	19,501
*American Sugar Ref. pf	109⅝	101	100	119¾	+1	100	100⅝	628
American Tobacco	87½	83¾	83⅜	83⅜	-4⅝	83⅜	83½	56,078
American Tobacco pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾		100	102	25
A. T. & S. F., all in. pd	16	16½	15¾	16⅛	+ ⅛	16⅛	16¼	1,825
Baltimore & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	+ ⅛	16¼	18¾	100
*Brooklyn, R. T	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+ ⅛	20¾	21	100
Canada Southern	21	21	21	21	+ ⅛	48¾	49¾	100
Canadian Pacific	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛	55	56	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	55½	56¾	53½	55½	+ ½	16¼	16¾	100
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	99	99	99	99	-1½	68	68¾	3,410
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	67¼	68¼	67⅝	68	+ ⅜	78¼	78⅝	6,906
Chicago & Northwestern	103¾	103¾	103½	103⅝	+ ⅝	103½	103¾	1,210
Chicago & Northwestern pf	146¼	146¾	146¼	146¼		146	150	125
C., M. & St. Paul	75¾	75¾	75¼	75¼	+ ⅜	75⅜	75¾	6,925
C., M. & St. Paul pf	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾		125½	126	170
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac	71¾	71¾	71¼	71½	+ ⅛	71⅝	71¾	2,457
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L	36	36	36	36		35½	36	150
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf	80	89	86	86		86	89	55
Clev., Lorain & Wheel. pf	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ½	51¾	53	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	29	29¾	29	29¼	+ ⅛	29	30	520
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	15½	15¼	15½	15½		16	16½	100
Delaware & Hudson	126¾	126¾	126¾	126½		126½	127	5
Delaware, Lack. & West	159¾	159¾	159⅝	159⅝		159¾	160¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	47¼	47¾	47¼	47¼		47¼	48	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd	17⅞	18	17¾	17¾	- ⅛	17⅞	18	1,400
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y	97½	98	97¼	97¼		97	99	105
Erie	15	15	15	15		14½	15	50
Erie 2d pf	22½	22½	22½	22½		22½	23	25
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	37	37	37	37				
General Electric	37¼	37⅞	37¼	37¼	- ⅛	37¼	37¾	3,535
Illinois Steel Co	70	70	70	70	- ½	68½	72½	100
Iowa Central	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼		9	9½	100
Long Island	37½	37½	37½	37½	- ¼	37¼	38	107
Laclede Gas pf	27	27½	26¾	26¾	-1	26½	27	1,300
Lake Erie & Western pf	84	84	84	84		26½	29¾	12,438
Louisville & Nashville	70¾	70¾	70¼	70¼	+ ½	83½	83¾	400
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	49¾	49⅞	48¾	49½	+ ¼	70	71	100
Manhattan Cons	20½	20½	20½	20½	- ¼	49⅝	49½	12,438
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	110	110	108¾	108¾	-1	20	22	150
Missouri Pacific	27¼	27¼	26¾	27¼	+ ¼	108½	108¾	1,845
Morris & Essex	24¾	24¾	24¼	24¼	+ ⅛	27	27⅜	555
National Linseed Oil	16	16	16	16	- ⅛	24¼	24½	1,615
New-York Central	98¾	99	98¾	98¾		160	163	25
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st pf	73	78	78	78	+3	75	79	100
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	31¼	32¾	31¼	32¾	+1½	32	32¾	600
New-York, Sus. & West	22½	22⅝	22½	22⅝	- ⅛	22½	23	200
Norfolk & Western	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜				
Norfolk & Western pf	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝		5½	6	100
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	- ⅛	5¼	5½	30
Northern Pacific	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5¼		1¼	1¼	1,430
Northern Pacific pf	15	15	15	15	- ⅝	11½	12	468
Ontario Mining	11½	12	11½	12		14½	16	10
Ontario & Western	15	15	14¾	14¾	- ⅛	14¼	14¾	337
Oregon S. L. & U. N	14⅜	14¼	14¼	14¼		26½	27	100
Pacific Mail	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜		32	32¾	600
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	26¾	26¾	26½	26½		22½	23	200
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	2	2	2	2				710
St. Louis Southwestern pf	114	115½	114	115½		5⅝	6	100
St. Paul & Omaha	11	11	11	11		5¼	5½	30
Southern Pacific	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	- ⅛	11	11¼	1,430
Southern Railway	19¼	19¾	19¼	19¼	- ⅝	11½	12	468
Southern Railway pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼		14½	16	10
Tennessee Coal & Iron	29½	30	29½	29⅝	+ ⅛	9	9½	400
Third Avenue Railroad	31¼	31½	30⅝	30⅝	- ⅛	9	9⅛	500
Union Pacific	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	- ⅛	30⅝	31	2,180
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	8⅜	9⅛	8¾	9				8,061
U. S. Cordage	3½	3½	3½	3½	+¼	9	9½	50
*United States Leather	9¾	9¾	9¼	9¼	+¼	9	9½	20,325
United States Leather pf	60¼	61¼	60¼	61¼	+ ⅛	19	20	250
United States Rubber	27	27	27	27	+ ⅛	9	9¼	200
United States Rubber pf	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	+ ⅛	27	27½	1,110
Wabash pf	18¾	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛	86	87	138
Western Union Telegraph	83⅝	83⅝	83⅜	83⅝	+ ⅛	18¼	18½	133
Wheeling & Lake Erie	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛	83¾	83¾	620
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	36⅜	37⅝	36⅜	37⅝	+ ½	83¾	88½	932
Wisconsin Central	2¾	3	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛	9½	9¾	510
Total sales						32	36½	100
*Unlisted.								100

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13				500
Kings. & Pem	.20	.20	.20	.20				100
Total sales								600

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 5s	109¾	N Y, Chi & St L 4s						
5,000		6,000	103⅜					
Atch., Top & S F 2d	83	N Y, Lack & W 1st						
3-4s, Class A, Trust Co		1,000	182					
Certfs, 1st Install paid		N Y, Ont & W Refund-						
15,000	26	ing 4s						
Austin & N W 1st		2,000	89					
10,000	80¼	N Y, Ont & W Con 5s						
Baltimore & Ohio 5s,		5,000	109					
1885-1925		Nor & W 100-Yr 5s						
3,000	84½	25,000	65					
Brooklyn W & W Co 5s		North Pac 1st 6s						
8,000	100¾	9,000	115¼					
Bur, C Rapids & N 1st		1,000	115½					
5,000	107	North Pac 1st, Reg						
1,000	107¼	25,000	115					
3,000	107	North Pac 2d, Coup						
Bur, C R & N 1st, Col		10,000	115⅜					
Trust 5s		North Pac 2d, Coup						
2,000	101	10,000	48⅜					
1,000	101¼	5,000	48⅜					
2,000	101¼	5,000	48⅝					
Canada Southern 2d		3,000	48½					
5,000	104	17,000	48⅜					
Registered		Trust Co Certfs						
4,000	103¼	10,000	48					
Cent Wash 1st, Trust		5,000	48¼					
Receipts		Nor Pac Col Tst Nts						
1,000	39	10,000	89¾					
1,000	39½	Oregon R & N 5s, Trust						
Ches & Ohio Gen 5s		Co Certfs						
7,000	107⅜	4,000	97					
Ches & O Gen 4½s		Oregon Short Line 6s						
2,000	73	1,000	113					
Chi & N Pac 1st, Trust		Trust Co Certfs						
Co Certfs		3,000	112½					
10,000	46¾	8,000	112⅝					
25,000	46½	Oregon S L & U N Con,						
8,000	46½	Trust Co Certfs						
32,000	46⅝	1,000	67¼					
15,000	47	7,000	67					
15,000	10F 47	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st						
9,000	47	1,000	101¾					
Chi & N W 25-Year		Phil & Read 1st Pf Inc,						
Deb 5s		Trust Co Certfs,						
4,000	106¼	1st Trust Co Certfs						
1,000	106¼	1st install Paid						
Chi & N W S F 5s		5,000	80¾					
1,000	108½	Phil & Reading Gen 4s,						
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		Trust Co Certfs						
18,000	103¾	10,000	78¾					
1,000	103¾	2,000	78¾					
Col Mid 1st, Trust Co		Trust Co Certfs, Un-						
Certfs		stamped						
1,000c	74	5,000	90					
Col, H V & Tol G M 6s		5,000	90¼					
2,000	90	Pitts & West 1st						
Col, Ninth Av 1st		7,000	71⅝					
1,000	111	Rio Grande West 1st						
Den & Rio Grande 4s		3,000	75⅝					
1,000c	90	St L, A & T H 1st 5s						
1,000c	88½	1,000	105					
1,000	88½	St L & I M 1st Ext 5s						
500	100¾	1,000	100¾					
Detroit Gas Co 5s	89	St L & San F 2d, Class						
1,000	74	B						
1,000	74¼	2,000	116					
1,000	74½	St L S W 2d Inc						
E T, Va & Ga Div 5s		20,000	28					
1,000	99	1,000	27¾					
E T, Va & Ga Con Gold		1,000	28					
5s	107⅝	St P & Nor Pac 6s,						
Erie Gen Lien 3-4s		Regstd Certfs						
6,000	65¾	1,000	122½					
6,000	65½	Seattle, L S & E 1st,						
Ft S & Van B 1st		Trust Co Certfs						
1,000	99	So Pac of Cal 5s, Con						
Gal Har & San Ant & Mex		6,000	91¼					
& Pac Div 5s		7,000	91¼					
6,000	91¼	So Yuba Wat Co 6s						
5,000	91¼	1,000	102					
9,000	91¾	Southern Ry 1st 5s						
Int & G N 1st	92	11,000	91					
2,000	117½	Texas & Pac 2d Inc						
Iowa Cent 1st 5s		1,000	23					
6,000	96	Tol & Ohio Cent 1st						
Kan Pac 6s, Denv Div,		1,000	107½					
Assented		Tol, St L & Kan C 1st,						
1,000	103¾	Trust Receipts						
Kan Pac 1st Con, Trust		7,000	74					
Co Certfs		Union Pac 6s, 1896						
1,000	72¾	2,000	104½					
Kan Pac 6s, 1895		Trust Co Certfs						
8,000	107½	ex Matured Coups						
Kings Co Elev 1st		1,000	96½					
4,000	60	1,000	97					
Laclede Gas L Co of St		1,000	96½					
L 1st 5s		Union Pac 6s, 1897						
2,000	95	4,000	104¼					
L S & M S 1st, Coup		Trust Co Certfs						
2,000	113¾	ex Matured Coups						
L S & M S 2d, Coup		1,000	97					
1,000c	119½	Union Pac 1st, 1898						
Lehigh Val Term 1st		1,000	104					
11,000	100½	1,000	104¾					
Lex Av & Pav F 1st		Trust Co Certfs						
2,000	111	ex Matured Coups						
Louis & Nash Gen Mtge		1,000	96½					
6s		Union Pac 6s, 1899						
2,000	115	2,000	105					
Louis & Nash Unified		3,000	105½					
Gold 4s		Union Pac Ext S F 8s,						
5,000	78	Trust Co Certfs						
Manhattan Ry Con 4s		3,000	93¼					
1,000	94¾	2,000	93½					
Mil & St P 1st Terms 5s		U P, Den & Gulf 1st						
1,000	111¾	5,000	38½					
Mil & St P 7s, Gold		Virginia Mid G M						
10,000	127½	5,000	103					
Mo, Kan & East 1st		Wabash 1st 5s						
1,000	91½	11,000	107					
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d		Western Pac Bonds						
10,000 20F	59	1,000	103					
Mob & Ohio G M 4s		Western Union Col Tr 5s						
2,000	66	1,000	107¼					
Mob & Ohio New 6s		Wisconsin Cent Co 1st						
2,000	118¾	2,000 83	42¼					
Mob & O 1st Ext 6s		Trust Receipts						
1,000	113	10,000	43¼					
Total sales		2,000	42					
								$652,500

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref.	118⅝	119¾	118½	119¼	12,450
Am. Tobacco	87⅝	88⅜	83⅜	83½	59,050
Atch. T. & S. F.	16	16	16	16	100
Chicago Gas	67¼	68¼	67¼	68¼	220
C., R. I. & Pac.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71⅝	1,520
Chi., Bur. & Q.	78¼	78⅝	78¼	78½	2,660
C., M. & St. P.	75½	75⅞	75¾	75⅞	3,750
Ches. & Ohio	16¼	16¾	16¼	16¼	10
Dist. & C. F.	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	70
Gen. Electric	37⅛	38	37⅛	37½	600
Louis. & Nash.	49¾	49¾	48¾	49¼	4,730
Manhattan	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	15
Mo. Pacific	24¼	24½	24¼	24⅝	160
Nor. Pacific	6⅞	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	100
Pacific Mail	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¾	30
Southern pf	29⅞	30	29⅝	30	60
Penn. C. & I	31⅜	31¼	30¾	31⅛	390
Union Pacific	8¾	9¼	8¾	9¼	2,280
U. S. L'ther pf	60¾	61¾	60¾	61¼	200
West. Union	83⅞	83⅞	83⅝	83⅝	280
Total sales					$8,700

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
A., T. & S. F. 2d	20½	20½	20½	20¾	$5,000
C. & N. P. 1stcfs	46⅝	47	46⅝	47	9,000
Nor. Pac. con	48	48¼	48	48¼	10,000
Nor. Pac. 1st	115½	115½	115½	115½	1,000
					$25,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bulwer	.25	.25	.25	.25	200
C. & C. Creek	.05	.05	.05	.05	300
Golden Fleece	1.70	1.75	1.75	1.75	600
Mount Rosa	.10	.10	.05	.10	300
Leadville	.15	.15	.10	.10	300
Portland	.15	.15	.15	.15	300
Union Con	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	200
Yellow Jacket	.40	.40	.40	.40	100
Total sales					2,100

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	93	96
American Bank Note	39	42½
American Grocery 1st		55
American Surety Company	210	220
American Typefounders		
American Typefounders' pf	3¾	4¼
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	20	23
†Atlantic Trust (new)	103	
†Boston & New-York Air Line	177	182
Boston & New-York Air Line pf		11
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co	102½	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	137	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st	102	
‡Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d	107	
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	107	
Brooklyn City Railroad	104	106
Brooklyn Elevated	167½	168½
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	12½	15
Brooklyn Trac. com., 2d as. paid	97	99
Brooklyn Traction pf	13	13¾
†Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	45	47½
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	105	105½
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	83½	84½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	104	106
Celluloid Company stock	70	73
*Central & South American Tel		64
Central Cross-Town	122½	126
Central Park, North & East River	192	
Central Trust Company	160	
Chicago & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1005	1025
Cin., Jack & Mack. R. R. stock		¾
Cin., Jack & Mack. R. R. bonds	¼	¾
Commercial Cable Co. stock	32	37
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	158	
Consolidated Car Heating stock	35	
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stock	82½	28½
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds		102
Continental Trust	163	105
Cramps' Shipyard stock	168	175
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W. R	45	52
Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery	96½	
†Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	165	170
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	97½	102½
Eighth Avenue Railroad	330	99¼
Ensley Land Co		345
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co	1%	2%
Equitable Gas Company of New-York	70	80
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co	205½	208½
Fidelity & Casualty Co	765	
Fort Wayne Gas stock	375	
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	89	91
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av	93	94
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st		02
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	114½	116½
Fourth National Bank	67	70
Gallatin National Bank	180	188
Garfield National Bank	295	310
Gold & Stock Telegraph	450	
Grand Rapids Gas stock	106	
Guaranty Trust Company	50	51½
Hide & Leather National Bank	405	415
†H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf	88	
†H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf	95	100
†H. B. Claflin Company	95	100
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf	95	98
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	75	78
Herring-Hall-Marvin	98	99½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf	2½	4½
‡Hoboken Land & Imp. Co. 5s		24½
Hudson River Telephone stock	102	
Importers & Traders' Nat. Bank	535	545

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Receives Deposits. 30 Nassau St.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

HOLLISTER & BABCOCK
17 AND 19 BROAD STREET,
DEAL IN
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
AND EXECUTE ORDERS AT THE
NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
34 NASSAU STREET, N.Y.

LETTERS OF CREDIT,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC,
ISSUED BY
BLAIR & CO.,
33 WALL ST., N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

Reorganization
OF THE
Norfolk & Western Railroad System.

To Holders of the following bonds and stocks:
NORFOLK & WESTERN R. R. CO.
Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,
100-year Mortgage Bonds,
Maryland & Washington Div. Bonds,
Clinch Valley Division Bonds,
Equipment Mortgage Bonds of 1888,
Five per cent. Debentures of 1892,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock.
ROANOKE & SOUTHERN RY. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.
LYNCHBURG & DURHAM R. R. CO.
First Mortgage Bonds,
Stock.

A Plan has been issued for the reorganization of the Norfolk & Western Railroad system, including the Roanoke & Southern Railway Company and the Lynchburg & Durham Railroad Company, of which copies may be obtained at the Office of the depositary, or said Plan, THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, 120 Broadway, New-York City.

Holders of the above-mentioned BONDS and STOCKS are hereby notified that their bonds and stocks must be deposited with the depositary above named on or before APRIL 30TH, 1896, after which date deposits will be received only in the discretion of the Committee and on such terms as it may impose.

Depositing BONDHOLDERS will receive, at the time of deposit, a sum in cash equal to three months' interest on the new First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to be received by them under the Plan.

Holders of STOCK of the above classes are further notified that they must pay to the depositary on the terms specified in the Plan, $12.50 per share deposited, of which amount $4 per share must be paid at the time of deposit, $3 on or before June 1st, 1896, $3 on or before July 6th, 1896, and $2.50 on or before August 6th, 1896. In consideration of such payments they will be entitled to receive common stock in the new company to the respective amounts stated in the Plan.

Any further information in connection with the reorganization may be obtained upon application to the Secretary.

New-York, April 6th, 1896.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.
J. KENNEDY TOD,
GEORGE COPPELL,
A. A. H. BOISSEVAIN,
ROBERT FLEMING,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
H. F. R. HUBRECHT,
New-York Executive Reorganization Committee.
W. E. GLYN, Secretary,
15 Wall Street, N. Y.
SEWARD, GUTHRIE, MORAWETZ & STEELE,
Counsel.

CHICAGO AND WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Trustee's Office, Room 83, Drexel Building,
New-York, Feb. 18, 1896.

The Trustee has this day designated, by lot, the following:

11	327	1412	1892	2205	2418	2626	2911
66	347	1435	1912	2284	2435	2640	2965
85	371	1510	1966	2293	2471	2662	3002
99	896	1554	2017	2299	2474	2693	3026
102	426	1560	2047	2327	2477	2725	3034
167	435	1570	2073	2380	2480	2756	3138
170	1320	1691	2088	2382	2484	2784	3145
262	1322	1743	2096	2364	2528	2796	3149
281	1336	1848	2165	2373	2555	2818	3287
315	1385	1884	2176	2412	2594	2858	

as the numbers of the seventy-nine bonds issued under the trust deed of the Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company, dated Nov. 1, 1878, to be redeemed, by the operation of the Sinking Fund, on May 1 next, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York, at 105.

ANTHONY J. THOMAS,
Surviving Trustee.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 11TH, 1896,

Manhattan Trust Company

will occupy temporary offices at

NO. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,

during construction of new building,

Wall Street, corner Nassau,

which will be completed May 1, 1897.

The Bank of New-York
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION,
48 WALL ST.

Travelers' Letters of Credit
AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC Reorganization.

New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
April 4, 1896.

Holders of two-thirds in amount of the undermentioned bonds, certificates, and notes, having, in person or through their representatives, already accepted the plan and agreement of reorganization dated March 16th, 1896, all holders of outstanding

Northern Pacific R. R. Company's
General Second Mortgage Bonds,
General Third Mortgage Bonds,
Dividend Certificates,
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds,
Collateral Trust Notes,
Preferred Stock,
Common Stock,
and
Northwest Equipment Stock,
and
Trust Company's Receipts for the above described bonds,

are hereby notified to deposit their holdings with any one of the undersigned on or before Thursday, APRIL 23D, 1896, receiving suitable certificates of deposit therefor.

Deposits after that date, if accepted at all, will be subject to such terms and conditions as may be imposed by the Managers.

Holders of certificates heretofore issued by the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York for Bonds deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement of February 19, 1894, not already stamped by us as assenting to the plan and agreement of March 16, 1896, are hereby notified to present their certificates at one of our offices, on or before Thursday, April 23d, 1896, in order that we may stamp their approval thereon. The Managers have the right, which at any time hereafter, in their discretion, they may exercise, to exclude absolutely from the plan any holders of such receipts who shall not conform to the requirement to present their receipts for stamping, as expressly assenting to the plan and agreement.

The cash payments in respect of stock will be payable upon dates hereafter to be announced.

Security holders are invited to obtain from us copies of the plan and agreement, as all depositors are bound thereby. Many features of much importance to security holders are therein set forth.

Any further information connected with the reorganization, desired by security holders, will be furnished on application at any of our offices.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.,
23 Wall Street, New-York.
DREXEL & CO.,
5th and Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia.
DEUTSCHE BANK,
Berlin, and its branches in London, Frankfort-on-Main, Bremen, Hamburg, and Munich.

AUCTION SALES OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, April 8th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

$4,000 Manhattan Ry. Cons. Mtge. 4 p. c. Regst. Bds., 1990.
$5,000 Wilkesbarre & Eastern R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1942, Regstd.
14 shs. Germania Fire Ins. Co.
40 shs. Central Trust Co.
15 shs. Gallatin Natl. Bank.
333 shs. Welsbach Light Co.
234 shs. St. Louis Ore & Steel Co.
180 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., pfd.
225 shs. Sunday Creek Coal Co., common.
375 shs. Russell Manufacturing Co.
167 shs. Chic., Wis. & Minn. R. R. Co. Pfd.
167 shs. Chic., Wis. & Minn. R. R. Co. com.
250 shs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.
450 shs. Manhattan Trust Co.
25 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co., pfd.
50 shs. Westinghouse Electric & Manfg. Co. Asst.
100 shs. National Linseed Oil Co.
180 shs. Fayette Coal & Coke Co.
(By order of Trustee.)
100 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
$11,000 Ala. & Ohio So'western Ry., "Series A," Income Bd.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
25 shs. Fourth National Bank.
15 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
523 shs. Tutts., Youngstown & Ashtabula R. R., common.
100 shs. E. & H. T. Anthony Co., common.
29 shs. Manufacturers' Trust Co. of B'klyn.
15 shs. American Soda Fountain, common.
50 shs. American Soda Fountain, 2d pfd.
$10,000 42d St., 1st Mtge. & Ave. A. & Manhattanville R. R. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1910.
650 shs. Union Typewriter Co., common.
16 shs. Waltham Watch Co. of Mass., pfd.
50 shs. Waltham Watch Co. of Mass.
100 shs. Brooklyn & New-York Ferry Co.
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
94 shs. American Telegraph & Cable Co., Guar.
4 shs. Missouri & Kansas Telephone Co.
1 sh. Great So. Telephone & Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Lehigh Zinc & Iron Co. 1st Mtge. 6 p. c. Bds., 1909.
5 shs. Franklin National Bank.
10 shs. Great Eastern Casualty Indemnity Co.
150 shs. Cresson & Clearfield Coal & Coke Co.
$14,000 Colonial City Elec. R'way Co. 6 p. c. Bds.
52 shs. American District Tel. Co.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
25 shs. Great Eastern Casualty & Indemnity Co., N. Y.
100 shs. Terre Haute & Peoria R. R. Co. Pfd.
50 shs. American Smokeless Powder Co.
$1,000 City Rahway (N. J.) 4 p. c. water Bd., 1932.
$7,000 State of Geo. 4½ p. c. Refunding Bds., 1915.
100 shs. American Lithographic Co., Pfd.
50 shs. American Lithographic Co., Pfd.
28 shs. National Butchers & Drovers' Bank.
19 shs. Gallatin National Bank.
4 shs. Bank of Commerce.
3 shs. Bank of America.
$17,000 City of N. Y. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1901.
$2,500 City of N. Y. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., July, 1902.
$20,500 County of N. Y. 6 p. c. Gold Bds., 1901.
70 shs. Consolidated Car Heating Co.
50 shs. Union Typewriter Co. 1st Pfd.
100 shs. Pittsburg & Western R. R. Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Lawyers' Surety Co.
17 shs. Pennsylvania Coal Co.
$10,000 N. Y. & Harlem R. R. 1st Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1900.
$15,000 Eliz., Lexington & Big Sandy R. R. 1st Mtge. 5 p. c. Guar. Bds., 1902.
45 shs. Chic. & Alton R. R. common.
Five subscription receipts, (fully paid up,) on which there remains due to subscriber 1,075 shs. of Seattle Coal & Iron stock.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 324 Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

HOME INSURANCE CO.,
New-York, April 7, 1896.

At the election of Directors of this company held MONDAY, the 6th inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

Levi P. Morton,	John H. Inman,
Henry A. Hurlbut,	Walter H. Lewis,
John R. Ford,	Francis H. Leggett,
Oliver S. Carter,	Benjamin Perkins,
Henry M. Taber,	Elbridge G. Snow,
Daniel A. Heald,	George H. Hartford,
David H. McAlpin,	Henry F. Noyes,
Andrew C. Armstrong,	Lucien C. Warner,
Cornelius N. Bliss,	Warner Van Norden,
Edmund F. Holbrook,	Alfred F. Cross,
John H. Washburn,	Dumont Clarke,
	James B. Van Woert.

At a subsequent meeting of the board, Mr. Daniel A. Heald was unanimously re-elected President and Messrs. John H. Washburn and Elbridge G. Snow Vice Presidents.

W. L. BIGELOW, Secretary.

THE ORIENTAL BANK.
New-York, March 30, 1896.

The annual election for Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 122 Bowery, on MONDAY, April 20, 1896. The polls will be open from 11 A. M. until 12 M. The transfer books will be closed from March 30 until April 13, inclusive.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and other general purposes, will be held at 9 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, May 6th, 1896, at the Company's principal office, in Cleveland, Ohio.

ALLYN COX, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE City of New-York.—New-York, April 3, 1896.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank held this day Mr. John Sloane was unanimously elected a Director to fill a vacancy.

J. S. CASE, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK.
New-York, March 25th, 1896.
THE 127TH CONSECUTIVE
SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., and an extra one of ONE PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after April 6th proximo.

The transfer books will remain closed until that date. ARTHUR W. SHERMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, 813 Drexel Building.
Philadelphia, March 26, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (one dollar per share,) payable on April 15, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business April 1. Checks will be mailed. EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE COMPANY.
Cincinnati, Ohio, March 24, 1896.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after April 15th. The transfer books will be closed from April 1st to April 15th, inclusive. D. B. GAMBLE,
Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ALLEN, ETHAN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Ethan Allen, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN and ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n20-law6mW&my20

ALLEN, THERESA F.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THERESA F. ALLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Jeroloman and Arrowsmith, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. GEORGE W. DUNN, Administrator. JEROLOMAN AND ARROWSMITH, Attorneys for Administrator, 229 Broadway, New-York City. n27-law6mW

BRETT, JAMES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. BRETT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Philip M. Brett, No. 120 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of March, 1896. CORNELIA BRETT, Executrix. PHILIP M. BRETT, Attorney for Executrix, 120 Broadway, New-York. mar18-law6mW

CLARK, EDWARD V.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD V. CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of George R. Schieffelin, No. 11 William Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1895. EMILY V. CLARK, FREDERICK C. BOYNTON, Executors.

CLELAND, CLARENCE B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Clarence B. Cleland, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 49 West 85th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of December, 1895. SAMUEL BUDD, Executor. d4-law6mW

CONWAY, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Carter, Hughes & Dwight, No. 96 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. JOHN T. CONWAY, Administrator. CARTER, HUGHES & DWIGHT, Attorneys for Administrator, 96 Broadway, New-York, N. Y. n27-law6mW

DICKINSON, ISABELLA H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Isabella H. Dickinson, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 104 Franklin Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896, next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of December, 1895. HORACE E. DICKINSON, FANNIE D. LEWIS, SARAH D. LEWIS, Administrators. ROSE & PUTZEL, Attorneys for Administrators, 320 Broadway, New-York City. d25-law6mW

DOUGLASS, WILLIAM J.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM J. DOUGLASS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 115 East 40th St., in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 2d day of October, 1895. HUGH DOUGLAS, Executor, 145 East 40th St., New-York. o9-law6mW

HASHAGEN, VIOLETTA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against VIOLETTA HASHAGEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Black & King, 44 Pine Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 9th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of October, 1895. EMILIE H. SMITH, Administratrix. BLACK & KING, Attorneys for Administratrix, 44 Pine Street, New-York City. o9-law6mW

HEINTZ, KILIAN.—The people of the State of New-York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Katharina Langefeld, John Sohl, Anna E. Jantzen, Corporation or officers of the Lutheran Cemetery, Johannes Heinz, Kraft Heinz, Heinrich Heinz, Karl Heinz, Wilhelm Heinz, Friederich Heinz, Anna Martha Heinz, Anna Barbara Heinz, Barbara Luckhardt, Katharina Luckhardt, Elizabeth Luckhardt, Heinrich Wiegand, Elise Wiegand, Wilhelm Wiegand, Johannes Wiegand, August Wiegand, and to all persons interested in the estate of KILIAN HEINTZ, late of the City of New-York, deceased, as creditors, legatees, next of kin, or otherwise, send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, at the Surrogate's Court of said city and county, held at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1896, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend a judicial settlement of the account of proceedings of Charles F. Bauerdorf, as executor, and Helena Heintz, executrix, of the last will and testament of said deceased, and such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by guardian. If you have no one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said City and County of New-York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said city and county, at the City of New-York, the 5th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six.

[L. S.] JOHN P. McLAUGHLIN,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

HUGO H. RITTERBUSCH, Attorney for Executor and Executrix, 108 Fulton Street, New-York City. mh11-law6wW

MANNING, MERRITT C.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MERRITT C. MANNING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 117 East 46th Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 2nd day of March, 1896. JOSEPH P. VAN NESS, JOSEPHINE MANNING, Administrators. VANAMEE, WATTS & VAIL, Attorneys for Administrators, Middletown, N. Y. mr4-law6mW

OSBORN, MARION.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARION OSBORN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers, to the subscribers at their place of business, 275 Canal Street, New-York, on or before the 4th day of June, 1896.—Dated New-York, November 26, 1895. WILLIAM R. OSBORN, EDWARD OSBORN, Executors. WILLIAM R. BAIRD, Attorney for Executors, 271 Broadway, N. Y. n27-law6mW

ROGERS, ABBIE P.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABBIE P. ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 26 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August, 1896.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of January, 1896. HENRY H. ROGERS, Executor. KNOX & WOODWARD, Attorneys for Executor, Nos. 52 and 54 William Street, New-York City. ja16-law6mW

ROSENBERG. ISRAEL M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISRAEL M. ROSENBERG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 2,118 Third Avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of March, 1896. MOSES ROSENBERG, Administrator. mh18-law6mW

STOCKLEY, DANIEL GROVER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GROVER STOCKLEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Far Rockaway, Long Island, in the State of New-York, on or before the 4th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of November, 1895. ERNEST F. EBLE, Executor. n27-law6mW

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR ANNUAL SUPPLIES FOR the United States Marine Corps.—Headquarters U. S. Marine Corps, Quartermaster's Office, Washington, D. C., April 3, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 12th day of May next, for furnishing rations, fuel, forage, and laundry work to the U. S. Marine Corps, at one or more of the following stations, from the 1st of July, 1896, to the 30th of June, 1897, viz.: Portsmouth, N. H.; Charlestown, Mass.; Coasters' Harbor Island, R. I.; Brooklyn, N. Y.; Philadelphia and League Island, Penn.; Annapolis, Md.; Washington, D. C.; Norfolk, Va.; Port Royal, S. C.; Mare Island, Cal., and Sitka, Alaska. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing supplies, consisting of cloth, kersey, flannels, blankets, helmets, military stores, brooms, brushes, &c., to be delivered at the office of the Assistant Quartermasters, Philadelphia, Penn., or Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing stationery to be delivered to the Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will also be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the same day for furnishing the quantities of ice that may be required during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, at the following named places, to be delivered daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted:) Headquarters Marine Corps, 70 pounds; Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds, and Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Washington, D. C., 100 pounds. All supplies to be delivered at the places named free of expense to the United States. Specifications, blank forms of proposals, and all information can be obtained upon application at any of the stations named above or at the office of the Quartermaster, Washington, D. C., and at the Assistant Quartermaster's office, 1,100 South Broad Street, Philadelphia, Penn. This office reserves the right to reject any and all bids and to waive defects, and bids from manufacturers of or regular dealers in supplies only will be considered. Bids accepted and contracts awarded subject to an appropriation by Congress to meet the expense. Proposals may be made for one or more articles deliverable at one or more stations, and will be considered separately for each article and place of delivery. They should be indorsed, "Proposals for Rations, Fuel, Forage, Laundry Work, or Supplies," as the case may be, and addressed to Major H. B. Lowry, Quartermaster U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES. —Office Purchasing Commissary of Subsistence, Army Building, No. 39 Whitehall St., New-York City, March 10th, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on THURSDAY, April 9, 1896, for furnishing such supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New-York. Subsistence stores, viz.: Baking powder, beans, rice, coffees, teas, sugars, vinegar, salt, soap, candles, canned articles, chocolate, gelatine, tapioca, flavoring extracts, olives, oil-olive, sauce Worcestershire, spices, pipes, tobacco, toilet soaps, kitchen and laundry materials, thread, stationery, brushes, chamois skins, matches, matches, paper-toilet, towels, &c., &c. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture"; for such details see schedule. Information, with conditions, list of articles, quantities, kind, modes of packing, &c., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked: "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies," addressed April 9, 1896, and addressed to the undersigned. THOMAS WILSON, A. C. S., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING REGISTERED Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes, Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., March 28, 1896.—Sealed proposals are invited and will be received at this department until 2 P. M. on Thursday, the 23d of April, 1896, for furnishing such Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes as may be ordered for the use of the department, Postmasters, and the postal service during a period of one year, beginning on the 1st day of July, 1896. Proposals must be made on the blank forms provided by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Registered Package, Tag, Official, and Dead-Letter Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C. Bids delivered in person must be handed in at or before the hour above specified for the receipt thereof; otherwise they will not be considered. Blank form of proposal, with full specifications and samples of the envelopes will be furnished upon application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. WILLIAM L. WILSON, Postmaster General.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.—West Point, N. Y., April 7, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 12 o'clock noon, May 7, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing such fuel required during fiscal year ending June 30, 1897. U. S. reserves right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Information furnished upon application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to J. B. BELLINGER, Capt., A. Q. M.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending April 11 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

WEDNESDAY—At 7 A. M. (supplementary 9 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship St. Paul, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Paul"); at 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Europe, per steamship Majestic, via Queenstown; at 10 A. M. for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland.")

THURSDAY.—At 6 A. M. for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg; at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam.")

SATURDAY—At 2 A. M. for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown, (letters for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India must be directed "per Lucania"); at 5 A. M. for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Bourgogne"); at 7 A. M. for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam"); at 8 A. M. for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II., (letters must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II."); at 10 A. M. for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia"); at 11 A. M. for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

Printed Matter, per German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesdays take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

WEDNESDAY—At 10 A. M. for Costa Rica, per steamship Geo. Dumois, via Limon; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 P. M. for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana; at 3 P. M. for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince; at 9 P. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer Adirondack. If you have one, or, if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or, in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceedings.

THURSDAY—At 2:30 A. M. for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 12:30 P. M. (supplementary 1 P. M.) for St. Thomas, St. Croix, Leeward and Windward Islands, Martinique, and Barbados, per steamship Madiana, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Madiana"); at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago.

FRIDAY—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Gonaives and Santa Martha, per steamship Cuba, (letters for other parts of Haiti must be directed "per Cuba"); at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Central America, (except Costa Rica,) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance"); at 12 M. for Mexico, per steamship Panama, via Progreso and Vera Cruz, (letters must be directed "per Panama"); at 2 P. M. for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Grecian Prince, via Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Grecian Prince"); at 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY—At 8 A. M. for Bermuda, per steamship Trinidad; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Bermuda, per steamship Muriel; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Adirondack"); at 10:30 A. M. for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Saratoga, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Saratoga"); at 10:30 A. M. for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV."); at 3 P. M. for Bluefields, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 A. M., for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 P. M.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 10 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Hankow, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to April 12 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to April 13 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 22 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Fiji, Samoan, and Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after March 28 and up to April 23 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship City of Papeiti, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to April 25 at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.)

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is

CHICAGO'S FOND DREAMS

THINKS NEW-YORK'S COMMERCIAL PRESTIGE IS PASSING AWAY.

The Windy City Expects to Secure the Country's Export Trade by Way of Southern Ports—It Is Claimed that Unless New-York's Methods and Facilities Are Much Changed Her Supremacy Soon Will Have Departed—Basis of Claims.

CHICAGO, April 7.—The shippers, merchants, exporters, and manufacturers of Chicago are watching the current revolution in transportation with great interest. They are asserting that the commercial prestige of New-York is broken. To them the situation is divided into seven features, on which they base their hopes, all but one of which is regarded as absolutely favorable to Chicago, as follows:

1. The failure of the attempt of the New-York Produce Exchange to have the differential of 3 cents per 100 pounds on grain, &c., in favor of Baltimore, wiped out.
2. The decrease in the shipping business of the Port of New-York.
3. The large falling off in the business of the Erie Canal, notwithstanding its freedom, and the increase in the receipts of grain at its Western terminus, Buffalo.
4. Growth of ocean business of Norfolk and Newport News.
5. The boast of the Illinois Central Railway Company that it can carry export grains and freight from Chicago to New-Orleans, and import goods from New-Orleans to Chicago cheaper than the same classes can be carried between Chicago and New-York.
6. The approaching opening of the big Chicago ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, connecting thence with the Mississippi River.
7. The proposed ship canal of the Maritime Canal Company from Lake Erie to New-York via Lake Ontario and the Hudson River.

A prominent business man of Chicago, in discussing this matter to-day with the correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, said:

"Chicagoans look upon the failure of the New-York and Philadelphia shippers to have the differential in favor of Baltimore removed as sealing the fate of the grain business of New-York. Years ago there was a differential of 10 cents against New-York, because of her superior shipping facilities. By this was meant the certainty of securing return cargoes for ships arriving laden from foreign ports. Conditions changed, and the railways were compelled to reduce the differentials to 5 and then to 3 cents, where they have stood for some time. Three things have taken place during this time: The business of New-York has declined, in some instances to a very large extent; the ports of Norfolk and Newport News have sprung into formidable activity, and New-Orleans has stepped in as a successful competitor of New-York for the large Chicago business, both export and import.

"New-York thought to recoup by securing a new arrangement, making the rates to Baltimore, 200 miles nearer to Chicago, the same as to New-York, a reduction of 3 cents. Baltimore protested, and in her protest asked the railways to do for herself, as against Newport News and Norfolk, what New-York wanted done, as against Baltimore, and the railways have taken no action either way.

"The railways, believing that hereafter business will be forced by competition in the line of least resistance, that New-York and Baltimore will not be able to hold their old share of export trade by any artificial means, and that to lower rates would be cutting off a portion of their income from what those cities must have for their own use anyway, dislike to accede to the demand to remove the differential.

"Local shippers are perfectly informed as to the Eastern situation. They know that the export grain business of New-York has fallen from nearly 120,000,000 bushels in 1880 to 45,000,000 bushels in 1895; that the free Erie Canal, just as large and useful now as then, has fallen in grain carrying from 70,000,000 bushels in 1880 to 14,000,000 bushels in 1895—the receipts at Buffalo in the meantime and the crops of the country having been on the increase.

"The expenditure of $9,000,000 to repair and slightly deepen the Erie Canal Chicago laughs at. She believes that long before the contemplated improvements can be completed New-York will have lost still more of her trade, and that the diverted business cannot be recovered from its new channels.

"Baltimore, notwithstanding her advantage of 3 cents over New-York, is losing rather than gaining business. The reason is that the terminal charges which support the Baltimore Corn Exchange are too high; just the same as the terminal charges which make the New-York Produce Exchange rich are too high and too exacting. The business goes to Norfolk and Newport News, where there are no Exchanges at all—not even weighers, inspectors, graders, blowers, scourers, cleaners, reweighers, and the like.

"At those ports grain, like flour or ore, is sold on through bills, and the railways, owning the wharf facilities and warehouses, make no charge for transferring from rail cars to grain ships. The only charge is one of 3 cents per 10 bushels for trimming the steamer, which is absorbed by the steamer.

"The Illinois Central Railway, on grain from Chicago and the West, absorbs all charges at New-Orleans, as the Chesapeake and Ohio does at the Virginia ports, but the charge for trimming steamers at New-Orleans is only 1¼ cents per 10 bushels, as against 3 cents per 10 bushels at the former places, an advantage to the Gulf port of nearly $2,000 per cargo.

"Thus New-York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, with their iron-clad Exchange rules and multiplicity of fees levied on every conceivable pretext, cannot compete with Norfolk and Newport News, and certainly not with New-Orleans.

"Taking all these facts into consideration and looking forward to the early opening of the great Chicago Canal, known in Chicago as the Drainage Canal, this city gleefully prophesies that the great lakes will soon be reversed, and that the Buffalo end will be at Chicago and the former Chicago end at Buffalo. In other words, that the exports which hitherto have passed through the pool elevators and warehouses of Buffalo will pass through Chicago, use the new water route in Summer and the Illinois Central Railway in Winter.

"This is not a chimerical notion. Already the Illinois Central is boasting of its accomplishments in this direction, having issued a circular calling attention to its diversion of trade from New-York to New-Orleans, and claiming to be able to do still better in that direction in the future. Every foot of the route from Chicago to New-Orleans is down hill by both rail and water and the grades are easy—in fact, the line is gradeless.

"If the Illinois River shall not be made at once or within a reasonable time, navigable for larger ships, barges can be used, as in the coal trade of the Ohio and Mississippi, by which the very cheapest transportation for large bulk articles is secured—65 cents per ton for 2,000 miles, or one-third of a mill per ton per mile, as against 85 cents per ton for 500 miles on the Erie Canal.

"It is pointed out here that the only possible relief for New-York and other seaboard cities on the Atlantic is the proposed ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson. Such a canal, it is believed here, will never be built except by private parties, owing to conflicting interests and influences in the Empire State. The New-York Produce Exchange does not want any canal that will do away with the tolls it is enabled to levy on the poor little Erie Canal boat at both ends of the ditch. Buffalo is in the same situation. Her elevator pool collects about $4,000,000 per year from Western products that are transferred through her warehouses and over her docks. For reinspecting, elevating, trimming, cleaning, reweighing, transferring floating elevators, lighterage, &c., at New-York, more than as much more is taken from the moving grain every year, not a single item of which is charged upon grain sent through Norfolk, New-Orleans and Newport News.

"Buffalo wants to keep her 'cinch'; New-York wants to retain her 'cinch'; Oswego wants a ship canal around Niagara so she can become a second Buffalo—taking tolls for transferring from large boats on Lake Ontario to small canalboats passing via Oneida Lake and the eastern end of the Erie Canal; and the Lake Champlain section wants a ship canal from the St. Lawrence and also to the Hudson in order to let out her vast ore deposits, her pulp stock, and other products, and to let in fuel and bread, and New-England stands with her.

"Chicago shippers look to these conflicting interests to destroy each other and prevent Congress from taking any step toward building a free ship canal from the great lakes to tidewater, notwithstanding the universal clamor for it in the West and New England, and thus permit them to continue to undersell all other places on through bills of lading via Norfolk, New-Orleans, and Newport News.

"If the charter asked for by the Maritime Canal Company should be granted and the corporation should construct the proposed channel, New-York would secure the meat, grain, bread, and Western products required for her own use much cheaper and be also able to buy in the west for export on through bills of lading and to compete with Chicago; Chicago believes the New-York shipper must retire from the export business."

EASTER CHURCH ELECTIONS.

Easter elections in Protestant Episcopal Churches in this city have resulted as follows:

Church of the Ascension.—Wardens—Daniel F. Appleton and William K. Lothrop. Vestrymen—Henry E. Howland, Robert S. Holt, Edward N. Tailer, August Belmont, Howard H. Henry, Joseph S. Auerbach, John B. Ireland, and George Blagden.

Calvary Church.—Wardens—James J. Goodwin and Samuel D. Babcock. Vestrymen—Daniel Huntington, Jacob Wendell, Oliver G. Barton, F. W. Rhinelander, Spencer Aldrich, John Le Boutillier, Abram S. Hewitt, and George Zabriskie.

Christ Church, Riverdale.—Wardens—M. Taylor, Pyne and Clarence H. Wildes. Vestrymen—Samuel D. Babcock, Edmund D. Randolph, Charles H. P. Babcock, Archibald R. Russell, Percy R. Pyne, Gouverneur M. Carnochan, O. P. Dorman, and George Edward Wyeth.

Church of the Heavenly Rest.—Wardens—Dr. Frederick Humphreys and David H. Decker. Vestrymen—Dr. John C. Jay, John H. Glover, David C. Leech, Richard Brown, Charles De Kay Townsend, H. Walter Webb, J. Hull Browning, and Frederic Cromwell.

Holy Trinity Church of Harlem.—Wardens—Leander H. Crall and John Carstensen; Vestrymen—George W. Wuppermann, Robert W. Smith, Edward Townsend, Alexander Wilson, John A. Hiltner, Henry M. Day, William R. Beal, and O. B. Bridgman.

Church of the Holy Sepulchre.—Wardens—William D. Lent and Louis Boisse; Vestrymen—Edward H. Kendall, George W. Richardson, M. D.; I. Gibson Jaffray, James Revington, Frank K. Kane, Francis Laney, John Miller Montfort, and Charles Lange.

Church of the Incarnation.—Wardens—Edgar M. Crawford and George W. Smith. Vestrymen—Charles B. Fosdick, John L. Riker, Francis Lynde Stetson, Montgomery H. Clarkson, Waldron P. Brown, Frederick E. Hyde, James McLean, and Herbert Valentine.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes.—Wardens—John H. Comer and W. O. Fitzgerald. Vestrymen—H. J. Haight, Dr. J. Howard Reed, William Speiden, A. A. Barnes, Dr. George F. Oertel, Charles F. Cooper, Walter B. Tufts, and Robert J. Lockwood.

St. Bartholomew's Church.—Wardens—William H. Appleton and Alfred M. Hoyt; Vestrymen—Henry Lewis Morris, George G. Williams, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Joseph Laroque, George A. Crocker, William H. Butterworth, Anson W. Hard, and George H. Morgan.

St. George's Church.—Wardens—John Pierpont Morgan and John Noble Stearns. Vestrymen—R. Fulton Cutting, Frederic H. Betts, Wager Swayne, William Foulke, Seth Low, Henry W. Munroe, William Jay Schieffelin, and H. H. Pike.

St. Luke's Church.—Wardens—A. L. McDonald and J. Sprague Bard; Vestrymen—Charles L. Broadbent, Henry B. Bates, John H. Morrison, William F. Weeks, James E. Boyd, Wilbur F. Rockwell, Ferdinand P. Earle, and William H. Shaw.

St. Mark's, in the Bowery.—Wardens—Cornelius B. Mitchell and John Brooks Leavitt; Vestrymen—John Herriman, Edward O. Coles, Henry A. Simonds, Zebah Van Loan, H. Duncan Wood, William F. Beller, Lewis B. Moore, and Charles G. Cornell, Jr.

St. Mary's Church.—Wardens—Daniel F. Tiemann and George R. Schieffelin; Vestrymen—James Rogers, P. Hone Many, Frederic L. Roberts, Orville W. Hervey, William Hueston, Hermann C. Schwab, Moses W. Ward, and Carl Kluepfel.

St. Mary's Church, Mott Haven.—Wardens—W. W. L. Voorhis and Robert Davis; Vestrymen—Charles H. Waterbury, William H. Wilds, M. F. Norton, George H. Owen, G. William H. Kendrick, Charles H. Taylor, George Coster, and William H. Chambers.

St. Paul's Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—John E. Comfort and A. R. Searles; Vestrymen—J. S. Brinckerhoff, O. W. Boyden, B. R. Gulon, G. McK. Smyth, R. N. Hilbert, R. N. Cotter, F. E. R. Sawin, and F. W. Emery.

St. Peter's Church.—Wardens—E. Holbrook Cushman and Douglas Taylor; Vestrymen—Joseph C. Baldwin, James W. Elgar, Dr. William M. Cushman, Joseph W. Cushman, C. Stuart Ogden, Edward B. Cuthbert, Dr. Edward D. Franklin, and Reuben R. Smith.

St. Thomas's Church.—Wardens—Daniel T. Hoag and George MacCulloch Miller; Vestrymen—John H. Watson, James C. Fargo, Henry H. Cook, Joseph W. Harper, Harris C. Fahnestock, William Seward Webb, John T. Atterbury, and Col. G. L. Gillespie.

Trinity Church.—Wardens—Stephen P. Nash and Henry Drisler; Vestrymen—Charles H. Contoit, John H. Caswell, Thomas Egleston, Walter H. Lewis, Stephen V. R. Cruger, William Jay, Edmund D. Randolph, Hermann H. Cammann, George M. Coit, Elihu Chauncey, Richard Delafield, William W. Astor, Frederick Clarkson, Sidney Webster, John L. Lockman, Henry B. Laidlaw, David B. Ogden, Richard H. Derby, Hicks Arndt, and Stuyvesant Fish.

Trinity Church, Morrisania.—Wardens—James O. Taylor and William Sherwood; Vestrymen—A. G. Bedell, Albert Bell, Frank A. Hatton, Frank V. Dodge, W. D. Stryker, A. Reinhardt, H. A. Burdett, and F. W. Johns.

Officers have been chosen in Brooklyn churches as follows:

All Saints' Church.—Wardens—W. H. Chappell and W. H. Marshall; Vestrymen—A. J. A. Callahan, John Lamont, Thomas Hope, F. R. Simmonds, Robert A. Roulston, Edward Howard, Thomas Howe, and Thomas V. Rutter.

St. Stephen's Church.—Wardens—Albert E. Ferrin and William T. Brown; Vestrymen—Henry R. Angus, Niels C. Heidenheim, Warrell S. Pangborn, John W. Clark, Arthur C. Bulkley, Robert P. Forshew, Frank W. Farnham, and Arthur T. Mart.

Church of the Messiah.—Wardens—John A. Nichols and Dr. Joseph B. Elliott; Vestrymen—Elizur G. Webster, Thomas N. Booker, William H. Wallace, Samuel A. Wood, Hiram V. V. Breman, C. Howard Seymoser, John M. Conklin, and Charles Marvin Howard.

St. Barnabas's Church.—Wardens—George W. Hartt and G. B. Goodwin; Vestrymen—Charles G. Bennett, John Morgan, Frederick Alfred, Joseph H. Courtenay, William Craig Wilmer, Jacob H. Fredericks, William Henry French, and Algernon W. Millard.

St. Mary's Church.—Wardens—William H. Park and William H. Male; Vestrymen—G. Woolsey Shepard, James Sherlock Davis, James Staples, James Smith, R. C. Shimeall, Frank L. Townsend, Frederick Curtis, and Howard Davidson.

St. Peter's Church.—Wardens—John T. Walker and Silas B. Giddings; Vestrymen—W. F. Tiemann, F. T. Sherman, George W. Ball, R. B. Atterbury, Henry G. Hill, George Ramsey, J. Lawrence Marcellus, and S. L. Finlay.

In the suburban churches the following officers have been elected:

Church of the Ascension, West New-Brighton, S. I.—Wardens—De Witt Stafford and Cornelius Du Bois; Vestrymen—Lewis F. Whitin, Charles W. Hunt, T. Livingston Kennedy, George R. Mosle, and George M. Lawrence.

St. Andrew's Church, South Orange, N. J.—Wardens—Henry Parish and E. C. Gregory; Vestrymen—H. Augustus Ely, Ellsworth D. Bowan, J. H. Whitehouse, Charles Eddison, Philip Schuyler, Samuel Goodman, and Cyrus Judson.

Church of the Redeemer, Astoria, L. I.—Wardens—James M. Carrington and William Mulligan; Vestrymen—Edward Montell, Frederick White, Edgar Wood, George M. Potter, Frederick L. Green, Harry I. Riker, Desmond Nelson, and William Harison.

St. John's Church, Huntington, L. I.—Wardens—O. Egerton Schmidt and Edwin E. Dusenberry; Vestrymen—George F. Barr, Dr. Richard H. Derby, Joseph Irwin, Hon. Henry C. Platt, Hon. Thomas Young, W. Wilton Wood, Edwin J. Van Schaick, and Thomas Mason.

St. Paul's Church, Hyde Park, N. Y.—Wardens—James Roosevelt and Archibald Rogers; Vestrymen—J. R. Roosevelt, Henry S. Hoyt, J. A. Roosevelt, S. Nicholson Kane, John Hopkins, Henry P. Rogers, Samuel B. Sexton, and Elbridge T. Gerry.

Trinity Church, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Wardens—George D. Arthur and William H. Barlow; Vestrymen—Robert G. Mead, Edwin L. Todd, Francis Larkin, Jr., Ralph Brandreth, Dr. J. D. Madden, John I. Kane, George Hyatt, and Smith Lent.

St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, N. Y.—Wardens—George W. Cartwright and Dr. W. H. Helm; Vestrymen—S. G. Ellegood, John E. Barlow, W. I Townsend, Dr. P. Collard, W. J. McCaffrey, William Twentyman, S. M. Sherwood, and G. M. Dodd.

St. John's Church, Yonkers, N. Y.—Wardens—Walter H. Paddock and William M. Morgan; Vestrymen—George B. Wray, Peter J. Elling, Isaac B. Millbank, Theodore H. Silkman, Herbert M. Moore, William C. Hastings, Thomas Ewing, and E. A. Smith.

St. Paul's Church, Yonkers, N. Y.—Wardens—James W. Raynor and J. Foster Jenkins; Vestrymen—John H. Neville, Samuel E. Simonds, Frederick C. Withers, David McN. Stauffer, William L. Kingman, William J. Moore, Dr. Evarts M. Morrell, and John Kendrick Bangs.

Christ Church, Rhinebeck, N. Y.—Wardens—William Pierpont and John H. Rein; Vestrymen—Edward L. Peene, Samuel Mason, William Webb, William M. Taylor, Thomas Iles, Sidney Welsh, Henry Bark, and Samuel Hayward.

St. John's Church, Tuckahoe, N. Y.—Wardens—Charles B. Dusenberry and William H. Underhill; Vestrymen—Wilbur S. Underhill, Samuel S. Horton, Richard Thompson, Henry M. Underhill, Samuel B. Jones, Thomas Dunn, Caleb A. Ives, and Richard Bennett.

Christ Church, New-Brighton, S. I.—Wardens—Norman S. Walker and E. B. Crowell; Vestrymen—William P. Raynor, Thomas D. Conyingham, DeForest Crocker, Henry G. Woodruff, H. Eugene Alexander, J. Eberhard Faber, Gugy Æ. Irving, and Edward B. Arnold.

St. Paul's Memorial Church, Tompkinsville, S. I.—Wardens—Robert W. Gordon and George N. Whitehouse; Vestrymen—Henry Stewart, John B. Newhall, H. L. Egbert, Dr. H. C. Johnstone, Edward Wanty, John Johnstone, George H. Daley, and F. H. Marshall.

St. John's Church, Clifton, S. I.—Wardens—James M. Davis and George J. Greenfield; Vestrymen—Maynard C. Eyre, Theodore H. McNamee, William H. Clark, Frank Robertson, Thomas Handy, George S. Schofield, R.P.C.Bucklin, and Capt. Edmund K. Russell, United States Army.

Church of the Holy Comforter, Eltingville, S. I.—Wardens—H. B. Matcalfe, Jr., and S. B. Winant; Vestrymen—Charles Metcalfe, John T. Furman, Z. Johnson, P. G. Ullman, John Benning, W. D. Twigg, and Dr. J. O. F. McKee.

St. Thomas's Church, Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Wardens—F. A. Constable and J. F. Olfers; Vestrymen—Theodore van Amringe, Marcus Hallet, L. F. Brennecke, H. W. Sackett, and C. A. Waterbury.

Trinity Church, New-Rochelle, N. Y.—Wardens—Richard Lathers and De Lancey A. Kane; Vestrymen—Newberry D. Thorne, Lawrence D. Huntington, Howard N. Potter, B. Dunbar Wright, John W. Boothby, and Gideon W. Davenport.

St. John's Church, Upper New-Rochelle.—Wardens—Clark Davis and Andrew D. Archer; Vestrymen—George T. Davis, Robert C. Archer, George Bitter, and C. F. Bates.

OVERRUN BY THE LOBBY

FAVORED MEMBERS OF THE THIRD HOUSE CROWD SENATE CHAMBER.

The New Rule Is Not Enforced, and Business of the State Is Delayed by the Presence of Representatives of Special Interests—Not Even an Equality Between Lobbyists Is Maintained—Means of Evading the Regulations.

ALBANY, April 7.—Some weeks ago the Senate adopted a rule designed to keep the floor cleared of the crowd of people that had flocked there in such numbers as to interfere with the progress of business. Senator Mullin was responsible for it. At about the time the Raines bill was under discussion the visitors became a nuisance to the Senators. Men, women, and children, the sisters and cousins and aunts, wives and sweethearts of Senators, Assemblymen, minor officials, and lobbyists crowded in in such numbers and insisted on talking so much during debate that the Senate Chamber was in constant hubbub.

Senator Mullin is the Chairman of the Finance Committee, and State officials and others who were interested in appropriations gave him no rest or peace. They made life a burden to him with their never-ending arguments and pleas for liberal treatment in the appropriation bill, so he undertook to clear the floor of the Senate. He drew a rule which it was thought at the time it was adopted would shut out a large number of these invading forces. It was as follows:

Rule 49. The following persons only shall be admitted to the floor of the Senate during its sessions: (1) The Governor and his private secretary; (2) the members and the Clerk of the Assembly; (3) upon card of the President or of the temporary President, as follows: The elective State officers, the Adjutant General, the Commissioners to revise the statutes, the messenger of the Governor and of the Assembly on official duty, reporters of the Senate and of the Assembly, duly designated under the rules, ladies, and members of Senators' families. Admission to the parlors of the Senate may be granted on the card of a Senator.

A great many people resented the adoption of this resolution as a sign that the Senate was growing too exclusive. It was pointed out that the Senators were attempting to organize themselves into a close corporation. Remarks were made to the effect that Senators, being elected for three year terms, evidently thought that they owned that end of the Capitol.

If the rule were enforced equally as regards all people, there would not be much occasion to find fault with it, but it is not. Anybody who has a "pull" with a few Senators may break in on the floor of the Senate. Some of the most notorious lobbyists in this State are there every day making no show of concealing what they are about. Other lobbyists, who are just as reputable, but have no "pull," are debarred. The representatives of great corporations, politicians who work the strings of the machine and the favored minor office holders, have no difficulty in getting in, while the average citizen of the State, the casual visitor, is allowed to cool his heels in the corridor, or sit in one of the top rows of seats in the public gallery. The citizen without a "pull" is accordingly very much disgusted.

There have been more of the lobbyists, representatives of corporations, and politicians on the floor of the Senate within a week than there were before this rule was adopted, in spite of the fact that the rule is posted on every entrance to the Senate Chamber. Within two days the list includes the following: Hamilton Harris, who represents the New-York Central Railroad, ordinarily; A. B. Boardman of New-York, member of the firm of Tracy, Boardman & Platt; "Jimmie" Allen, who is credited as the representative of the Erie Railroad; John F. Parkhurst, State Committeeman from Steuben County, who is deeply interested in the organization of the Liquor Tax Bureau; William Barnes of Albany, delegate to the St. Louis Convention, who has been devoting most of his time of late to the passage of the Albany Bipartisan Police bill; William A. Sutherland of Rochester, who is also a delegate to St. Louis, a member of the National Republican Committee, deeply interested in the organization of the Liquor Tax Bureau, and has a few little local matters affecting Rochester and vicinity; William H. Friday of Brooklyn, who is interested in the Greater New-York bill; John Proctor Clarke, who represents the Corporation Counsel's office in New-York; Frank Sperry, who represents the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel's office; Abraham Gruber, a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, and many others.

Some very charming ladies, who move in the best circles of polite society in New-York and Albany, have taken an interest in legislation this year; they have been upon the floor of the Senate when measures were under discussion, and smiles so sweet that no Senator could resist them, have moved about the Chamber requesting Senators to support their measures.

In short, lobbying, as a high art, never has been carried on to a greater extent or more openly than it has on the floor of the Senate since this new rule has been in effect. It is the fault of nobody but the Senators themselves. When the changes were made in the Capitol last Summer the large corridor just outside the Senate Chamber was inclosed. An expensive carpet was put down, some very elegant chairs and sofas were put in, and the place was called the "Senate Parlors." There are two doors leading to this, and an orderly in uniform, with white cotton gloves, stands at each one. Any Senator is netitled to pass any one into these parlors, so that a good-sized crowd comes in every day. Once inside, it is an easy thing for one not known a Senator to break through the inner doors to the floor of the Senate. The Senators are called out of the chamber to the parlors by various lobbyists, and when they return the lobbyist comes with them. The Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms are powerless to hold up a Senator if he has a guest with him, and in a half hour from the opening of the session this process results in bringing the "head pushers" of various measures into the chamber. Sometimes the doorkeepers request them to go out. They do so, and the chances are that in ten minutes they are back again. Many go around to the Lieutenant Governor's room, which connects with the Senate chamber, and, once admitted there, boldly come upon the floor of the Senate.

If the Senators want all of this they are at liberty to have it, because they make their own rules. But, under the present conditions, there is discrimination in the treatment accorded to various lobbyists; there is discrimination in the treatment of the public at large, and there is an absolute and utter violation of the rules which the Senate adopted and has posted up in all conspicuous places in the corridors.

The methods of disregarding the rule lay the Senators open to criticism on the part of lobbyists whose measures are killed and make them feel that there is something wrong in the entire system which bars some and admits others. Besides, the Senate Chamber is often so noisy and crowded that the Senators find it as difficult to transact business as before the rule was adopted.

ELLSWORTH'S BILL ATTACKED.

Criticism of the Attempt to Remove Niagara Reservation Commission.

ALBANY, April 7.—An informal and somewhat acrimonious debate was had in the Senate to-day on the Ellsworth bill to put the Niagara Reservation under the supervision of the Fish, Forest, and Game Commission.

Senator Cantor attacked the bill and Senator Grady insinuated that it had been advanced because the Niagara Reservation Commission had refused to grant a right of way on the reservation to a railroad. Senator Ellsworth denied the charge and said that the bill was in line with the policy of the Governor and the Republican Party to consolidate the State commissions in the interest of economy and good government. Senator Cantor said that when the bill should come up he would move that it be recommitted for a hearing.

The discussion was provoked by the reading of a memorial from the Commissioners of the Niagara Reservation. It protested against the bills which have been introduced authorizing enterprises which would take from the Niagara River and more distant points waters essential to the integrity of the falls. The Commissioners ask the Legislature to discontenance all further projects of the sort and to put limitations on those already authorized. They express surprise at the introduction of the Ellsworth bill, point out the fact that they serve without salaries, and show that last year, though 500,000 visitors were entertained on the reservation, the expenses were but $10,600. They add that their acts never have been influenced by political considerations.

Fight on the Lloyds Bill.

ALBANY, April 7.—The bill exempting Lloyds from the 2 per cent. tax in New-York City was to-day made a special order in the Senate for to-morrow morning. It came up on third reading, and encountered bitter opposition from Senators Pacey, Raines, Grady, Humphrey, and Burns. It was defended by Senators Nussbaum, Wray, and Coggeshall, who offered to accept amendments making it only apply to companies organized by citizens of the State, and preventing transfers of charters to foreigners. Opponents of the measure were inexorable, however, and finally its friends agreed to have it made the special order for to-morrow morning.

Mrs. Lauterbach's Bill Passed.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Assembly bill to place mercantile establishments under the supervision of local Boards of Health passed the Senate to-day, with some amendments. This is the bill so strongly urged by Mrs. Edward Lauterbach of New-York. She sat in the Senate to-day and clapped her hands when the bill was finally passed. It will now go to the House for concurrence in amendments heretofore made.

Capitol Completion.

ALBANY, April 7.—The Capitol Commission has decided to ask the Legislature for $810,000 to continue work during the coming year. Of that sum $500,000 will be applied on contract work, and $310,000 by day's labor on the eastern approach and western staircase. No more men will be put at work on the building except by vote of the Commissioners at a regular meeting.

Notes at the Capitol.

—In preparation for the coming campaign, Senator Cantor has introduced a bill authorizing Mayors of cities of the first class to grant permits for the erection of booths, stands, and arches for other than advertising purposes, during celebrations, political demonstrations, &c.

—Senator Grady's bill requiring heads of departments in New-York City to wear the same uniform as prescribed for their subordinates is a special order in the Senate for this morning.

—Joseph Cronin wants to conduct a refreshment stand under the elevated railway stairway on Park Row, and Senator Page has introduced a bill to permit him to do so.

—Senator Lexow has introduced a bill providing for the appointment of confidential clerks to Supreme Court Justices of the Second District not living in Kings County.

—Mr. Schmidt has introduced in the Assembly a bill requiring railroads to provide shelter for passengers at transfer stations in Brooklyn.

—Senator Guy has introduced a bill prohibiting a change of salaries of New-York City Court Clerks during their terms of office.

—The Senate has passed the House bill repealing the charter of the Queen City Gas Company of Buffalo.

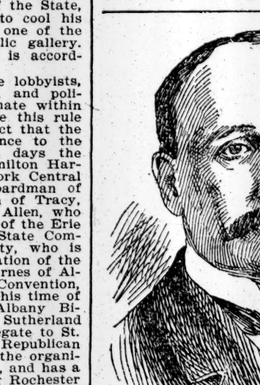
—The Assembly has recommitted the rapid-transit law amendments for a hearing.

—A bill prohibiting the hounding of deer has passed the Senate.

HARTFORD'S NEW PROFESSOR.

The Rev. Arthur L. Gillett Begins His Work in the Theological Seminary.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 7.—The Rev. Arthur L. Gillett was inaugurated as Professor of Apologetics in the Hartford Theological Seminary this evening. Prof. Gillett was born in Westfield, Mass., in 1859, and is the son of E. B. Gillett, a distinguished member of the Massachusetts bar. He is the brother of Congressman



Prof. Arthur L. Gillett.
New Member of the Faculty of the Hartford Theological Seminary.

F. H. Gillett of Springfield, and was a classmate at Amherst with President Lawrence of the present Massachusetts Senate. Prof. E. C. Richardson of Princeton was also one of his Amherst classmates.

He was graduated from the Hartford Theological Seminary in 1883, being a classmate in that institution with Prof. Charles S. Nash of the Theological Seminary at Oakland, Cal. He became assistant pastor of Plymouth Church, in Milwaukee, immediately after graduation from the seminary here, and subsequently spent three years in pastoral work at Grand Forks, N. D. He was recalled to the Hartford Seminary in 1888, and spent two years in theological pursuits in the Universities of Berlin and Tuebingen, under the auspices of the William Thompson Fellowship.

Prof. Gillett is a man of broad scholarship and training, and is fully equipped for the field of work which he has entered upon in the theological institution in this city. Prof. Gillett is the son-in-law of President Rowland Swift of the American National Bank in this city, and is highly connected socially.

KILLED HERSELF AFTER A BALL.

Eva Whitmore, It Is Said, Was Ashamed of an Intoxicated Mother.

NEWARK, N. J., April 7.—Eva Whitmore, twenty-two years old, of 52 Baldwin Street, committed suicide this morning by swallowing carbolic acid. She just returned from a ball with her sister Jennie and Edward Day, son of a well-known builder and contractor. The cause of the girl's act is said to have been her mother's fondness for drink.

When the three entered the dining room this morning they found, it is said, Mrs. Whitmore in an inebriated state. Eva, who is a high-spirited girl, began to cry, and said the condition of her mother humiliated her. She exclaimed:

"I am discouraged, and tired of living!" and went up stairs. Her sister and Day followed and managed to calm her, and the party returned to the dining room. Mrs. Whitmore was upbraided by the girls, and she finally went to bed. Jennie soon afterward retired. Eva went into the kitchen and drank a bottle of carbolic acid. Then she returned to the parlor room, and began to talk to Day. She became ill, and was dead before a physician could be found.

A Tiny Baby Buried.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., April 7.—A tiny mite of humanity was buried to-day, from the home of its parents, in this city. It lived eighteen days, and at no time weighed three pounds. It was born to Edward and Minnie Preston, and it was perfectly developed. After being dressed, the tiny youngster was put in a basket and weighed. Clothes and all weighed only two and a half pounds.

Snow Sweeper Caused Death.

A jury before Coroner Tuthill yesterday censured the Metropolitan Street Railway Company for not employing necessary precautions to prevent such accidents as the one of March 16, when W. H. Gatther, a salesman, of Erie, Penn., fell under the steel brush of a snow sweeper on the road at Eighty-first Street and Columbus Avenue, and died two weeks later. The gripman, James McNaughton, was exonerated.

A Miser Dies in a Hospital.

HELENA, Mon., April 7.—Edward Jordan, a miser, died to-day at the Sisters' Hospital from continued want and exposure. He leaves $100,000 worth of property. For years he has refused to spend enough for the proper nourishment of his body. When sent to the hospital he was too far gone to survive.

HANDS TIED BY SENATORS

OPPOSED TO SERVICE REFORMS BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

Mr. Gorman the Leader in a Cheap Talk Debate—Post Office Consolidation Declared Unwise and Mr. Wilson's Power Is Reduced—The House May Refuse to Accept the Change—The President Praised for Civil Service Reform.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Civil service reform would have a poor chance if its support depended upon the votes of the Senate. Postmaster General Wilson, following in the way of his predecessors, has been consolidating Post Offices in such a way as to increase the efficiency of the service with a decrease of Postmasters and of salaries. He asked for a more liberal allowance of funds to carry on the work.

Senator Gorman became the spokesman of the Senators who saw in this attempt a menace of the liberties of the people. A great deal of very cheap talk about the importance of maintaining Post Offices as centres of agitation was indulged in. Senator Allison and others were so alarmed that when the matter came to a vote to-day a large majority voted not only against allowing the Postmaster General the money with which to extend the work of consolidation, but directly insisted that hereafter no consolidation should extend beyond municipal boundaries. This is a limitation of the power now enjoyed by the Postmaster General, and the House may refuse to accept the change.

The utility of civil service reform was under discussion in the debate to-day. Mr. Vilas, indorsing the course of the Postmaster General, said the advantages of the postal consolidation system are so obvious that no opposition would have been made to it, had not the Senator from Maryland (Mr. Gorman) "uncorked the bottle and let out the genius of opposition to civil service reform." To this Mr. Vilas added:

Civil service advancement in this country owes its success to the man now at the head of this Government. Without his firm, steady, unflinching, and honest devotion to it there would have been, in my judgement, for a long period of time, no great and substantial gain in the development of the cause of civil service reform.

Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.,) challenged Mr. Vilas to point out any benefits derived from civil service reform, and Mr. Vilas replied:

If nothing else had been gained than the decency and cleanliness of political conduct on a change of Administration, that would have been enough to make civil service reform a great triumph. That is, however, but a single circumstance of gain. The relief that has been afforded to Senators and Representatives is, of itself, a second item of great consequence. No one would propose the repeal of that beneficent system.

Mr. Allen said that he had listened to the Senator from Wisconsin in the hope that he would point out something that had been accomplished under so-called civil service reform, but the Senator had only delivered a Fourth of July oration on the beauties, if not the holiness, of civil service reform, without ever undertaking to point out an instance in which it had bettered the public service.

In the course of a colloquy between Senators Allen, Hoar, (Rep., Mass.,) and Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) on the subject of civil service, Mr. Hoar referred to Mr. Roosevelt as having been a bold, courageous, intelligent, and most efficient administrator of the civil service law. The three men who deserved the most credit for the administration of that law were, he said, Senator Hawley, Dorman B. Eaton, and Mr. Roosevelt. He did not think that Mr. Cleveland, who had done a great many good things, deserved to be written up very high on that score. The reform, however, had come to stay. It was to be the policy of the country in the future; although the Senator from Nebraska had stated that, if the Populist Party came into power, all Republicans and Democrats in office would be disfranchised for four years.

Mr. Hoar inveighed against the state of things that existed before civil service reform was inaugurated. That state of things had been, he said, the running sore of the country—the offensive stench in the nostrils, the disgrace, the degradation, the shame, the infamy of the American people. The men who undertook the reform had determined to put a stop to that evil; and if they did not get the best possible substitute, they got what was a hundredfold, a millionfold, better than that which it had displaced.

Mr. Wolcott (Rep., Col.,) made an earnest civil service speech, in which he said that he did not agree with Senator Gorman that the corner grocery was the cornerstone of the Republic. He did agree with that Senator, however, in denouncing the habit of Cabinet officers making speeches all over the country. He himself had had a great mind to call the attention of the country to that abuse on the part of Cabinet officials of the present Administration. The last Cabinet officer that he had heard of doing it was "barnstalking down in Georgia in favor of gold monometallism." He should have called attention to the matter earlier had it not been for the fact that that official was better away than at Washington, so far as his public duties were concerned and his performance of them.

"Is the point you make," Mr. Hill (Dem., N. Y.,) asked, "that a Cabinet officer has no right to make these speeches throughout the country, to the neglect of his duty, or is it that he has no right to make political speeches at all?"

"I take it," Mr. Wolcott replied, "that he has no right to make speeches, to the neglect of his duties."

Mr. Hill—That is the point of your criticism?

Mr. Wolcott—At this time.

Mr. Hill suggested that it had been the custom heretofore for Cabinet officials to make political speeches, and that that was also the custom of English statesmen, like Gladstone, Salisbury, and others.

Mr. Wolcott, in reply to that suggestion, said that those statesmen were also members of the British Parliament, and were, therefore, entitled to make speeches in public, justifying their action. Therefore, the analogy did not lie. He commented upon the neglect of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the acts of Congress in regard to the sale of the Uncompahgre Indian Reservation, in Utah, and in regard to Pacific Railroad lands, and said that the Secretary might just as well be making stump speeches in Georgia as sitting in his executive office.

Besides, he added, the arguments which the

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

RUSSELL SAGE AN UNWONTED VISITOR TO THE AUCTION ROOM.

He Was Supposed to Represent the Standard Gas Company, but the Prices Did Not Suit Him—Exchange Resolutions on Municipal Consolidation—A New Building for German Newspapers—The Sales Set Down for To-day.

Mr. Bernard Havanagh has sold, for $20,000 cash, the lot, 25 by 100, at the southeast corner of Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street. Foundations for a flat are on the lot. A year ago the lot was bought for $13,000, and immediately resold for $15,500.

Mr. James B. Gillie has sold to James Halstead, at $27,000, the three-story and basement dwelling, 153 West Seventy-seventh Street, 17 by 102.2.

Mr. Charles H. Easton has sold, for C. H. Schueltheis, at $51,500, the two five-story flats, 221 and 223 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, 50 by 100.11.

The three five-story apartment houses at the southeast corner of Manhattan Avenue and One Hundred and Thirteenth Street have been exchanged by John Hallahan and another, with Charles A. Warner, for Brooklyn and city property. The corner measures 70 by 100.11.

Messrs. Richard M. Montgomery & Co. have sold, for J. T. Sittig, the three three-story and basement brick dwellings, 113 to 117 Manhattan Avenue, each 18 by 50, at $36,000, to Edward H. Kelly, part payment being made in the three-story and basement brick dwelling, 226 West Fifteenth Street, 24.9 by 86.6.

The Directors of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday adopted the following resolution to be forwarded to Mayor Strong:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this board that the consideration of the question of the union of this city with Brooklyn, Staten Island and other localities into one municipality should be postponed until such time as the proposed plan, in all its details, shall have been formulated in such a clear and intelligible manner that the people of the several localities interested can judge what will be the effect upon each city or locality as respects the matter of taxes, as well as the commercial, financial, social, and political advantages or disadvantages of such proposed union, and that an opportunity be given the people interested to express their opinion for or against the proposition of consolidation.

Messrs. Edward H. Moeran and E. A. Karelsen were elected stock members of the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and Mr. H. F. Schellhass was transferred from an annual to a stock member.

Plans for the erection of three additional stories on THE TIMES's Building, 41 Park Row, were filed yesterday. The cost of the three floors, including the raising of the elevator shafts and other necessary alterations, will, it is estimated, be about $160,000. Robert Gaynicke of 111 Fifth Avenue is the architect, and he filed the plans for the Park Company, which owns the building.

Mr. Russell Sage was one of the unwonted visitors to the auction room at 111 Broadway and attracted much attention. His presence was attributed to a desire to purchase for the Standard Gas Company the property at 34 to 38 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, extending to 31 and 33 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street. This property is owned by Mr. Richard Croker and others. It was offered for sale by Mr. Peter F. Meyer and was bid in at $110,000. Mr. Meyer stated that $150,000 had been refused for the property two years ago. Mr. Sage's interest in the sale ceased before the figures reached the $110,000 point, and he left without making a bid.

The crowd in the salesroom was quite large, because of the numerous voluntary offerings. The bidding, however, was not of the best, and many parcels were withdrawn or bid in. Mr. Meyer sold, by executor's order, the property at 22 and 24 North William Street, east side, extending to 225 and 227 William Street, 41.7½ by 127.11½, by 55.8½ by 89.5 by jog 20.10 by 53.5, with four-story and cellar stone-front buildings on North William Street, and five and six story and basement brick buildings on William Street. The first bid was $120,000. The property was finally knocked down, at $136,500, to Charles B. Wolffram, representing the publishers of The German Herold, Zeitung, and Review. The latter will erect on the plot a building adapted to their business. There is an area of more than 6,000 square feet in the plot.

Mr. Meyer sold, in partition, to George Henry Warren, at $36,000, the four-story brick store and lofts building, 404 Sixth Avenue, east side, 79.2 feet south of Twenty-fifth Street, 19.7 by 60. To Herman Wronkow, at $15,000, he sold the four-story and basement brick and brownstone dwelling, 138 East Fifteenth Street, south side, 146 feet west of Third Avenue, 22 by 84. To Frederick Walter, at $54,000, he sold the four lots, each 25 by 100.8½, on the north side of Ninety-sixth Street, 150 feet east of Fifth Avenue. To Mary Horgan, at $17,100, he sold the four-story brownstone tenement, 207 East Seventy-third Street, north side, between Second and Third Avenues, 27.6 by 102.2.

Mr. Philip A. Smyth sold to Pincus Lowenfeld, at $29,925, the five-story and basement brownstone tenement, 1,454 Third Avenue, west side, 75.11 feet north of One Hundred and Third Street, 25 by 75 by 100. To John Duffy, at $6,500, he sold the three-story and basement brick dwelling 226 West Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 333.8 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 17 by 98.8 by 16.8 by 68.5 2-3. In partition Mr. Smyth sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $21,800, the three-story and attic brick building with store, 276 Grand Street, north side, 50 feet east of Forsyth Street, 25 by 87.6.

Mr. William M. Ryan sold, at $4,050 each, to George W. Allen the two lots, each 25 by 100, on the east side of Third Avenue, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Seventy-first Street.

Mr. William Kennelly sold, in partition, to Jones Brothers, at $117,000, the property at 2046 to 2050 South street, north side, 79.5 feet east of Catharine Slip, extending from 401 to 407 Water Street, 110 by 145.6 by 110 by 145, with three, four and one-half, and five-story brick warehouses. To J. Van Vechten Olcott, at $90,000, he sold the undivided one-half part of Pier 35, East River, and the bulkhead beginning 72.38 feet east of Catharine Slip and extending easterly 109.69 feet. Mr. Kennelly also sold to Adolph Sussmann, at $10,600 and $10,800 respectively, the two four-story brick flats 1,781 and 1,783 Lexington Avenue, east side, 60.11 feet south of One Hundred and Ninth Street, each 20 by 70.

In the Exchange salesroom Mr. R. V. Harnett sold to Henry Neckersheimer, at $25,100, the four-story and basement brownstone dwelling 136 East Seventieth Street, southwest corner of Lexington Avenue, 20 by 50 by 80; to W. H. Hunt, at $1,925, the lot, 25 by 100, at the northwest corner of King's Bridge Road and Emerson Street; to the same, at $525, the lot, 25 by 100, on the north side of Emerson Street, 100 feet west of King's Bridge Road; to D. A. Sherard, at $1,000, the leasehold of 513 West Twenty-fourth Street, 25 by 98.9, with three-story and attic brick-front frame dwelling in front and three-story brick stable in rear; and to John J. Dillon, at $4,300, the three-story and basement brick dwelling 647 Pacific Street, Brooklyn, north side, 398.4 2-5 feet east of Third Avenue, 19.1 2-5 by 38 by 90.

The sales at auction for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, except as otherwise stated, are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Lawrence Godkin, referee, 12 to 18 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, 225 feet east of Fifth Avenue, and 17 to 21 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, adjoining in the rear, with four five-story brick flats on One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, and three similar buildings on One Hundred and Twelfth Street. Due on judgment, $97,900; on prior mortgage, $14,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, George Haas, referee, plot 100 by 100.11 at southeast corner of West End Avenue and Ninety-seventh Street. Due on judgment, $59,140.

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, H. A. Robinson, referee, 559 Hudson Street, west side, 84.11 feet north of Perry Street, 18.6 by, about 78 by irregular, three-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $9,690.

By John T. Boyd, foreclosure sale, James B. Butler, referee, 311 and 313 West Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 150 feet west of West End Avenue, 50 by 100.5, front and rear frame buildings. Due on judgment, $11,670.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William E. Stillings, referee, southwest corner of Macdougal and Fourth Streets, 24 by 86, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $26,514.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, and interest of Andrew Diehl to 656 Second Avenue, east side, 25 feet south of Thirty-sixth Street, 24.8¼ by 100, five-story brick tenement, with stores.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, E. D. O'Brien, referee, 2,104 Madison Avenue, west side, 19.11 feet north of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, 20 by 80, three-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $8,015.

At 59 Liberty Street—By R. V. Harnett & Co., auction sales, as follows: 201 West Fifty-fourth Street, northwest corner of Seventh Avenue, 25.5 by 100, five-story and basement brick apartment house; also, four lots, one at southeast corner of Twelfth Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, 25 by 100, two adjoining on avenue, 24.11 by 100 each, and one adjoining on street, 25 by 99.11.

In front of Manor Hall, Yonkers—By Philip A. Smyth, partition sale, Francis D. Dowley, referee, 421 North Broadway, west side, near Hudson Terrace, 200 by 713 by 230 by 692, with brick and stone residence and brick stable; also, 161 and 163 North Broadway, northwest corner of Ashburton Avenue, 50 by 100 by 50 by 101.6, three and four story brick apartment houses, with stores.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 6 Clinton Place, a five-story brick store and warehouse, by J. Allen Townsend of 237 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $17,000.

One Hundred and Sixth Street and East River, a one-story frame shed, by Morris Tuska, owner; cost, $250.

Grand Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, northwest corner, a two-story frame dwelling, by William Waldorf Astor of 23 West Twenty-sixth Street, owner; cost, $1,500.

No. 182 Avenue B, a one-story brick factory, by Charles Young of 163 East Eighty-first Street, owner; cost, $450.

One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, south side, 25 feet west of Clinton Avenue, a two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, by J. H. Gradacap of East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, owner; cost, $2,900.

Sax Avenue, east side, 150 feet south of McGraw Avenue, a two-story and basement frame dwelling, by Mary E. Springsteel of Theriat and Cornell Avenues, owner; cost, $1,200.

No. 33 King's Bridge Avenue, a two-story frame dwelling, by Edward A. Powers of 228 West One Hundred and Fifth Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

Stebbins Avenue, east side, 308.9 feet north of Freeman Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by William Stutt of 1,718 East End Avenue, owner; cost, $2,500.

Home Street, south side, 75.7 feet east of Southern Boulevard, a one-story frame shed, by John Wetterer, owner; cost, $200.

Vyse Street, 214.7 feet north of Home Street, a two-story frame dwelling, by Ida McMenoney of 1,196 Home Street, owner; cost, $4,000.

One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, north side, 275 feet east of Eighth Avenue, a one-story galvanized iron shed, by John J. Timmins of 268 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, owner; cost, $600.

No. 3 Maiden Lane, by B. K. Stevens, alterations to a ten-story brick and iron store and office building; cost, $250.

First Avenue and Eighty-eighth Street, southeast corner, by Louis Ungerland of Long Island City, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 114 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Mrs. H. Mcgowan of 329 West Fifty-seventh Street, alterations to a four-story brick flat and store; cost, $2,500.

Nos. 451 to 455 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, by the Mitchell estate, alterations to a five-story brick factory; cost, $2,000.

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 300 feet east of Pleasant Avenue, by the Standard Gaslight Company, alterations to a two-story brick gas generator; cost, $200.

Nos. 416 and 418 West Broadway, by Amos R. Eno of 111 Broadway, alterations to a five-story brick factory, &c.; cost, $1,000.

No. 41 Park Row, by the Park Company of 41 Park Row, alterations to a thirteen-story brick and stone office building; cost, $160,000.

Third Avenue, east side, 139.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, by Josiah Jones and another, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,500.

Third Avenue, west side, 87½ feet north of One Hundred and Forty-third Street, by John H. Trail, 2,091 Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 208 Bleecker Street, by Nicholas Low estate of 208 Bleecker Street, alterations to a three-story brick store, &c.; cost, $3,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Tuesday, April 7.

58TH ST, 106 East; Elias Spingarn and wife to Simon Levy $15,000
58TH ST, 104 and 106 East; Hamilton Odell, referee, to Elias Spingarn..... 26,650
LEXINGTON AV, n w corner of 118th St, 90x40; James B. Butler, referee, to William J. Nicklas 7,000
117TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 7th Av, 25x80.2; William W. Astor to Arthur L. Lesher 1,500
123D ST, n s, 125 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Ludwig Heering to Oscar Ehlers. 1
138TH ST, n s, 175 ft w of 7th Av, 100x100.11; Philip Van Volkenburgh and others to William H. Lee 3,850
SAME PROPERTY; James T. Leavitt and another, executors, to same 3,850
120TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 150x100.11; Louis M. Lee to William H. Hall, jr. 1
SAME PROPERTY; Charles N. Lee and others, executors, &c., to same 2,000
139TH ST, s s, 179.10 ft w of Willis Av, 26.8x100; John Cotter and wife to Eugene T. Hawkins 1
139TH ST, 634 East; same to John Seekamp and another 1
INTERVALE AV, e s, 150 ft n of Westchester Av, 25x99.5x irregular; John B. Callard and wife to Isaac Rothschild ..... Omitted
LOT 17 and parts of Lots 15 and 16, Block 474, map of subdivision of Henry D. Tiffany property; Peter J. Wright to William Terhune 1,450
58TH ST, 104 East; Elias Spingarn and wife to Sarah Underndorfer 15,000
BROADWAY, 145, and 86 and 88 Liberty St; Margaret B. Bininger to the Washington Life Insurance Company, ¼ part. 248,125
SAME PROPERTY; Anzonetta B. Wolfe to same, ¼ part 248,125
SAME PROPERTY; Fanny A. Park and others to same, ¼ part 248,125
SAME PROPERTY; Arabella B. Lewis and another to same, ¼ part 248,125
BROADWAY, 141; George H. Draper to same, 160-630 parts 75,754
SAME PROPERTY; Harriet B. Fisk to same, 163-630 parts 74,385
SAME PROPERTY; Mary C. Smith to same, 163-630 parts 74,385
SAME PROPERTY; Agnes Dickinson and another to same, 108-630 parts 49,286
SAME PROPERTY; George G. De Witt, as trustee, to same, 1-7 part 13,690
BROADWAY, 636 and 638; Robert W. De Forest and wife to Henry E. Coe... 1
SHERIFF ST, n w s, 125 ft s of Rivington St, 25x100; Max Newman and wife to Samuel Wasserman 4,000
ADAMS PL, n w corner of 31st St, 49.7 x95; Hortense Ramsey to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company 1
122D ST, 419 East; Samuel Roth to Lena Roth 13,000
AVENUE D, 101, one-fifth part; Mary Halves and others to Charles Bardes. 1
AVENUE C, e s, 119.9 ft s of 11th St, 25x52x irregular, one-fifth part; same to same 1
CHAMBERS ST, 37 and 13 Reade St, 5-144 parts; W. Irving Clark and wife to Martin Van Buren 1
SAME PROPERTY, 5-48 parts; same to Sarah I. Kent 1
SAME PROPERTY, 5-144 parts; same to Eliza E. Van Buren 1
SAME PROPERTY, 9-24 parts; same to executors and trustees of Washington Irving, Jr., deceased 1
SAME PROPERTY, 5-144 parts; same to Marion I. Emmons 1
SAME PROPERTY, 5-48 parts; same to Henrietta E. Van Buren 1
SAME PROPERTY, 5-24 parts; same to Abby I. Van Wart, trustees, &c. 1
PERSHING AV, s s, 100 ft n of 156th St, 20x100; Martin Gelszler and wife to Julius Schroeder 8,500
WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 287 ft e of Prospect Av, 100x100; John B. Callard and wife to Isaac Rothschild 1
35TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 25x98.9; Andrew Ward and others to Henry Mayer 18,100
9TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; John Fick and wife to Edward Magda and another 10
SYLVAN AV, n w s, 207.7 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x100; Fannie E. Lawrence to Frank Fischer 1
SYLVAN AV, n w s, 157.7 ft w of Orchard St, 100x100; J. Romaine Brown to Fannie E. Lawrence 1
SYLVAN AV, n w s, strip adjoining above, 2x100; W. S. Sheafer and others, executors, to J. Romaine Brown 1
DECATUR AV, w s, 253.11 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x110; Henry B. Heylman to Violetta A. Calkin 1
DECATUR AV, w s, 216.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, 37.6x110; Henry B. Heylman to Violetta A. Calkin 1
BASSFORD PLACE, w s, part of Lot 24, map of Mount Pleasant, estate of Abraham Bassford; Josephine De H. Carrington to Fanny Lomas 100
LOT 171, map of part of Lott G. Hunt estate; William D. Conner and wife to J. M. Haynes 1
LOTS 386 and 387, map of Arden property; same to same 1
LOTS 8 to 29, Block 28, and Lot 13, Block 36, map of Pelham Park; P. S. Crosier to Christiana A. Phillips, exchange and. 1
69TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5; Sophie M. Elossia Y. Salazar to Julius C. Hoffman 17,000

Recorded Leases.

BRENNAN, Margaret, to Louis Onasch; 7 Morris St, 3 years $1,200
BRAUDWEIN, Ignatz, to David Alpert and another; 273 Delancey St, 3 years $1,350, 1,400
BERCKE, Gustave, to Rose Dahlman; 718 Lexington Av, 3 years 1,150
CLASON, Josephine F., to John F. Baldwin; 42 Sheriff St, 10 years 550
DAVIES, Alice S. H., to John H. Halloran; 215 6th Av, 5 years 6,000
GROSSMAN, Martin, to Congregation Anoche Sfard Austria Hungari; 99 and 101 Attorney St, 10 years 2,160
HARRIOT, John F., (agent,) to Mrs. Kathi Gell; 127 East 10th St, 4 7-12 years 1,800
KERDANZ, Emil H., to Aaron Gordon and another; 40 Market St, 8 years..$900, 1,000

PINKNEY, Emma J., to George A. Glaenzer & Co.; 33 East 20th St,...$2,420, 2,472

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Albert J., and wife to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 640 8th Av, and 261 to 265 West 41st St, 3 years.$50,000
BANKS, Alice, to John Miller; 108 East 54th St, 6 months 500
BELLOTTA, Rachella, and Michele, to the Westchester Fire Insurance Company; w s of Maple St, Lot 62, map of Jerome, 3 years 4,000
COCKBURN, Mattie A., to David E. Oppenheimer; s s of 120th St, 260 ft e of Lenox Av, 1 year 28,000
CALKIN, Violetta A., to Henry B. Heylman; w s of Decatur Av, 216.6 ft n of Southern Boulevard, (two mortgages,) 3 years 4,500
DRESSLER, Anna, to J. Charles Gartelman; 306 Pleasant Av, 3 years 1,000
DEUTSCHER, Frederick, and wife, to Hugo Cohn; 975 East 133d St, 5 years... 1,500
DARLING, Eliza, and William H., to Julia Muhlfelder; 77 West 127th St, 1 year 2,000
DONAHOE, Hugh, and wife to Sarah Farley; 21 Mangin St, 1 year 1,500
EVERDELL, William K., and wife to Charles J. Clinch; n s of 19th St, 225 ft e of 6th Av, 1 year 30,000
FECHTELER, Caspar, and wife to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 135 West 80th St, 3 years 10,000
FRIEDEL, John, and wife to James Stokes; s s of 119th St, 115 ft e of Park Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years.... 45,000
SAME to John W. Haaren; same property, 6 months 3,500
SAME to the Bradley & Currier Company; Limited; s s of 15th St, 140 ft e of Park Av, 6 months 2,500
FISCHER, Frank, to Annie E. Brown; n w s of Sylvan Av, 207.7 ft w of Orchard St, 2 years 725
HALL, William J., executors of William H. Lee, deceased; n s of 120th St, 225 ft w of 7th Av, 2 years 37,000
HUGO, Joseph, and wife to Orleana R. E. Pell; 118 Prince St, 3 years 12,000
HARPER, Edward, and wife to Nathaniel Reynolds; s s of 143d St, 525 ft e of Willis Av, 3½ years 2,000
HUNTER, Josephine, to Enoch C. Bell; s w corner of Morris Av and 148th St, demand 44,000
HARRIS, Eva A., to Carmine Cipolla; Lot 97, North Chestnut Drive, map of Bronxwood Park, 21-12 years 300
LIGHT, William, Jr., and Thomas Louther and wives to Jacob Fromme; s s of 107th St, 93 ft e of 1st Av, installments.... 1,012
MEADE, Margaret and Michael, to Ella T. Townsend; s w s of 149th St, 230 ft s e of Robbins Av, 3 years 600
MAYER, Henry, to Marie Kreuder; s s of 85th St, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 3½ years... 10,000
MEYER, Frederick and Mary, executors, to the Excelsior Savings Bank; s s of 23d St, 265 ft w of 1st Av, 5 years.... 48,000
NASELLI, Amelia, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 102 Greene St, 5 years 45,000
NORRIS, John G., and wife to Albert I. Sire; s s of Walker St, 127.1 ft e of Elm St, installments 20,000
PLATT, Richard G., to Alfred M. Hoyt; w s of West End Av, 84.8 ft n of 88th St, 3 years 17,000
ROBINSON, Rufus L., Jr., and wife to Alice M. Hollander, executrix of St. Ann's Av, 25 n of 144th St, demand 3,000
SPINGARN, Elias, to Pauline Myers and others; 104 and 106 East 58th St, 5 years, (two mortgages) 20,000
SULLIVAN, Cornelius, to Cornelia A. Kneeland; s e s of Hamilton Pl, 73.2 ft s w of 142d St, 3 years 2,000
SMITH, Adalyn M., to Julia A. Morris; e s of Tayloe Av, 225 ft n of Columbine St, 3 years 1,400
SANDERS, Margaret, to Samuel Livingston; w s of Madison Av, 60 ft n of 116th St, 3 years 3,000
SAME to George B. Christman & Co.; same property, 3 years 2,150
SCHROEDER, Julius, to Martin Geiszler; e s of Forest Av, 100 ft n of 156th St, 3 years 1,700
SCHMUCK, Herman, and wife and Michael Montag and wife to Eva A. Bell; s s of 146th St, 100 ft e of Brook Av, demand.. 22,500
TAYLOR, William H., to Nathaniel Wise; s s of 116th St, 100 ft e of 7th Av, demand 9,000
TAYLOR, Catharine, to Lydia A. Bliss; 33 Bond St, 1 year 5,000
TERHUNE, William, to Peter J. Wright; Lot 17 and part of Lots 14 and 16 Block 474 map of sub-division of property of Henry D. Tiffany, Fox estate, 2 years.. 800
WREN, Christiana, to Enoch C. Bell; n s of 116th St, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, demand 14,000
THORN, Henry E., and wife to Ottilie Laner; w s of Decatur Av, 127.6 ft n of 198th St, (four mortgages,) 5 years... 14,000
THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE Company to Margaret B. Bininger; 145 Broadway and Nos. 86 and 88 Liberty St, 2 years 125,000
SAME to Anzonetta B. Wolfe; same property, 2 years 125,000
SAME to Fanny A. Park; same property, 2 years 41,667
SAME to Laura Anthony; same property, 2 years 41,667
SAME to Arabella B. Lewis; same property, 2 years 125,000
SAME to Anzonetta B. Anthony; same property, 2 years 41,666

Assignments of Mortgages.

BELL, John J., to Frances E. Bell $2,400
CIPOLLA, Carmine, to Filomena Cipolla. 300
EHRMAN, Mary, to Banned Friend 1
FEELEY, Patrick, to Stephen Butler 604
FLANNERY, Simon P., to Robert F. Tysen 1,500
FRANKLIN, James R., to Mary C. Franklin, (two assignments) 4,000
HARTY, Frederick ..... Thomas C. Campbell 1
MEYER, George A., executor of Agnes Arden, to John E. Austin 168
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederick J., to Comyn Morau 6,500
MONSON, Alonzo C., executor, &c., of David D. Withers, to Alonzo C. Monson, trustee 1
MAGDA, Edward, and Severin, to John Fick and wife, (two assignments) 6,000
POWELL, William M., to Louisa Hoffman, ¼ part 5,000
SAME to Babette Wahlig, ¾ part 15,000
RAABE, Frederika, to Simon Adler and Henry S. Herman 4,645
MACKAY-SMITH, Virginia S., and others, executors of Ellen E. Ward, to William C. Skiart and others, trustees.. 1
STEWART, James, administrator of Grace M. Stewart, to James R. Stewart.. 1
TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Elizabeth F. Gregory 5,000
SAME to Wilhelm Busse 3,000
SAME to Ellenville Savings Bank 2,500

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 295.5 ft n of Tremont Av, 27.6x80x25x68.8; Elizabeth Anderson against Henry Heine and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
76TH ST, s s, 148 ft e of Avenue A, 50x102.2; Christian Regelman against Anna M. M. Regelman and others, (partition.)
102D ST, n s, 78.10 ft w of 2d Av, 26.2x100.6; Emil Weis against George H. Quick and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HENRY ST, n s, 241 ft e of Jefferson St, 23.10x100; Henry St, s s, 120.7 ft e of Jefferson St, 25.6x100; Henry St, n s, 47.6 ft e of Jefferson St, 24.1x87.0x24.2x87.6; Henry St, n s, Lot 1,001, map of estate Hendrick Ruiters; Henry St, n s, Lot 1,000, same map; Henry St, s s, Lot 1,013, same map; Fisher Lewine against Rebecca Kalishcher and others, (partition.)
ORCHARD ST, 102; Chebra Ezras Achim Anschai Kiev against Esther Cohen, (recover damages and execute lease of property.)
GRAND ST, 447; Michael J. Newman and another, as trustees, against Margaret C. Swanton and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
4TH AV and 118th St, n w corner, 25.11x90; Eloise L. Breese against Ephraim C. Gates and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

WASHINGTON ST, n e corner of Hubert St, 28x100; John N. Dyer & Son against G. L. Lawrence, owner; Elizabeth McKinley, contractor $1,662
SAME PROPERTY; Theodore Westing against same owner and contractor 2,017
SAME PROPERTY; Gamp & Altman against same owner and contractor ..... —
1ST AV, w s, entire front between 96th and 96th Sts x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Francis H. Clark and another, owners and contractors 429
FULTON, MALTILDA, CATHARINE, and Marion Sts, Plots 78, 74, 75, 108, 110, 173, and 206, situated at South Mount Vernon; Adelbert S. Nichols against Patrick Reilly and James B. Alexander, owners; James B. Alexander, contractor 300

NEW-JERSEY PROPERTY.

RUMSON ROAD, SEABRIGHT, Monmouth Beach, Shrewsbury River, N. J.
D. B. KEELER, Jr.,
9 Pine St., N. Y.
FURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

STATEN ISLAND PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—Beautiful country seat at Garretson's, Staten Island, 39 minutes from Battery; about 35 acres; large, comfortable mansion, built for Winter and Summer; 13 outbuildings; ocean view, forest trees, gas lamps on drives, 3 gateways, fine country roads. Address F. D. ALEXANDER, Dongan Hills, S. I.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

CAPE COD.—Wychmere Summer cottages, Harwichport; completely furnished; sanitary plmbing; bathrooms; warm sea bathing; forests; rentals, $200 up; circular. J., 71 East 57th St.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—At Ridgefield, N. J., on Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Chambers or 23d St., 45 minutes from City Hall, New-York City, new houses; all the modern improvements; from $30 to $45 per month. Apply to M. L. MESEROLE, on the premises.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL DETACHED

3-story, brownstone mansion and stable on lot 80x100, hand-carved cabinet trim, containing all modern improvements; fine location and splendid view. House cost $75,000 to build.

Will be sold at **GREAT SACRIFICE,** or will exchange for nice country place or vacant lots on Washington Heights.
Apply for particulars to
GEO. R. READ,
9 PINE ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

MONEY TO LOAN. 4, 4½ and 5 Per Cent.
For account of institutions, estates and individuals. Unlimited resources, lowest charges.
A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
146 B'way, cor. Liberty St.
LOANS EXCLUSIVELY.

HOFFMAN BROTHERS,
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT PROPERTY.
4 and 6 Warren St.

GRAND BOULEVARD, CORNER 151ST ST.—Two lots; low price; easy terms. J. ROMAINE BROWN & Co., 59 West 33d St.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

EIGHT CITY LOTS IN BUFFALO FOR SALE. MRS. E. STEVENS, 426 Houston St., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction, on
Tuesday, April 14th, 1896,
at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
To Close the Estate of Maria Conway, Deceased, The Valuable Tenement Property,
Nos. 533 and 535 East 11th St., 169 Suffolk Street,
between Houston and Stanton Streets, and
No. 361 East 10th Street.
For maps, &c., apply to William C. Orr, Esq., Attorney, 51 Chambers Street, and at the Auctioneer's office, 111 Broadway.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer,
EXECUTOR'S SALE.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON
THURSDAY, APRIL 9, 1896,
12 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
by order of EXECUTOR of H. G. LEASK, dec'd, 4-story English basement brick Dwelling and Lot,
NO. 129 EAST 31ST STREET,
between 4th and Lexington Aves.
Maps, &c., at Auctioneer's office, 24 Pine St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED

615 FIFTH AVENUE,
ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF
APARTMENT HOUSE.
(between 49th and 50th Sts.)
Superbly appointed; heat, light, and ventilation perfect; open sanitary plumbing; a luxurious and fashionable home; private entrance to the Buckingham Hotel. Apply to Superintendent, on premises; or to Office, Estate of George Kemp, 68 William, corner Cedar St.

A HANDSOME
BACHELOR APARTMENT,
576 FIFTH AVENUE,
(opposite Windsor Hotel.)
Apply to janitor.

"THE FIFTH AVENUE,"
1,037 and 1,038 Fifth Avenue, corner 85th St., N. Y.—Elegant apartments to let; 10 rooms and bath; all improvements, elevators, &c.; great inducements. WILLIAM G. ROBERTS, 1,038 Fifth Av., N. Y.

CITY FLATS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

A.— FLATS. —A.
Light, well-ventilated flats, at reasonable rents. Apply on premises, 402 West 55th St.
Apply on premises, or to J. E. Whitaker, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

FOR RENT—340 West 88th St., 4 story, 21-foot house, fully decorated, in perfect order. Apply to owner, 312 West 89th St.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

EAST ONE HUNDRED AND FOURTH Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—JOHN BRADY, plaintiff, against SALVATORE GALLO and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, on the 31st day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the eighth day of April, 1896, at twelve o'clock noon of that day by John T. Boyd, auctioneer, the premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows: All those two lots, pieces, or parcels of land with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City, County, and State of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, distant one hundred and fifty (150) feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of Eleventh Avenue and Sixty-seventh Street, running thence northerly parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet and five (5) inches to the centre line of the block between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth Streets; thence westerly along said centre line fifty (50) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Eleventh Avenue one hundred (100) feet five (5) inches to the northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street, and thence easterly along the said northerly side of Sixty-seventh Street fifty (50) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Henry Krebs by Charles Hagedorn by deed dated February 28, 1894, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in Liber 1,895 of Conveyances, Page 70, February 28, 1895.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1896.
JAMES B. BUTLER, Referee.
N. B. SANBORN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 29 Wall Street, New-York City.
mh17-2aw8wTu&F&ap8

PARK AVENUE.—Supreme Court, County of New-York.—THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. AULD, defendant.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 9th day of March, 1896, I, the undersigned, referee named in said judgment, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on Thursday, the 9th day of April, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the premises directed by the said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the northwesterly corner of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street ninety feet; thence northerly and parallel with Park Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; thence easterly along the southerly line of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street ninety feet to the westerly line of Park Avenue, and thence southerly along the westerly line of Park Avenue one hundred and ninety-nine feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several distances and dimensions more or less.—Dated New-York, March 17th, 1896.
JOHN H. HOGAN, Referee.
DAVIES, STONE & AUERBACH, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, 32 Nassau Street, New-York City.
mch18-2aw8wW&S&ap8.

RAISED THE CRY, "HEY, RUBE!"

Mr. Philips, However, Was Not the Leader of a Circus Fight.

"Hey, Rube!" the battle cry of the circus man, has been heard only once since Barnum & Bailey

POLICE BOARD SQUABBLE

COMMISSIONERS ROOSEVELT AND PARKER BECOME EXCITED.

Long and Warm Argument over the Question of an Eligible List and the Manner in Which Promotions Are Made—Commissioner Parker Going to Albany to Oppose Commissioner Roosevelt's Bill to Give the Board More Power.

When the Police Board met yesterday, all the Commissioners were present. Commissioner Andrews introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Chief Clerk be directed to invite the attention of the Controller of the City of New-York to the following requisitions and request for a transfer made by the Board of Police upon which no action has been taken, and to state that further delay in regard to any one or all of these will result, as it has in the past, in great embarrassment to this department and consequent injury to the public service:

1. Requisition for $1,500 upon account of service for John Du Fais, architect, Ninth Precinct Station House, duly made and transmitted to the Controller Nov. 7, 1895.

2. Requisition for $9,416.53 transmitted to the Controller March 6, 1896, the original request for which was submitted Dec. 10, 1895.

3. Requests for transfer to be submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of $3,000, to enable this department to purchase bicycles for additional police service and duly transmitted to the Controller March 13, 1896.

Treasurer Andrews said these transfers had been pending some time, and he was anxious to have them acted upon by the Controller.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Commissioners had a long discussion over the question of promotions. President Roosevelt and Commissioner Parker did all the talking, which at times was quite animated. It was the first time that the present board had discussed in open session matters which have caused the differences between Mr. Parker and his colleagues. It was Commissioner Parker who brought up the subject. The board was about to adjourn, as Mr. Roosevelt was anxious to get away, when Commissioner Parker said he had a matter which he wished to bring up.

"It is extremely desirable," he said, "that the policy of the board in the matter of promotion should be formulated, and that the mode we intend to proceed with should be discussed. I have always advised the scheme to advance from the lowest to the highest grade. I think we all came to that conclusion. We found the force in a much demoralized and discreditable condition. It was difficult in the Sergeants' grade to find men fit for Captains. We went through the grade carefully, and it was hard to find men fit. In one or two cases we practically threw the matter up in despair. We advanced men from Roundsmen to Sergeants who were unsmirched. I hailed that as furnishing material for Captains."

"Now that all eligible lists are wiped out and the field is open, I think it is desirable that the field be availed of. My idea is and has been to create an eligible list which would exceed in number the vacancies, and to keep such a list on hand. The list we had fell short of the actual vacancies. There were five men who were eligible that were not appointed. Two were objected to by myself and Chief Conlin for reasons we deemed sufficient. The other three the Commissioners agreed to keep on probation."

"You say two were rejected by you and the Chief?" asked Commissioner Roosevelt. "I don't remember who you mean."

Commissioner Parker said they were Stalnkamp and Kear. He then continued:

"I think it is desirable that the board should at once come to a conclusion touching the policy of filling vacancies. I also think it desirable that any member of the force on the eligible grade should be permitted to enter the examination. We should strain ourselves to make a large eligible list. I don't believe the ordinary restrictions applicable to appointments apply to promotions. There ought to be no difficulty in creating a large eligible list. We should arrive at some concise formulation of our power regarding promotions. I suggest that the Commissioners come together and proceed to create an eligible list."

"It is highly advisable to have such a discussion," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "and I think we ought to fully understand exactly what each one means by his act before we proceed to make another eligible list. For instance, the merit work is, in my opinion, meaningless, if it is the intention to hold up men, and not appoint them. My own view is that when we put a man at sixty for record it would mean that we think that man entitled to promotion if he passes the written examination. If that is not the meaning or understanding of the other members of the board, I want to know that before we have an examination. Of course, if anything subsequently develops derogatory to a man, the board's duty is not to appoint him. I feel strongly that it is a positive and serious disadvantage to the force to put men on the eligible list, with high merit marks, and then refuse to appoint them. In the next place, as a matter of right, I think we have the right to select from any place on the list."

"You have modified your opinions some," said Commissioner Parker.

"No," said Mr. Roosevelt; "I always believed we had a right to. I was doubtful, but thought we had the right. I feel less doubtful in consequence of a talk with Col. Burt of the State Civil Service Board. I feel there ought to be the largest liberty of choice. The merit work is the important thing.

"There are men I would give sixty for Captains, and I would not give them forty for Inspectors. I do not wish to have an examination competitive in theory and non-competitive in fact. You would work a fraud upon the people who don't understand the matter. Your idea to let all enter an examination would be a mistake. I don't recollect your objections to Acting Captain Stalnkamp, Mr. Parker."

"As to competitive or non-competitive examinations," said Commissioner Parker, "I think I first called your attention to the Constitutional provision which requires examinations to be competitive. I said the competition is secured by rating for efficiency. That thing you doubted, and notified me that we should probably continue to differ. To my surprise and pleasure, Col. Burt said those men were in competition every day of their service. His opinion indorsed all I said. I don't think we are infringing on the rights of anybody. We must preserve freedom in making selections to get good officers for higher grades."

"I feel glad after talking with Col. Burt," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "who said we were more than careful to obey the law in every respect. I don't think we should give a man a high-merit work unless we intend to appoint him."

"That we all agreed upon," said Commissioner Parker.

"But we have five Captains left unappointed, not talking of the Inspectors," said Commissioner Roosevelt.

"I knew nothing about rating the Inspectors," remarked Commissioner Parker. "I was not consulted about it."

"It was done at a regular board meeting," broke in Commissioner Andrews.

"Mr. Parker," said Commissioner Roosevelt, very sternly, "you were absent from the meeting. It was one of the meetings you did not attend."

"I believed the Acting Captains were not sufficiently tested. I suggested to try them longer," said Commissioner Parker. "But for that, I imagine, they, with the exception of the two I objected to, would have been made Captains at once."

"I want particularly to avoid leaving men on the eligible list," said Commissioner Roosevelt. "As far as I am concerned, we should hold examinations with a view of filling vacancies. We should not give merit marks unless we agree to stand by them and appoint the men. We should not give merit marks until we are satisfied about the men. The force has been accused in the past of intrigue, and when men are held up, and held up, and then suddenly appointed, for reasons which the outside world knows nothing of, it gives rise to criticism."

"It is a great mistake to put a man on the eligible register and then hold him up. I do not think the proposition to have a large eligible list is a wise one. It would give a chance to get appointments by intrigue. I say this because you want to discuss the subject. Take the Inspectors list. We have discussed that for three months. Three Commissioners thought there should be an eligible list. You did not."

"Oh, yes," replied Commissioner Parker, "it was you and I who talked together, and we set dates for the examinations."

"So far as I know, Mr. Parker," answered Commissioner Roosevelt hotly, "there was not a single Captain you proposed to give a mark for Inspector."

"I had no objections to fixing the examinations," said Commissioner Parker, "and certainly could have none to an eligible list. I did not join in marking the three men. Running over the whole force, I found only some ten men who were unsmirched for Captains. This was the melancholy fact. For that reason I wanted the Inspectors' examinations put off as far as possible."

"You were here, Mr. Parker," broke in Commissioner Andrews, "and all agreed that the examinations for higher grades should be held a week apart."

"You never raised any objections to the dates fixed," said Commissioner Roosevelt.

"I felt that my objections would be useless, said Commissioner Parker. "My idea was to let the lower grades develop men. Your idea was to fill the vacancies from the top down. Is that correct, Mr. Roosevelt?"

"With this modification. We appointed where we had the men fit and left vacancies where we did not," replied Commissioner Roosevelt.

"As to rumors that may fly about," said Commissioner Parker, "and as to what the outside public may think, the police force does not believe the board dishonest. There never has been the slightest political influence in the matter of appointments, whether Democratic or Republican. You, Mr. President, have praised Democrats and I have spoken well of Republicans more than you have. There is no political feeling in the board. So far as honesty is concerned—"

"I don't think it is necessary to discuss that," interrupted Commissioner Roosevelt. Commissioner Andrews said the same.

"If officers think political or pecuniary consideration will win them places," continued Commissioner Parker, "they will find out sooner or later their mistake. If we paid attention to newspaper attacks, or any influence or outside talk, it would weaken us."

"My dear Sir, do you think newspapers govern me?" demanded President Roosevelt.

"You and I have laughed again and again over politicians who have come here looking for this and that, and have been 'thrown down,' so to speak," said Commissioner Parker. "I do think your objection is due to your desire to avoid criticism and is superfluous."

"Any man who thinks I wish to avoid criticism," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "must be thin-skinned, but when a man is held up and no reason is given, he grows to believe there must be some pressure needed. The pressure is applied and he is appointed. He may have been appointed without the pressure, but he or his friends don't know that. I know cases where men were held up and politicians interfered. I don't know whether the political influence secured their appointment or not. I have heard a story about a politician seeing a Commissioner to get a man promoted. I do not know whether the man was promoted because he was a good man, or because of political influence. In consequence of the unfortunate opinion of the Corporation Counsel, we cannot test a man for Acting Captain or Acting Inspector."

After some discussion relative to the powers of the board to appoint men on probation, Commissioner Parker said: "It depends upon the Commissioners to get the idea of bringing influence to bear out of the men's heads. Some of the most reputable men in town have recommended the biggest rascals on the force."

"I must say," remarked Commissioner Roosevelt, "that the politicians have always recommended better men than the other people."

"You have said, Mr. President," said Commissioner Parker, "that you were going to shed the importunities in behalf of policemen more and more."

"I think you have more politicians coming to see you than I have, ten to one," said Commissioner Roosevelt.

"Oh, no," responded Commissioner Parker; "you are an organization man. The party comes to you."

Commissioners Parker and Roosevelt then got into a discussion over Acting Captain Stalnkamp, Commissioner Parker saying he had been importuned to promote Stalnkamp.

"All the information you ever gave me about Stalnkamp," said Commissioner Roosevelt, "was that ex-Secretary Whitney had written in his behalf. You said you did not want to promote any man whom a politician had spoken about. I investigated the matter, and found that Stalnkamp had handled the police at the Whitney-Paget wedding, and that the ex-Secretary had offered him money which he refused, and Mr. Whitney wrote a letter commending him. I did not consider that this warranted your holding out. Then you told me there had been a great increase of crime in Stainkamp's precinct. I looked into this, and it was not so. Hereafter, I shall insist when we agree on a merit mark, we agree on something that the board will stand by."

Commissioner Roosevelt was angry by this time, and his face was flushed.

Commissioner Parker, who was pale, said with great deliberation: "What you want and desire, Mr. President, carries great weight with me. I am sorry you don't remember more I told you about Stainkamp. I told you something I would not mention in public. Do you remember me telling you about Stalnkamp besieging the office of a friend of mine?"

"I do not," said Commissioner Roosevelt.

"Don't you remember another thing I told you?"

"No."

"Well," continued Commissioner Parker, "when you begin to talk about your wants and your desires, I beg you will recollect my wants and desires have as much right as yours. Your manner conveys the impression that your wants and desires you mean to be law."

"No," said Mr. Roosevelt. "My manner did not convey that impression," and he appealed to Commissioner Andrews to decide the question.

Commissioner Andrews sided with the President. Commissioner Parker started to say something, when Mr. Roosevelt interrupted him and said: "Commissioner Parker, my manner did not convey any such impression as you said. I have striven to yield to you, even more than any of my other colleagues. That is enough."

"No, it is not enough," said Commissioner Parker. "You may be satisfied, but that is not final."

After some further talk about the powers of the board relative to promoting officers on probation, Commissioner Roosevelt said: "I am delighted to have had this discussion. It will tend to clarify matters."

"I wish to have it noted," said Commissioner Parker, "that I don't recognize the justice of your statement that it would not be advisable to have a standing eligible list."

"I coincide with the President," said Commissioner Andrews.

Col. Grant also agreed with Commissioners Roosevelt and Andrews that a standing eligible list would be a mistake. As Commissioner Roosevelt was in a hurry to get away, the meeting adjourned. President Roosevelt left on the 1 P. M. train for Boston, where he is to attend a meeting of the Harvard Overseers to-morrow. Commissioner Roosevelt will go to Albany Thursday in behalf of the amendments to the bipartisan law, giving a majority of the board power to make promotions and curtailing Chief Conlin's powers. Commissioner Parker will also go to Albany, but to oppose the bill.

Commissioner Parker, when seen after the meeting, said:

"My idea is to make an eligible list, a plentiful one, from which we can select men to promote. I am utterly opposed to the principle of taking the men in regular order from an eligible list and appointing them simply to avoid an imputation of dishonesty or because somebody criticises you. I took no part in rating the candidates who were examined for Inspector, or selecting them for permanent appointment. I should have much liked to have seen a dozen or fifteen Captains in the examination. I think it is proper that we should have a standing eligible list in each grade. As to the matter of holding up promotions, I gave Mr. Roosevelt three reasons for my not wishing to vote immediately for Stalnkamp. That was five or six weeks ago. I investigated the matters and found there was nothing in them. I so informed my colleagues, and said I was ready to vote for Stalnkamp, but they, and not I, have been holding him up ever since. When I spoke to Commissioner Roosevelt about favoring Democrats more than Republicans, I meant that he has recommended more Democrats than Republicans, and so far as I am concerned all the Acting Captains recommended by me, with the exception of two, have been Republicans."

"About Acting Captain Kear, the other Commissioners wanted to make him a Captain right away, but I called attention to certain matters concerning him, and I understand they have concluded now not to make him a Captain.

"As to the other three Acting Captains who were on the eligible list, two Democrats and one Republican, it was I who suggested trying them, and not making them Captains without trying them first."

Commissioner Parker denied the story printed in an afternoon paper that he had conferred with Thomas C. Platt relative to the proposed amendments to the Bipartisan bill. He said: "It is utterly false. I have not seen Mr. Platt since last July or August. The story is a lie from start to finish."

The board appointed twenty-one patrolmen who had served their probationary period.

A Lively Community.

From Vanity.

Western Editor—Anything from our correspondent in Westville Gulch?

Assistant—Here's three or four death notices. Under what heading shall I put them?

Editor—The regular one, of course, "Life in the Gulch."

Flint's Fine Furniture.

Of the highest artistic merit soundly constructed, and at manufacturing prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; understands dressmaking; cuts by a French system. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Muller, 568 Lexington Av., 50th and 51st St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—By a neat German girl as chambermaid or waitress in American family going to the country in Summer; best references. N. W. C., 163d St. and Tinton Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid; do plain sewing, and assist waiting; good city reference. 327 West 44th St., Egan's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or to wait on lady in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 398 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Lady going abroad desires to place thoroughly competent chambermaid and seamstress. Call, to-day, at employer's, 303 West 72d St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and assist with waiting; personal references. May be seen at 336 West 49th St.: Breis's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, and to assist with waiting; willing to go to country. Mrs. Ryan, 37 West 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist with waiting; private family best city reference. 236 West 16th St., Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid and willing to assist with other work. Call, two days, at 313 Alexander Av.; no cards; ring Powers's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady would like to place a young woman who can be highly recommended as chambermaid, or will assist in sewing or waiting. Call, Tuesday, at 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By a Protestant young woman as chambermaid or nurse; good sewer; country preferred. 316 Hamburg Av., Brooklyn, Schildknecht.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; willing and obliging; best city references; would help with washing or do sewing. R., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a reliable girl as chambermaid in private family, or chambermaid and waitress; willing, obliging; city reference. 333 East 37th St., three bells.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a French girl as chambermaid or parlormaid, and maid for growing children; best city references. L., 152 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 287 Lexington Av.; no cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent chambermaid or to assist with sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent seamstress; best city references. L. J., Box 403 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady would like to place young woman; can be highly recommended as chambermaid and seamstress. 116 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid; assist with children and do sewing; best city references. K., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; best city reference. 200 East 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Thoroughly understands her work; best personal references. 189 Bedford Av., in fancy store.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a young woman. Can be seen at her present employer's, 707 5th Av., 12 to 5.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a chambermaid and seamstress; best of city references. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WASHING.—By a girl as chambermaid and plain washing in private family; references. Marie, 152 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; best city reference. 287 Lexington Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By young girl. Can be seen at present employer's, 707 5th Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By competent chambermaid and to do plain sewing; three years' best city reference. 149 East 57th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl, North of Ireland, as chambermaid and assist; personal reference. 372 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a faithful, experienced woman; best long reference; or would care for a house. Present employer's, 103 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Swedish Protestant as chambermaid and seamstress; personal city references. Reliable, Box 336 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable girl as first-class chambermaid in a private family; city references. M. B., 389 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID or HOUSEWORKER.—By a young girl to assist with up-stairs or housework. 649 Lexington Av., near 57th St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young North German girl as chambermaid; city or country. Call, two days, Hardtmann, 109 West 100th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as chambermaid; good city reference. 113 West 53d St.; Curtis's bell; no cards.

Companions.

COMPANION or GOVERNESS.—By a graduated middle-aged French lady as companion or governess for young lady; six years' references from last employers. Address Miss H. Dordan, 366 West 58th St., ground floor.

COMPANION.—By young lady who has traveled abroad as companion to young or elderly ladies; best of references given and required; can be seen between 2 and 4 to-day, Mrs. Searle, 142 West 58th St.

COMPANION or LADY'S MAID.—By a refined North German lady, teaching German, French, English; experienced housekeeper and needlework; as companion or lady's maid. E. L., Box 210 Times.

COMPANION.—By refined Englishwoman as companion to elderly lady; excellent needlewoman; traveler; sailor; highest of references; can be seen. F. S., 36 Washington Square West.

COMPANION.—Summer engagement wanted as companion by young French lady; diplomée; willing to travel; fluent English; highest references. Mlle. M. L. C., 72 State St., Brooklyn.

COMPANION FOR LADIES.—By highly educated lady; willing to travel abroad for six months. Edward L. Owen, 71 Wall St.

Cooks.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress. Call, present employer's, 37 West 53d St.; no cards.

COOK.—By a Swedish woman as first-class cook in private family; wages, $25 or $20; city or country; best reference. Advertiser, care of Mrs. Johnson, 135 East 41st St.

COOK.—By a Swedish girl as plain cook in family where she could take her sister, who has just landed, with her, and help her with chamberwork and waiting. Nilson, 303 East 27th St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman as good cook and will assist with laundry work; good baker; city or country; good references. 1,157 3d Av., Cooke's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls together; one as good cook and laundress, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; references. 308 West 16th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city references. 113 7th Av., Mrs. Mann's bell; no cards.

COOK, &c.—By a young girl as good plain cook and laundress; city reference. 247 West 30th St., McCaffrey's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; best reference. 208 East 25th St.; ring janitor's bell.

COOK.—By competent cook in small private family; good references; city or country. 210 East 28th St., third floor.

COOK.—By experienced cook in private family; city or country; good references. 135 East 31st St., second floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; city or country; good references. 983 6th Av., near 55th St.; ring Fliermore's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class English woman; capable of taking chef's place; personal references. Mrs. C. Griffiths, 102 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a Protestant young woman as good plain cook; city and country references. Address 518 East 14th St.

COOK.—As good plain cook, washer, and ironer; private family; city or country; best city reference. 210 East 56th St., second floor, back.

COOK.—A lady wishes to place competent cook; no washing. Call Wednesday, 447 West End Av., between 86th and 87th Sts.

COOK.—By a young girl, thoroughly experienced, as cook and coarse washer; good city reference. M., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a middle-aged Canadian Protestant woman as cook; good city reference; good baker. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. I. D., 312 East 41st St.

COOK.—By young girl as competent cook in private family; willing and obliging; good city reference; wages, $20. S. H., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By competent woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good baker; city reference; wages, $25 to $30. 706 3d Av.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; has no objection to country; best references. 241 East 42d St.

COOK, &c.—By girl as competent cook; willing to assist with washing; private family; good personal reference. Cook, Box 44, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a good French cook in nice family; speaks little English; best references; no bread; no washing. Heléne, 161 West 27th St.

COOK and WASHING.—By competent cook, and do plain washing; good city reference. 2,155 8th Av., near 116th St.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—Lady wishes to place competent cook; wages, $20. Call, Monday, 12 to 3, 149 East 37th St.

COOK.—By a young woman; good plain cook, washer, and ironer; best city reference; country preferred. 412 West 56th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as good cook in small private family; good city reference; last lady can be seen; no washing. 145 West 51st St.

COOK.—By thoroughly experienced cook in private family; city or country; reference. 242 East 35th St.

COOK.—By young girl to do cooking and washing; reference. 420 West 56th St., second floor.

COOK.—By colored woman as cook in first-class family; good city reference. 210 West 62d St.

COOK.—By a respectable young woman in a private family; best reference. 225 West 20th St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITER.—By first-class Vienna cook; married; husband A1 Vienna waiter; with best city references; in private house; wages, $40; wife as cook; husband as first-class waiter and be generally useful. Max Bondy, 1,889 2d Av.

COOK — LAUNDRESS — CHAMBERMAID. — A family giving up housekeeping wishes to find situations for their cook, laundress, and chambermaid. Call, Thursday and Friday mornings, from 10 till 1, 12 East 45th St.

COOK.—English; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; take entire charge dinners and luncheons and kitchen; can replace chef in large establishments; highest references. T. S., 106 West 42d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; no washing; best city references; no objection to country; last employer can be seen. 137 West 83d St., ring Hogge's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; would like a place by the 14th; four years' reference from a first-class city family. W. B., Times Agency, 1,338 3d Av.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK, COOK.—By a competent woman; by the day or week; or to do plain washing; good city reference. 129 West 33d St., Room 6.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—By Parisian dressmaker; first-class cutter, fitter, speaking several languages, wants more customers, home or out; take engagement for country. Capacity, Box 298 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker; just returned from Paris; few more customers; best styles and best work at reasonable rates. 39 East 19th St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a first-class dressmaker to go out by day; good cutter and fitter; would go short distance in country. Dressmaker, 134 West 46th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By educated German as nursery governess or maid; experienced kindergartener; could take entire charge of children; to go to Europe with a family; wages, $20 to $30; good sewer; references. M. M., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By well-educated, North German, experienced kindergartener, teaching German, English, and French; also a good needleworker, as governess or companion. L. Z., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced Parisian Protestant; would like to go to Europe and come back with family; references. Care Mrs. Dr. Biard, 105 West 44th St.

GOVERNESS.—Lady wishes situation as governess for French lady; has been with her two years; highest recommendation. Apply, Mrs. F. B. Jennings, 86 Park Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS. &c.—By refined German; speaking French and English; good sewer; can take entire charge of small children, or as seamstress; American family preferred; best city references. Frauleln, 129 East 85th St., top floor.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By North German Protestant; teaches German; also speaks English and French; no objection to travel; city references. Industrious, Box 337 Times, Up Town.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a competent North German, from Hanover; take full charge of children from four years on; wages, $25; best references. F. Warodell. 138 East 43d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By an educated North German, (Hanover;) good sewer; best city references. Miss Prostmeyer, Hotel St. Lorenz, 72d St. and Lexington Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Speaks French, German, and English fluently; with family going abroad; very fond of children; good seamstress. Mrs. Elliott, 336 West 42d St.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German. Call at present employer's, Tuesday afternoon, Miss M., 419 Madison Av.

Housekeepers.

MANAGING HOUSEKEEPER.—Experienced in requirements of first-class family; city and Summer residences; marketing, charge of servants, shopping, &c.; agreement with reliable parties made for later season or year; highest credentials. Advertiser, 253 West 72d St., or call Monday, from 2 to 5.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged widow as working housekeeper; American; fully reliable and trustworthy; take charge of furnished rooms or bachelor's apartments; best of references. Mrs. S. L., 552 West 53d St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—American Protestant; age, 40; thoroughly competent in care and management of servants; very best city references. J. M., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; willing, obliging; no cards; city references. 311 East 63d St., Cayen's bell.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a young girl, just landed, as kitchenmaid. Nilson, 303 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German; speaks English and French; understands her duties; has crossed the ocean often; has best city and Paris references. L. F., 341 West 30th St., the French Home.

LADY'S MAID.—Refined French young lady, just arrived, would like to work on Long Island ladies in American family; light chamberwork; good seamstress. Barbier, 161 West 27th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced; competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; accustomed to travel; good family seamstress; best city references. F. S., 36 Washington Square West.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly experienced lady's maid; can do housekeeping for lady; first-class city references. K., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German, speaks English and French; competent in all her duties; accustomed to travel; best city reference. G. L., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Lady wishes to secure situation for her German Protestant lady's maid to go abroad; good sailor and speaks English and French. 17 East 47th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a reliable girl as lady's maid and chambermaid; seventeen years' reference from last place. K. C., 393 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North German; thoroughly competent in all her work; in American family; long years' good reference. L. C., Box 387 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French; first-class lady's maid; good hairdresser, and having best references from the city. P. J., 70 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By young girl as competent maid; understands hairdressing; has the best city references. Nellie, Box 334 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—Young French person, experienced, good seamstress, desires permanent situation. J., Box 342 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a Parisian; competent; good hairdresser, dressmaker; references, New-York and Paris. M. G., 221 West 34th St.

MAID.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her German maid, whom she can highly recommend in every way; situation to travel preferred. 38 East 39th St., present employer's.

MAID-COMPANION.—By American lady as maid-companion; good seamstress, hairdresser, manicure, packer; willing to travel; best reference. E. D., 236 East 80th St.

MAID.—By a German Protestant as maid to young lady and to do plain sewing or assist with chamberwork; city references. P. K., Box 324 Times, Up Town.

MAID.—By North German Protestant as maid and seamstress; perfect dressmaker; best references. Competent, Box 335 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes situation for her maid and seamstress. Call, Monday, from 11 till 1, 23 West 73d St.

MAID, &c.—By a neat North German as maid or governess; good seamstress; excellent reference; city or country. 167 East 34th St.

MAID.—English; good hairdresser, sewer, and packer; understands her duties thoroughly; references. Nicholas. 720 5th Av.

MAID.—By a French maid and seamstress for growing children; good reference. Miss Cosandey, 635 Lexington Av.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a French Swiss; willing and obliging. Marie, 115 East 21st St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By competent person as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; private family; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 3, at 237 East 45th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By an experienced French laundress in private family; competent to do up fine laces, &c.; best personal references. J. L., 411 4th Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; wages, $25. Present employer's, 27 East 55th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By thoroughly experienced laundress; private family; best reference; no objection to country. 232 East 39th St., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By reliable woman; goes out by the day; first-class laundress; good cook. 338 West 40th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By German Protestant laundress in first-class family; wages, $20 to $22. F., 736 Flushing Av., Brooklyn.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress; would do some chamberwork; best city personal reference. 200 East 40th St.; ring Connelly's bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By French girl as laundress; good reference; wages, $20. Advertiser, 257 West 20th St.

LAUNDRESS.—Competent; in a private family; first-class city reference. K., Box 327 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; good city reference. 26 East 40th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By Protestant girl as trained infant's nurse; competent to take entire charge of infant; understands bottle feeding; city or country; best city reference. Nurse, 159 East 47th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a refined young German widow; fond of children; thoroughly capable and patient. Mrs. Wolff, care of Mrs. Hashenbery, 845 8th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Competent; takes full charge; excellent city references; willing to live in the country. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By a most thoroughly competent, trustworthy infant's or young child's nurse; French-woman; takes entire charge from birth; great many years' highest city references. Henriette, 102 West 32d St.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By an experienced French person; understands about children's dresses; willing and obliging; good city reference. Louise, 102 West 32d St.

NURSE.—By a competent person, as nurse; Protestant; to take charge of child two years old; Christian family only; wages, $18. 136 East 24th St., first floor.

NURSE.—By an experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; also understands all kinds of bottle food. A. G., care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

NURSE.—By experienced Englishwoman; capable of taking entire charge of infant from birth; understands all kinds of bottle food. A. G., care Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID.—By German girl in fine family; good reference; handy in sewing; wages, $16. 161 East 90th St., Melnhofer, fourth floor; no cards.

NURSE or SEAMSTRESS.—By young German girl as nurse or seamstress for growing children; best references. 333 East 30th St., Rennor's bell.

NURSE and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young French girl as nurse and seamstress to growing children; good references. Demiddeler, 26 East 42d St.

NURSE.—By a young girl as nurse, and would sew and make herself useful; good reference. 176 West 95th St.; Durfee's bell.

NURSE.—Lady wishes situation for her French nurse; young, capable, and obliging. Can be seen Monday morning at 15 West 49th St.

NURSE.—By experienced invalid and infant's nurse; first-class references; also highly recommended by physician. A. L., 270 West 23d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced Protestant person; neat and competent; to care for infant or older children. Nurse, 435 West 56th St.

NURSE.—By competent woman as experienced infant's nurse; has first-class city personal reference. 254 West 30th St.

NURSE.—By woung woman as infant's nurse; long experience; best reference; no cards. 303 West 43d St.

NURSE.—By an educated North German girl as nurse for children not under 2 years old; no cards. 212 East 11th St.

NURSE.—Well experienced with children; good references. 217 West 16th St.

Parlormaids.

LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A PLACE FOR parlor maid, whom she can highly recommend, where butler is kept. Call, two days, from 1 P. M. to 3 P. M., present employer's, 11 West 38th St.

PARLORMAID.—By competent and experienced Canadian person; parlor or chambermaid, or would assist with children; four years' best reference. R. F., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

PARLORMAID.—By a young woman as parlormaid in a private family; two years' reference from present employer. Box 25, 850 3d Av.

PARLORMAID, &c.—By English girl as parlormaid or chambermaid and seamstress; good references. A. R., 430 4th Av.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Lady going abroad desires a situation for young girl; competent seamstress, and to do light chamberwork. Call, today, at present employer's, 303 West 72d St.

SEAMSTRESS or CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—By two sisters; French; places together. Call, Wednesday, between 3 and 5, present employer's, 43 West 51st St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By a young woman as excellent seamstress and maid to young ladies; best city reference. 214 East 25th St.; ring Graham's bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—By German Protestant as seamstress and to do chamberwork, or as maid to an elderly lady. 880 Park Av.

SEWING, &c.—A competent and refined North German to care for children; no objection to travel; plain sewing and best city reference. L. M., 2,097 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS and PARLORMAID.—By a young girl as waitress and parlormaid; can be seen at present employer's to-day from 10 to 22. 126 East 39th St.

WAITRESS—NURSE.—By two competent young Scotch girls; one as waitress, the other as nurse or seamstress; good city references. 150 East 41st St.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress; can take butler's place in a small private family; best city references; wages, $20. J., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—By an experienced young woman; city and Newport references; German American. Agnes, 1,620 Broadway; telephone, 1,619-38th.

WAITRESS.—By a first-class waitress for a short time, with good reference from last place. Call after 10 o'clock at 15 West 47th St.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a first-class waitress and parlormaid; best city reference; city or country. 139 West 100th St., care of Dolar.

WAITRESS.—Competent; in American family; best of city references. N., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

A YOUNG LADY MANICURE WISHES A few private customers at her home or out. Miss Helen, 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

EDUCATED YOUNG LADY WISHES TO ACcompany a lady to Europe; references. Norwegian, Box 357 Times, Up Town.

KINDERGARTENER—With Krauss-Boese diploma; experience, and best references. Dr. J. Leuchs, 628 East 145th St.

MANICURE.—Young lady wishes few more customers at her parlors or out; élite only. Miss Helen, 10 East 17th St., near Broadway.

MASSAGE GIVEN BY SWEDISH MASSEUSE at home or out; highest testimonials. 434 West 58th St.

TYPEWRITING, STENOGRAPHIC WORK OF all kinds by the day and all hours of the night and holidays. Dale, corner 13th St. and 6th Av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—Single handed; thoroughly competent; strictly temperate; trustworthy with his duties; can come well recommended from his present employer; speaks four langu